DUE DATE

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

MYSORE STATE

KOLAR DISTRICT

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MYSORE STATE GAZETTEER

KOLAR DISTRICT

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PREFACE

IT was nearly a hundred years back, in 1869, that the first Gazetteer of Kolar District was brought out by Sri. B. Krishniengar under the authority of the British Commission which was then governing the territory. Besides Kolar district, the only other district of the former Mysore State, for which a Gazetteer was then published, was Mysore. They had a limited range of topics and were intended to serve barely the needs of the colonial administration. In the still earlier decades, although there were no Gazetteers as such, memoranda, surveys and travel diaries written by British civilians and others had made their appearance right from 1800 onwards, giving a fund of particulars on geographical, administrative, social and economic aspects for the State in general.

However, the next phase, which displayed a wider outlook, began before long with the issuance, in 1876, of two volumes—one treating of Mysore State in general and the other on Mysore by districts—by Mr. B. Lewis Rice who published again their revised editions in 1897, 16 years after the Rendition of the State. Another volume, 'Provincial Gazetteers of India—Mysore State', followed in 1908. Later, the third decade of this century saw the publication of Mysore Gazetteer in eight books, only one of which dealt with Mysore by districts while the rest with the State in general, under the editorship of Sri. C. Hayavadana Rao. The circumstances, scope and outlook of these earlier works were different; none-the-less, one cannot but be deeply impressed by the flood of light they throw on historical events, administrative evolution, contemporary conditions and the like. The present series of gazetteers naturally owes much to them.

The momentous and significant changes and developments that have been taking place in various fields in India since the dawn of Independence called for production of re-oriented gazetteers to meet the new national requirements. A re-appraisal of several of the other previous features, in the light of the fresh data, also became imperative. Because of the special position of the district as a unit of administrative organisation and in social and economic life of the people, a self-contained volume entirely devoted to each one of the districts became highly desirable. Since the days when

a gazetteer meant only a geographical index, the connotation has vastly widened and the gazetteers of the present age have to cover large dimensions and have to give, in a new perspective, an integrated and objective picture of the many aspects of material and cultural life of the people, without losing sight of the greatly changed social values. This demands a good deal of caution and circumspection and a measure of thoroughness in the treatment of the numerous points and features.

The Central Government sponsored a scheme for publication of the new District Gazetteers all over India and asked the State Governments to undertake the execution of this task and offered a grant-in-aid. In order to have a broad and basic uniformity in the pattern of the new gazetteers so that one can lay one's fingers readily on the matters required and know the trends of developments, the Union Education Ministry devised also a common plan of contents for all the States, covering a wide range of topics.

This is the sixth in the series of District Gazetteers of the new Mysore State. The chapters in the volume, being correlated, complement one another; for instance, the chapter on history gets supplemented elsewhere when the relevant background of various aspects is traced, and particulars pertaining to places of interest can be found in chapters other than the 19th also. No pains have been spared to keep abreast of the developments in the many spheres and to gather and make use of the latest possible data from the diverse and scattered sources and to make the publication as accurate and comprehensive as possible, within the limitations.

The State Advisory Board for Gazetteers, consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore as the Chairman and Sri. D. C. Pavate, M.A. (cantab), Sri. V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.COM. (LOND.), Sri. P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A., Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., and Prof. Dr. S. C. Nandimath, M.A., PH.D. (LOND.), as Members, made many valuable suggestions in order to enhance the usefulness of the work. To all of them, hearty gratitude is due.

The Education and the General Administration Secretariats and a number of officers, at various levels, of the various Departments of the State Government and of the Union Ministries working in the State, as also many individuals and institutions have

been of help in a variety of ways; the Director and the Senior Deputy Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications and the Assistant Director of Printing in charge of this work extended close co-operation in meeting the several requirements of printing of this voluminous work of an extra-ordinary character and warm thanks are due to all of them.

Further, I would be failing in my duty if I do not express grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinised the draft of this volume with great care and made a number of helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that a part of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

The preliminary draft of this gazetteer had been compiled some years back during the time of the former Chief Editor, Sri. B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.), and it has been revised as also brought up-to-date, on the lines of the previous volumes of the series. He had been at the helm of the highly onerous task of this office since its very inception and I take this opportunity to tender to him very cordial thanks. Sriyuths: A. Ramakrishnan, Administrative Officer, P. B. Srinivasan, M. A. Narasimha Iyengar, K. C. Bheemaiah, K. Puttaswamaiah, J. N. Kamalapur and J. G. Alavandar Naidu, Editors, the last three of whom have since left this office, G. V. Subba Ramu and K. L. Anantharaman, Stenographers, the last of whom has been since transferred from this office, and other members of the staff, who rendered sustained and useful assistance, are also sincerely thanked.

K. Abhishankar,
Chief Editor,
Mysore Gazetteer

Bangalore,
15th *June* 1968

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KOLAR DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of name

KOLAR, which is the headquarters town of the district and by which name the district is also called, was known as 'Kolahala', 'Kuvalala' and 'Kolala' in the former times. There are varying accounts as to how the town got its name and three of them are narrated below. According to a legend, Arjuna, son of Kritavirya, also called Kartaviryarjuna to distinguish him from Arjuna of Mahabharata fame, was ruling over a kingdom which included the Kolar area. This king had a boon conferred on him by sage Dattatraya, which gave him a thousand arms and other mighty powers with which he oppressed both human beings and *Devatas.* Kartaviryarjuna is said to have humbled even Ravana, the mighty king of Lanka, by seizing and tying him up. About this time lived sage Jamadagni (nephew of Vishwamitra), who had married Renuka, daughter of the king Prasenajit. The couple had five sons, the last of whom was Parashurama or Rama with the axe. Sage Jamadagni had in his care Surabhi, the celestial cow of plenty given to him by Indra, which had the miraculous power to give all that was asked for.

Kartaviryarjuna in one of his hunting expeditions chanced to visit the *ashrama* of Jamadagni and the sage regaled him in such a magnificent manner that his curiosity was roused and he was not satisfied till he learnt the secret about the heavenly animal and its powers. Avarice took hold of king Kartaviryarjuna and he demanded the cow for himself. This, as could be expected, was refused and he felled the trees surrounding the *ashrama* and tried to take the cow by force. When Parashurama came to know of what happened, he attacked Kartaviryarjuna and cut off his thousand arms and later slew him. Jamadagni was in turn killed by the king's sons during the absence of Parashurama. Renuka cursed the murderers and committed

sati by burning herself on her husband's funeral pyre. Parashurama's anger knew no bounds and he thereupon took a vow to destroy the whole Kshatriya race. The joyous battle-cries consequent on the defeat and extermination of the king, Kartaviryarjuna, and his followers echoed through the hills, and this *kolahala* or shouting gave the place its name.

Early in the Christian era, the Gangas founded Kolar and became overlords of the area and made it their capital city till they shifted to Talkad on the banks of the Cauvery after about a century. This illustrious Ganga dynasty ruled a large region known as Gangavadi including the Kolar area and used the title *Kuvalalapuravareshwara, i.e.,* Lords of the great city of Kuvalala, even upto the eleventh century. The Kalinga-Ganga inscription from Vishakhapatnam contains a full and circumstantial account connected with Kolar. According to the details furnished by the inscription, Gangeya, the progenitor of the line, was succeeded by 18 kings. The 17th king was called Kolahala. This king is said to have built the city and hence it was called Kolahala. The Cholas subverted the power of the Gangas by the capture of Talkad in about 1004 A.D. The important city of Kuvalala and broadly the area of the district thus came into the political fold of the Cholas. In accordance with the Chola tradition, they gave the name Nikarilicholamandalam to the district. In about 1117 A.D., the Hoysalas drove out the Cholas. 'Kolala' is specially mentioned among their conquests. During the sway of the Cholas, one of the kings in the line called Rajendra Chola is stated to have built the existing Kolaramma temple at Kolar.

Legendary account

There is yet another theory about the foundation of Kolar, the traditional account of which relates again to the reign of the Cholas. A herdsman called Kola discovered a hidden treasure at the site where the town now stands. When king Uttama Chola heard about this, he ordered the herdsman to go over to Kanchi. Having been warned before in a dream by Renuka in the form of Kolahalamma, the king erected a temple in Kolar in her honour, founded the city of Kolahala and invested the treasure-discoverer, Kola, with the authority of government and the surrounding areas of Yerakaluve, Mulbagal, Murgande and Bethamangala were also annexed and given over to the new chief, Kola. The name Kolahala might be thus, with equal probability, derived from Kola-hala, Kola's plough, the implement which was used to unearth the treasure, whatever the exact period of its origin. The local tradition also points to the probability that the name might have been derived from the presiding deity of the town, Kolaramma. Whatever it is, the legendary theory dating back to the days of Parashurama and other subsequent versions as to how the place got its name establish the fact that Kolar is an ancient city dating back to many centruries. (*See also*

Chapter II under Cholas and Hoysalas and Chapter XIX under Kolar).

Location

Kolar belongs to the *maidan* (plains) group of districts as distinct from the hilly western portions of the State called *malnad* and it is the easternmost district of Mysore State. It is situated between 12°46′ and 13°58′ north latitude and 77°21′ and 78°35′ east longitude. Its greatest length from north to south is about 85 miles and its greatest distance from east to west is also roughly the same.

General boundaries

It is bounded by the districts of Bangalore and Tumkur on the west. and on all the other sides it is surrounded by the districts of the adjoining States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras. On the north, it is bounded by Anantapur district and on the east by Chittoor district, both of Andhra Pradesh, and on the south by the districts of North Arcot and Dharmapuri of Madras State.

The shape of the district is roughly a rectangle, the larger side being in the south-easterly to north-westerly direction. The area of the district occupies that portion of the Mysore plateau, which immediately borders on the eastern ghats. But the border of the district touches the eastern ghats only in the north-east and south. Between these points, the border recedes from the hill range to a mean distance of 15 miles.

Area and population

The total area of the district is 3,180 1* square miles or 8,236.5 square kilometres, which is nearly 1/23rd of the whole area of the State. The population of the district has been growing steadily; from 7,25,072 in 1901, it had risen to 12,90,144 in 1961. In area, it occupies the twelfth place among the districts of Mysore State, but in population, it stands ninth. The density of population, in 1961, was 406 persons per square mile or 157 per square kilometre and was more than the State average, which was 319 per square mile or 123 per square kilometre. The density in taluks varied from 217 per square mile in Gudibanda to 831 per square mile in Bangarpet taluk. In density, it was the fourth being next only to Bangalore, South Kanara and Mandya.

Administrative history

An attempt is made here to trace mainly the history of the district as an administrative unit and of the changes in its component parts. From the second to the third century, Kolar was the capital of the Gangas as already stated. Under them, the whole kingdom was divided into *nadus*, each *nadu* having a number of villages. The Cholas, who overthrew the Gangas in

*According to the figures furnished by the Survey of India, the area of the district is 3,175. 18 square miles or 8,223·65 square kilometres. See also Appendix—Table-1.

1004 and occupied south and east of Mysore including the whole of the present Kolar district, divided their kingdom into a number of provinces called *mandalams* and these, in turn, into *vala-nadus* or districts. The latter were again divided into *nadus* (analogous to taluks) consisting of villages or *gramas* and *puras*. Roughly the area of the present Kolar district was a province under them and it was called Nikarilicholamandalam. The Chola king was the head of the administration and his son, the co-regent. The king had advisers consisting of prominent persons to assist him in the administration of the kingdom.

During Hoysalas

During the reign of the Hoysalas who ruled after the Cholas, the lower ghat of Nangli in Kolar district formed the eastern boundary of their kingdom. Under them, administrative charges appear to have been reorganised and modified to suit new conditions. The king was the supreme head of the State and his son was the Chief Governor known as *Mahamandalika*. Under him were *Mandalikas* or Governors. Each *Mandalika* had under him a number of *Mahanalprabhus*, under each of whom were a number of *Nalprabhus*, under each of whom again were a number of *Ur-Odeyas* in charge of towns and villages. In 1254, when the Hoysala dominion was partitioned between the two sons of king Someshwara, Kolar district was, however, included in the Tamil provinces that went to Ramanatha. In the next reign of Ballala III, the kingdom was once again reunited. After the destruction of Dorasamudra or Halebid, the capital of the Hoysalas, by the Muslim invaders in 1326, a new capital was formed at Hosavidu, now called Hosur, in the Gauribidanur taluk.

During Vijayanagara rule

The Vijayanagara kings, who ruled the area from about the middle of the 14th century after the Hoysalas, did not much vary the administrative system. The kingdom was divided into a number of *Mandalas*. A number of *Urus* or villages formed a *Sima*, a number of *Simas* formed a *Maharajya* or *Rajya* which constituted the *Mandalas*. During their reign, Mulbagal was the headquarters of a principal province which was usually under the charge of either the eldest son of the king or any other important person.

In the 17th century when the district was subdued by the Bijapur kings, Kolar district was a part of the jagir of Shahji. The Mughals, who took it fifty years later and held it afterwards for nearly 70 years, attached it to the *Suba* of Sira and in 1720, Fateh Muhammad, father of Haidar Ali, became the Faujdar of Kolar.

After 1799

After the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799, Purnaiya, who was the Regent and Dewan from 1799 to 1811, remodelled the system of administration in several aspects and secured the benefits of a

peaceful administration to the people. The State was divided into three principal divisions—Patna-Ashtagram, Chitaldrug and Bednore or Nagar—which were administered by Subedars with headquarters at Bangalore, Chitaldrug (Chitradurga) and Nagar respectively. *There were, in these three divisions, in all, 115 to 120 taluks, each under an officer called Amildar. Each taluk was divided into several hoblies consisting of groups of villages.*

On the termination of Dewan Purnaiya's regency, His Highness Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III assumed full ruling powers. During his reign from 1811 to 1831, the entire kingdom was divided into six administrative divisions or Faujdaris, *viz.*, Mysore-Ashtagram, Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Nagar, Madhugiri and Manjarabad. The present Kolar and Bangalore districts formed the Bangalore Faujdari. In 1834, *i.e.*, three years after the British Commission took over the administration, the six Faujdaris were reconstituted into four divisions, namely, Bangalore, Nagar, Chitaldrug and Ashtagram, each under a European Superintendent with revenue and judicial powers. Under this new arrangement also, Kolar district formed part of the Bangalore Division.

Nandidroog Division

In 1862-63, Mr. Bowring, who was then the Commissioner, introduced a general scheme of reorganisation and reduced the number of divisions to three. He further divided the State into eight districts, the present Kolar district being one of them. This district was separated from the Bangalore Division and it, along with the Tumkur district, which was separated from the Chitaldrug Division, formed the new Nandidroog Division. The head of the district was called the Deputy Superintendent and the person who was put in charge of the Division was styled as the Superintendent. In 1869, the head of the administration was designated as Chief Commissioner and in 1873, the Superintendents were called Commissioners. In 1879, when preparations were afoot to restore the State to the Mysore rulers, the divisions and the posts of Commissioners were abolished and there were only Deputy Commissioners in charge of districts, Assistant Commissioners in charge of revenue sub-divisions and Amildars in charge of taluks.

The Rendition took place in 1881, and the first measure of the new Government was to reduce the expenditure. With this object in view, two districts (Chitaldrug and Hassan) and nine taluks, which included the Gudibanda, Srinivaspur and Malur taluks of Kolar district, were abolished in 1882. In view of the improved financial position as a result of the postponement of the enhanced subsidy for ten more years and the transfer of the assigned tract of Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the

British, these districts and taluks, except Gudibanda taluk, were re-established in 1886.

Various changes were effected in the administrative pattern of the districts from time to time to suit the collection of revenue and other aspects of administration. In 1903, there were three revenue sub-divisions in Kolar district, *viz.*, (1) Kolar, Chintamani and Srinivaspur taluks with headquarters at Kolar, (2) Chikballapur, Gauribidanur, Bagepalli (known by the name of Gummanayakanpalya till 1882) and Sidlaghatta with headquarters at Chikballapur, and (3) Bowringpet (Bangarpet), Malur and Mulbagal with headquarters at Kolar. When the old Gudibanda taluk was broken up in 1882, it had been distributed between the taluks of Bagepalli (138 villages), Gauribidanur (98 villages), Chikballapur (46 villages) and Sidlaghatta (one village) and later, when a new sub-taluk was created, the 138 villages of the Bagepalli group formed the Gudibanda sub-taluk.

Regrouping of sub-divisions

In 1918, the sub-divisions were regrouped and instead of two sub-divisions having Kolar as their headquarters, the Chintamani sub-division comprising the taluks of Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Sidlaghatta was formed with headquarters at Chintamani. In 1922, the Chintamani sub-division was abolished and the number of sub-divisions was reduced to two. The taluks of Chintamani, Srinivaspur, Mulbagal and Malur formed the Malur sub-division with headquarters at Kolar and the taluks of Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur, Bagepalli and the sub-taluk of Gudibanda formed the Chikballapur sub-division with headquarters at Chikballapur. The remaining two taluks of Kolar and Bangarpet were under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioner. Later, in order to relieve the Deputy Commissioner of the direct charge of taluks so as to enable him to devote his whole time to the general supervision of the district administration, the two taluks under the Deputy Commissioner were attached to the sub-divisions. The Gudibanda sub-taluk was also upgraded into a taluk subsequently.

Exchange of villages

Exchange of villages took place between Mysore and the neighbouring State of Madras under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950. Seven villages in Bangarpet taluk, *viz.*, Varadikoppa, Valagalakoppa, Bypareddihallli, Harakachinnapalli, Gollahalli, Hosapete, Chinnaradoddi and Koladasanapura of Malur taluk were transferred to the then Madras State. Similarly, Araleri, Rayasandiram, Balanapalli and Ettakodi of Hosur taluk, then in Salem district, were transferred to the Malur taluk of Kolar district. Tsondikuntapalli in Hindupur taluk of Anantapur district was transferred to Gudibanda taluk of Kolar district. Simultaneously with these exchanges, 27 villages in Malur taluk were transferred to Kolar taluk.

When the States in the Indian Union were reorganised as per the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and the new Mysore State was formed with the addition of other Kannada-speaking areas of the adjoining States, it was found essential to form divisions for administrative convenience. The Kolar district was included in the Bangalore Division, one of the four divisions so formed in the new Mysore State.

Present Position

At present, the district has been divided into two revenue sub-divisions, called Chikballapur and Kolar sub-divisions, the former consisting of six and the latter five taluks. There are thirteen towns, twelve administered by municipal councils and one administered by a sanitary board and 2,743 inhabited villages in the district. The present administrative divisions of the district and the numbers of hoblies and villages in them are as under :—

Sub-Division and Taluk	*No. of hoblies*	*No. of villages*	*No. of towns*	*Area in Square miles*	*Area in Square kilo-metres*	*Popula-tion (1961)*
Chikballapur—						
1. Chikballapur ..	3	210	1	228.9	592.8	91,954
2. Sidlaghatta ..	4	231	1	259.9	673.1	89,866
3. Chintamani ..	6	334	1	351.1	909.4	1,26,419
4. Bagepalli .	5	204	1	360.2	932.9	84,104
5. Gudibanda ..	2	82	1	124.8	323.3	27,114
6 Gauribidanur ..	6	204	2	340.4	881.7	1,48,865
Kolar—						
1. Kolar ..	7	311	1	308.1	798.0	1,54,932
2. Srinivaspur ..	5	290	1	320.2	829.3	[illegible]
3. Mulbagal ..	5	302	1	321.0	831.4	1,12,749
4. Bangarpet ..	6	284	3	305.6	791.5	2,59,965
5. Malur ..	4	291	1	259.9	673.1	1,01,397
Total ..	53	2,743	13	3,180.1	8,236.5	12,90,144

The names of hoblies and the taluks in which they are located are given below :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*No. of Hoblies*	*Names of Hoblies*
1	Chikballapur..	3	(1) Chikballapur
			(2) Nandi
			(3) Mandikal

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*No. of Hoblies*	*Names of Hoblies*
2	Sidlaghatta ..	4	(1) Sidlaghatta
			(2) Jangamkote
			(3) Basettihalli
			(4) Sadali
3	Chintamani ..	6	(1) Chintamani
			(2) Ambajidurga
			(3) Kaivara
			(4) Muragamalla
			(5) Munganahalli
			(6) Chilakalanerpu
4	Bagepalli ..	5	(1) Bagepalli
			(2) Mittemari
			(3) Chelur
			(4) Pathapalya
			(5) Gulur
5	Gudibanda ..	2	(1) Gudibanda
			(2) Somenahalli
6	Gauribidanur..	6	(1) Gauribidanur
			(2) Hosur
			(3) Manchenahalli
			(4) Nagaragere
			(5) Darinaikanapalya
			(6) Thondebhavi
7	Kolar ..	7	(1) Kolar
			(2) Vokkaleri
			(3) Vemagal
			(4) Narasapur
			(5) Sugatoor
			(6) Holur
			(7) Huthur
8	Srinivaspur ..	5	(1) Srinivaspur
			(2) Ronur
			(3) Nelavanki
			(4) Rayalpad
			(5) Yeldur

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Hoblies	Names of Hoblies
9	Mulbagal ..	5	(1) Mulbagal
			(2) Duggasandra
			(3) Byrakoor
			(4) Tayaloor
			(5) Avani
10	Bangarpet ..	6	(1) Bangarpet
			(2) Robertsonpet
			(3) Kyasamballi
			(4) Bethamangala
			(5) Kamasandra
			(6) Budikote
11	Malur ..	4	(1) Malur
			(2) Lakkur
			(3) Masthi
			(4) Tekal

Natural divisions

There is no natural feature like river or mountain forming the boundary of the district separating it from the other districts of Mysore and other States. The central and eastern parts of the district, forming the valley of the Palar, are undulating and well-cultivated, the general level varying between 2,786 feet at Kolar, 2,970 feet at Malur and 2,989 feet at the foot of Ambajidurga. A considerable depression occurs in the valley of the North Pinakini towards Gauribidanur, the height of Hindupur just beyond the boundary being only 2,068 feet, and of Penukonda 1,677 feet. The outlying districts along the northern border mark, with alternate rise and fall, the descent to the level of the Anantapur region. On the east, the Mugli and Naikaneri passes to the eastern plains are some distance beyond the boundary.

Kolar district is dotted with a number of hills and peaks of varying heights, particularly in the north. The principal chain of mountains is the Nandidurga range which runs north from Nandi as far as Penukonda and Dharmavaram in the Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Nandidurga (4,851 feet above sea-level) in Chikballapur taluk, 31 miles north of Bangalore, Chennakeshavabetta or Chennarayanabetta (4,762 feet above sea-level), five miles south-west of Chikballapur, Kalavardurga or Skandagiri (4,749 feet above sea-level), five

miles to the north of Nandidurga, Brahmagiri or Yarkonda (4,657 feet above sea-level) to the south-west of Nandidurga, Harihareshwarabetta, a two-peaked hill (4,122 feet above sea-level), north of Nandidurga and Dibbagiri or Divigiri, south of Nandidurga, are some of the important peaks of the Nandidurga range. Parallel to this and about 30 to 40 miles to the east, runs a line of hills which, entering the district north of Gummanayakanpalya, separates the valleys of the Chitravati and Papaghni. At the border, it is known as Doddalakonda or Dongalakonda because of the shelter it was affording to bandits. It re-appears after considerable intervals in isolated peaks, *viz.*, Muragamale, Ambajidurga (4,399 feet) and Rahmandurga (4,227 feet) and from there, forming a chain of hills to the west of the town of Kolar, continues in the Vokkaleri and Tekal hills to the south.

A third line of low hills, represented in places merely by mounds or rising ground, commences near Srinivaspur, and preserving the same general direction as the former, passes to the east of Kolar and extends through the southern-most parts of the Bangarpet taluk to Kangundi-Kuppam and Palmaner Ghats.

The hills still more to the east incline in some places to a circular arrangement, enclosing elevated valleys which are occupied by villages. This configuration appears at Mudimadagu and Sunnakal. The crowding together of numerous boulders of granite of various shapes and sizes piled one upon the other is very characteristic of the granite hills of Kolar district. Curious and fantastically-shaped boulders and extraordinary rock groups are seen on these hills, cutting out on the more level parts of the country.

Rivers

There are no perennial rivers in the district. Most of them are small and carry water only during the rainy season. Three important rivers, the Palar, North Pinakini or North Pennar and South Pinakini or South Pennar, and several of their tributaries take their birth in the district and flow in different directions receiving the drainage of the intermediate tracts of the district.

Palar

The Palar river is said to rise in a well near the summit of Nandi hills and to cross the South Pinakini running underground. There is also another view that since this is highly improbable and there is no evidence for this, the river probably springs from the neighbourhood of Kaivara, to the west of Ambajidurga and Rahmanghar peaks. It is first visible at Gautama-gudda, a small hill south of Kaivara. It flows eastwards from Jangamkote and from Yenandahalli, ten miles beyond Kolar, where it is joined by an important tributary, it directs its course south and south-east and flows through Bangarpet taluk,

where it forms the large Bethamangala tank, which is the source of water supply to Kolar Gold Fields, and the Ramasagara tank. It leaves the Mysore border and enters North Arcot district near the village Gundalapalli. Running southwards to the west of Kangundi, it bends to the north-east and passing through Vaniambadi, Vellore and Arcot in North Arcot district, and Kanchipuram in Chingleput district, it joins the Bay of Bengal, south of Chingleput. The name Palar means 'milk river' and in *puranas*, it is mentioned as Kshira-Nadi in Sanskrit.

The length of the river from the place of its birth to the place where it leaves the district is about 67 miles along the course. It has a total drainage area of 1,047 sq. miles in Mysore State. There are as many as 1,615 tanks in the basin of the river and there are also many pick-ups irrigating lands in Kolar and Bangarpet taluks. There are many major tanks on the main river itself in the district. Muduvadi, Holali, Challapalli, Ramasagara, Bethamangala are some of the important villages on its banks.

Northern Pinakini

The Northern Pinakini or Uttara Pinakini or Uttara Pennar river ('Uttara' in Kannada means north) rises on the Chennakeshava-betta, north-west of Nandi hills, and flowing north-west, passes by the towns of Manchenahalli and Gauribidanur and enters the Hindupur taluk of Anantapur district and turning eastwards, passes through the Cuddapah and Nellore districts of Andhra Pradesh and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Nellore.

The length of the river is about 34 miles along the course in the State and it drains an area of 325 sq. miles. There are as many as 116 tanks in the catchment area and Jakkalamadugu tank (silt reservoir) and Srinivasasagar are the two important dams on the river. There are also many pick-ups and inundation channels irrigating the lands in Chikballapur and Gauribidanur taluks.

The famous shrine of Vidurashwatha, where a peepul tree (*Ashwatha Vriksha*), said to have been planted by Vidura of Mahabharata fame, stands on the banks of the river, before the river leaves the State border just a mile away near Babenahalli. The river carries a lot of sand and flows underground during most of the year.

Papaghni

'Papaghni' means in Sanskrit 'destroyer of sin' and the name denotes a belief in the purifying efficacy of the waters of the river. This river is also called Vapillivanka in the initial stages and forms a major tributary of the North Pinakini river after leaving the State border. It rises on the Gundalaguski hills in Chikballapur taluk, ten miles north-east of Nandi hills and taking

a north-easterly course, flows through Bagepalli taluk to enter the Madanapalle taluk of Chittoor district and joins the North Pinakini near Kamalapur. A tank across this stream near Devaganhalli, called Venkateshasagar, irrigates nearly 192 acres of land.

The length of the river in the State is 42 miles along its course and it drains an area of 332 sq. miles. There are as many as 591 tanks in the basin of the river and many pick-ups affording irrigational facilities to lands in Gudibanda, Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks. Yenugadale, where there is a Vidyapeetha for basic training, and Burudagunte are important villages on its banks.

The river leaves the State border just half a mile north-east of Balareddipalli village to enter Madanapalle taluk of Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh. It passes by Psadumn in Andhra area and re-enters the Kolar district just one mile south-east of Hosahudya, a small village south of Chelur town in Chintamani taluk. From thereon, it enters the Vyasasamudra, a reservoir built across the river in Andhra area, north-west of Chelur, and the water-spread of this reservoir extends to the village limits of Chelur in Mysore State. The State border runs across this water-spread north to south, about 1½ miles east of Chelur.

Chitravati The Chitravati river is also a tributary of North Pinakini. It rises near the Kalaganapalya-konda hills, nine miles north of Nandi hills, and flowing north-east between the Worlakonda hill and Bagepalli, leaves the State border near Chinnagapalli to enter the Hindupur taluk of Anantapur district, just south of Kodikonda. It joins the North Pinakini near Gaudalur in the Cuddapah district.

The length of the river is 30 miles along its course in the State, and drains an area of 208 sq. miles. There are as many as 206 tanks in the basin of the river and a few pick-ups to irrigate a considerable extent of lands mostly in Bagepalli taluk. Reddihalli tank and Ramasandra tank in Bagepalli taluk are the two major tanks on the river. Bagepalli, Tirumani and Somenhalli are some of the important villages on the banks of the river.

Nangli Hole The Nangli Hole is a tributary of Koundinya river, an affluent of the Palar river It rises on the Kurudumale hills near Mulbagal and taking an easterly direction, after feeding some tanks in the district including a major tank at Nangli, crosses the border near the village of Potanagavara and joins the Koundinya river, which rises on the hills north of Ramasamudram in Punganur taluk of Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh. It then flows entirely in Andhra Pradesh, initially in an easterly

direction and afterwards turning southwards till it is joined by the Nangli *Hole* and flows further to join the Palar river. The length of the Nangli stream in the State is only 18 miles and it drains an area of 108 square miles. There are as many as 245 tanks in the basin affording irrigation facilities in the Mulbagal taluk.

Kundar

The Kundar river is also called Kumudvati and is a tributary of the North Pinakini. It rises on Ujani-betta, west of Makalidurga in Bangalore district, and then flowing northwards passes through Gauribidanur taluk of Kolar district and joins the North Pinakini beyond the State borders. The length of the river in the district is 35 miles and drains an area of 210 square miles in the State. There are 74 tanks and many anicuts and feeder channels to tanks, providing irrigational facilities to lands in Gauribidanur taluk of Kolar district and Madhugiri taluk of Tumkur district. Ramapura, Idguru and Chandandur are a few of the important villages on the banks of this river. The Kundar river carries a huge quantity of sand and flows underground during summer. The river leaves the district border near Chandandur and enters the Koratagere taluk of Tumkur district.

Kushavati

There are two streams of the name of Kushavati in this district.

(i) One is a tributary of the Papaghni river. It rises on the Vali-Ishwara hills near Palugurkote, fourteen miles east of Punganur in Andhra Pradesh and forms the Yerakaluve tank in Kolar district and then flows north-west upto Mamidipalli in Srinivaspur taluk, following a northerly course thereafter. It crosses the border north of Bhimaganahalli and enters Madanapalle taluk of Chittoor district where it forms the major Tippasandra tank. This stream is also called Gundedu river.

The length of the river in the district is 24 miles and it drains an area of 138 sq. miles. There are 249 tanks in its catchment area in addition to many anicuts and feeder channels, thus affording irrigational facilities to lands in Srinivaspur taluk. Gompalli, Boorganpalli and Pathakote are a few important villages on its banks.

(ii) The other Kushavati river is the one rising on the Avalukonda or Cow hill, north of Nandi hills, and forming the Bairasagara tank near Gudibanda in Gudibanda taluk. The river then runs in a northerly direction and joins the Chitravati river, which is a tributary of the North Pennar, some miles beyond the State border. The length of the stream is 27 miles and it drains an area of 67.5 sq. miles. There are 51 tanks and many

pick-ups which irrigate lands in Gudibanda and Bagepalli taluks. Before the river enters Gudibanda, it forms a big reservoir called Byrasandra, irrigating nearly 1,300 acres.

The river leaves the State border just north of Abkavanipalli to enter the Hindupur taluk of Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh.

Markandeya

Two streams, one rising south-west of Vokkaleri hills in Kolar taluk and the other from the Tekal hills in Malur taluk, flowing in south-east direction, join together near Budikote in Bangarpet taluk and form the Markandeya stream. From there, the Markandeya flows towards the south and leaves the district descending the ghats towards the east of Ankushagiri and joins the Vrishabhavathi, a tributary of the South Pennar or Ponnaiyar. It falls in cascades from a height of 50 feet near Thamatamakanahalli.

The length of the river is 31 miles and has a drainage area of 168 sq. miles. There are as many as 274 tanks in the catchment area, of which the Markandeya tank near Bangarpet is the biggest. Toralakki, Budikote and Gollahalli are a few important villages on its banks. The river leaves the border of the State south of Thamatamakanahalli to enter the Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district in Madras State.

Southern Pinakini or Pennar

The Southern Pinakini or Dakshina Pinakini river rises on the Chennakeshava hills just north-west of Nandi hills in Chikballapur taluk of this district and flowing in an easterly direction upto Sidlaghatta, takes a turn southwards to enter Devanahalli taluk near Balvemahalli, south of Vijayapura or Vadigenahalli. Flowing southwards through Devanahalli and Hoskote taluks of Bangalore district, it passes through the Dharmapuri and South Arcot districts of Madras State and falls into the Bay of Bengal, a few miles north of Cuddalore. It is called Ponnaiyar in Madras State. Its length in Kolar district is only 24 miles and drains an area of 224 sq. miles. There are 92 tanks in its catchment area, which irrigate lands in Chikballapur taluk.

The name Pinakini is derived from the word 'pinaka', the bow of Shiva, and it is possible that the two rivers, Northern and Southern Pinakini, have received their name because of the curve resembling a bow formed by the two rivers near the hill of Nandi, sacred to Shiva.

Arkavati

The Arkavati river, a tributary of the Cauvery river, rises in a well on the Nandi hills and soon after, descending the hill, enters the Doddaballapur taluk of Bangalore district. The main source of water supply to the city of Bangalore was formerly from the

Hesarghatta tank, which is formed by this river and now from Thippagondanahalli, where the same river is dammed and water is pumped. This river flows for a very short length of one mile only in the Kolar district.

The Vrishabhavati is a tributary of the South Pinakini. It rises east of the Vokkaleri hills in Kolar district and passes by Sulikunte and the railway line near Bangarpet station in Bangarpet taluk. After feeding the Koppa-Doddakere (tank) situated north of Koppa, about a mile south of Bangarpet, it flows southwards near Kamasandra, where it has been dammed. It flows further south and leaves the State border near Kadanatta to enter the Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district in Madras State. **Vrishabhavati**

The length of the river in the district is 36 miles and it drains an area of 134 sq. miles. There are 264 tanks in the catchment area, of which Kuppam and Kamasandra tanks are the large ones. There are many pick-ups and feeder channels from this river to feed lands in Bangarpet taluk. The important villages on the banks of the river are Kamasandra and Bangarpet.

The Vandaman *Hole* is a major tributary of the Papaghni, which joins the North Pennar. It rises on the Itkaldurga hills of Bagepalli taluk, east of Mittemari, and flows in an easterly direction to join the Papaghni in Madanapalle taluk of Chittoor district. The length of the river in the Kolar district is 16 miles and drains an area of 21 sq. miles There are 137 tanks in the basin of this river. The river leaves the State border just east of Reddyarapalli in Bagepalli taluk. **Vandaman Hole**

Kolar district has been geologically surveyed by the officers of the State Department of Mines and Geology from time to time since 1899 and the information furnished here is mostly based on the reports published in the records and bulletins of that Department. The main rock types occurring in Kolar district are arranged in the following sequences :— **Geology**

(1) *Dharwars*—

Dark hornblendic schists: amphibolites; tremolite-actinolite schists.

(2) *Gneissic complex*—

Fine-grained dark grey micaceous gneiss with opalescent quartz; banded gneissose; gneissic granites.

(3) *Dolerite dykes*

(4) *Laterite*—

Ferruginous mottled and patchy lithomargic material.

Dharwars

The Dharwar schists form the oldest recognisable members of the archean complex. The schist belt in Kolar is surrounded by a complex of granitic and gneissic rocks. The Kolar schist belt runs north and south for a distance of 40 miles, with a maximum width of about four miles, covering, in all, an area of 100 square miles. This belt is composed almost entirely of dark hornblendic schists associated with amphibolites and tremolite-actinolite schists. The famous Kolar Gold Mines are situated in this schist belt.

The hornblendic rocks of the Kolar schist belt have originated by the alteration of a series of basaltic lava flows. On the western edges of the belt are found some narrow discontinuous bands of ferruginous quartzites and on the eastern edge a zone of crushed conglomerates.

Gneissic complex

The gneissic complex consists of two phases of granitic intrusions into the Dharwars. The older phase of intrusion consists of highly crushed micaceous granitic gneisses often containing opalescent blebs of quartz. These rocks were called by the early geologists as champion gneiss.

The second epoch of intrusion consists of a complex of granites and granitic gneisses which are found to intrude and cut out the opalescent quartz-bearing micaceous gnesiss of the Kolar Gold Fields area.

Dolerite dykes

Numerous dykes of dolerite traverse all the rocks of the schist belt and also the granitic complex. These dykes run generally in two directions, north-south and east-west.

Laterite

Around Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspur, Jangamkote and Malur, lateritic masses occur irregularly distributed in disconnected patches in the form of flat topped hills. In most of these hills, the lowest horizon consists generally of kaolinised granitic masses. Above this, in some places, a zone of white mottled and variegated refractory kaolin is found. This zone is succeeded upwards by another highly ferruginous mottled and patchy lithomargic material which forms much of the greater part of laterite. Very often where laterite has developed extensively, the sheet laterite is underlain by a bed of coarse shinglo. These lateritic masses are considered to be of datrital origin.

The concretionary laterite being hard and indurated, it is largely used for road metal. The lithomargic variety is used for domestic mud-roofing.

The Dharwar formation, as in other parts of Mysore State, is rich in economic mineral deposits. The following are the important minerals of Kolar district: gold, graphitic clay, sillimanite, kaolin, limestone, feldspar, ochre, lime kankar, garnet and corundum. **Economic mineral deposits**

The various types of peninsular gneisses and basic dykes serve as good building and decorative stones.

In the Kolar district, the gold occurs chiefly in quartz which in turn occurs as veins and lenses in schists. The auriferrous quartz-lodes are believed to be off-shoots of the granitic rocks. Particulars of the geology of the gold fields and the gold-mining industry have been given in Chapter V—Industries. **Gold**

Graphitic clay, suited for foundry purposes occurs near Ganacharpura in Bangarpet taluk. The material is used for foundry facing and for preparing slate pencils. **Graphitic Clay**

Sillimanite occurs about 100 yards west of the waste-weir of the tank near Kamasandra and near Balamande, Sakarsanahalli and Dodderi. The mineral is found in aggregate of bladed crystals. **Sillimanite**

Several runs of pegmatite containing coarse crystals of feldspar occur in the neighbourhood of Kamasandra in Bangarpet taluk in the following localities:— **Feldspar**

1. A mile west of Kamasandra.

2. On the ridges north-west of Kamasandra.

3. In the valley, two miles from Nernatta.

Feldspar is being mined at Thondebhavi and supplied to Mysore Porcelains, Ltd., Bangalore, for production of insulators.

Kaolin, used in ceramics stoneware and refractory industries found in the following localities:—

1. Kardibande and Dodkuntur in Malur taluk

2. Doddur-Karapanahalli and Kurubarahalli in Bangarpet taluk and

3. Mulbagal and Sidlaghatta taluks.

Ochres

Yellow ochre occurs in Manjulanagar in Srinivaspur taluk, near Sidlaghatta and Doddur-Karapanahalli in Bangarpet taluk.

Lime kankar

Large quantities of lime kankar are found near Chikballapur town.

Garnet

Garnet occurs near Kamasandra in Bangarpet taluk.

Corundum

Good deposits of corundum are reported to occur in the following localities:—

1. Kamasandra in Bangarpet taluk.
2. On the rise between Dodderi and Yalsandra.
3. At Mavinahalli, 3 miles from Thondebhavi.
4. Stray occurrences are reported from the Sidlaghatta and Chintamani taluks.

Limestone

Limestone occurs near Sakarsanahalli village in Kamasandra hobli.

Flora

With a number of rivers and streams flowing in several directions and a large number of tanks and wells situated amidst hilly surroundings, one would expect to find the district full of green vegetation. But, the rainfall being scanty and the rivers and streams dry for a large part of the year, the area is, for the most part, devoid of vegetation, and scarcity conditions are very common. There are far more lands under dry cultivation in this district than under wet, and the proportion is nearly 6 : 3.

State-owned forest areas such as State forests, plantations, reserve lands, minor forests and village forests form only about 10 per cent of the area of the district as against the recommended National standard of 33½ per cent. Most of the State-owned forests are confined to hilly tracts, the intervening plain areas being brought under the plough. As could be expected in such hilly tracts with low rainfall, the soil is either rocky, gravelly or very shallow, incapable of bearing better types of vegetation.

The underlying rock is mostly granitic-gneiss, generally unfavourable for rich forest growth. The average rainfall of the area is 28.76 inches, the greater portion of the rainfall being precipitated during the north-east monsoon from September to November, while some sudden falls occur during the south-west monsoon. The dry months are from January to May and the rainfall is erratic.

As could be expected of such climatic and soil conditions, the vegetation is of either the dry deciduous type or the thorny scrub type, typical of the *maidan* tracts of the State. The growing stock is stunted, the forest canopy open and the vegetation is more or less xerophytic in nature. Many parts of the forest areas, due to heavy working in the past for firewood and charcoal, have lost the characteristics of forests over a great portion of the district. The State-owned forests lie scattered all over the district and comprise an area of nearly 300 square miles.

If any flora with large trees is to be found in the district, it is only in the regions of Nandidurga. In other hilly regions, the soil presentation is of a shallow blackish vegetable mould. The soils here give rise to trees and bushes but they do not attain size. The hills in the north of the district are barren and only stunted bushy growth is seen of *Devadaru, Thangadi, Bandrike* and others. In the area around Gudibanda, there is a wild tamarind growth in plenty. In the plains, mango groves are common. Bangarpet taluk abounds in fuel trees including tamarind Acacias are seen in groves in Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspur taluks. In and around Rayalpad, the scrub jungle is of a superior variety. The trees here rise to a height of about 20 feet. Near Kolar, there are plenty of fuel trees. The forest belt around Nandi has sandalwood. The district has been always famous for *honge* trees, which grow here more luxuriously than in other places.

Soil conservation

As a result of the denudation which set in due to over-exploitation in the past, soil-erosion is evident in many of the forest areas. Paucity of vegetal cover, coupled with the absence of organic humus from the top-soil, has been the main cause for the accelerated soil erosion. Of late, soil conservation measures are being carried out on a large scale, by adopting devices like contour-bunding, contour-trenching, gully-plugging and planting barren areas by trench and mound method Advantage has been taken of the financial assistance given by the Government of India for the schemes of soil conservation and rehabilitation of degraded forests, under the development schemes of the Forest Department in the Five-Year Plans.

The forest policy adopted in the management of forests consists in conservation and improvement of the growing stock both in quality and in quantity. While implementing the policy, the needs of the local population in respect of their requirements of fire-wood, etc., are not overlooked and the *bona fide* requirements of firewood are met, to the extent possible, from such the forests that can still be exploited without impairing their quality. The other forests that have been very much degraded a result of over-exploitation in the past have been completely

given a protection for recoupment in due course. Besides, large-scale afforestation, to the extent of 1,500 to 2,000 acres per year, is being taken up in barren areas of State forests and in the areas where the forests have been degraded, with the object of improving the stock both in kind and quantity. Fast growing fuel species like eucalyptus and other economically important species are being introduced in the area taken up for afforestation.

The important minor forest products of the district are: (1) tanning bark, (2) myrobalans, (3) tamarind, (4) sitaphal fruits, (5) maradi seeds, (6) honge leaves and seeds, and (7) tupra leaves. These are sold biennially or triennially in public auction. The revenue derived from firewood and these minor forest products amounts to about Rs. 1,50,000 annually. The other source of revenue from the forests of this district is that of sandal. About 200 tons of sandalwood are extracted every year, fetching a revenue of about Rs. 11 lakhs. (*See* also Chapter IV).

Forest species

A description of the various timber species of the district is given below together with the uses they ar put to:—

Bevu (Melia azadirachta), also known as Neem and Margosa.—Every part of this species is put to medicinal use. The heartwood is used for making dolls. It is free from insect pests. It is hard and durable and weighs about 50 lbs. per cubic foot. Carpenters use the wood for cabinet work. The neem oil extracted from the seed is used in medicinal preparations. The neem leaves are put to different uses, chiefly as antiseptic. This species is considered as sacred by many. At the entrance to every village, there is a neem tree planted along with the peepul tree.

Hunise (Tamarindus indica), also called Tamarind.—The fruit is mostly used in culinary requirements. The seeds are also roasted and eaten. The heartwood is very hard and durable and weighs 60 lbs. per cubic foot. The wood is used as fuel and also in various ways for preparing wheels and the like.

Gandha or *Srigandha* (Santalum album).—This is a product principally grown in old Mysore area, and has become a State monopoly, yielding the largest share of the forest revenue. The heartwood is hard and heavy weighing about 61 lbs. per cubic foot. The bark and sapwood of this species have no smell, but the heartwood and the roots are highly scented and rich in oil. The girth of a mature tree varies according to circumstances from 18 to 36 or 40 inches. It attains maturity in about 25 years. The roots are richest in oil. The sandal oil is extracted industrially. Being a State monopoly, the roots are sent to the Mysore Government Sandal Oil Factories and the extracted oil

is largely exported to foreign countries. The wood is powdered and then rubbed into paste. It is aromatic and used in many ways, such as making of dolls, carvings, etc.

Honge (Pongamia glabra).—The wood of this tree, though tough, is light, weighing about 40 lbs. per cubic foot. The wood when cut is white in colour but turns yellowish on exposure. The oil from seeds is used for lamps and also for medical purposes and the cake is used as manure for coffee plants. The *honge* leaves are used as green manure.

Kari Jali or *Babul* (Acacia arabica).—The wood of this tree yields the gum arabic and is of pale red colour, turning darker on exposure. It becomes very durable when seasoned in water. It weighs about 54 lbs. per cubic foot. The wood is used for preparing spokes for wheels of country carts and rice-pounders.

Bili Jali (Acacia leucophloea).—This is a good fuel tree. Its sapwood is large. The bark of this tree is used for distilling arrack. Gum, dye, fibre and medicine are also obtained from this tree. The young pods of this species are given to sheep to improve the quality of the mutton.

Kaggali (Acacia catechu).—The heartwood of this tree is hard and is dark red in colour. It is durable, seasons well and takes a good polish. It is seldom attacked by white-ants. It weighs about 70 lbs. per cubic foot. The *Kaggali* tree is used for fuel and charcoal and for making agricultural implements.

Banni (Acacia ferruginea).—This tree yields a good gum. The bark is used for distilling arrack. It weighs about 70 lbs. per cubic foot. The wood is seldom used as it is held sacred.

Chujjalu (Albizzia amara).—The heartwood of this tree is purplish brown and very hard and durable. It weighs about 65 lbs. per cubic foot. The wood is used in preparing country carts and agricultural implements.

Bagi (Albizzia lebbeck).—The heartwood of this species is dark brown in colour. It takes a good polish and is durable. It weighs about 50 lbs. per cubic foot. The wood is used for making picture frames.

Bilwara (Albizzia odoratissima).—The heartwood of this tree is very tough and strong. It seasons well and takes a good polish. When kept fairly dry, the wood becomes durable. It is largely used for preparing cart wheels and agricultural implements. The bark is used for medicinal purposes. *Bilwara* (Bilvara) is one of the most valuable jungle trees largely in use in rural areas.

Dindiga (Anogeissus latifolia).—The tree is used as fuel and for making charcoal. The heartwood is small, purplish-brown and very hard. The sapwood is yellowish in colour. The wood has a tendency to split while seasoning. The gum of this tree is used by calico printers for dyeing purposes.

Nerale (Eugemia jambolana).—This is a fruit tree and the fruit has a very astringent taste. The leaves, seeds and bark are all used for medicinal purposes. The bark itself is used for dyeing and tanning. The wood is whitish in colour and is very hard and tough and is largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements. It weighs about 45 lbs. per cubic foot.

Channangi (Lagerstroemia parviflora).—The wood is light grey, tinged with red and darker towards the centre. It is fibred, tough and elastic and weighs about 50 lbs. per cubic foot. Agricultural implements are made out of this wood. An edible gum is obtained from the bark.

Pachari (Dalbergia peniculata).—The wood is soft and perishable and greyish-white in colour. It is subject to attacks of insects. It weighs about 42 lbs. per cubic foot when seasoned.

Naviladi (Vitex altissima).—The wood of this tree is very valuable. When seasoned, the wood becomes brownish-grey. It weighs about 63 lbs. per cubic foot and is used for making agricultural implements.

Devadaru (Erythroxylon monogynum).—This is also called *Adavi-Goranti*. The wood is sometimes used as a substitute for sandal. From the wood, a tar-like substance is distilled. This tar is used to preserve timber. The leaves and bark of *Devadaru* are used in medicine.

Beppale or *Hale* (Wrightia tinctoria).—The wood of this species is highly valued by the rural population on account of its ivory-white colour. It is used for making the famous Channapatna toys which are highly renowned throughout the State. The leaves of this tree turn black when dried and afford a kind of indigo called *pala* indigo.

Huragalu (Chloroxylon swietenia).—This is also called the Indian satin wood because of its softness. It has a fine satiny lustre, and is well adapted for delicate cabinet work, in carpentry and turnery. It weighs about 56 lbs. per cubic foot.

Alale (Terminalia chebula).—The fruit of this tree is most valuable as a tan. The gall-nuts make excellent ink and dyes. The wood is hard and fairly durable and weighs about 60 lbs.

per cubic foot. It is used for making furniture, country carts and agricultural implements.

Bikke (Gardenia gummifera).—The wood is white and very hard and is used for making wooden boxes. A medicinal gum resin exudes from the extremities of the young shoots and buds.

Muttaga (Butea frondosa).—A red gum is obtained from the bark. The flowers are used to prepare a red juice which is sprinkled on relations and friends during the *Holi* festival. The wood of this tree is of little value. It weighs about 35 lbs. per cubic foot.

Jalari (Shorea talura).—The lac insect is propagated on this tree and besides lac, a kind of dammar is obtained from the tree. The wood is yellowish in colour, heavy and durable. It is capable of taking good polish.

Bela (Feronia elephantum).—This is called wood apple. The acid pulp of the fruit of this plant is eaten either raw or sometimes in the form of a jelly. The wood is yellowish, close-grained, hard and durable. It weighs about 50 lbs. per cubic foot.

Kakke (Cassia fistula).—The wood of this species is durable weighing 50 lbs. per cubic foot. The pulp of the fruit is used for preparing laxatives.

Thangadi (Cassia auriculata).—The twigs are used for preparing tooth brushes. The bark is said to be a best tan. The seeds are put to medicinal use.

Other Species

In addition to these species, several others are also found in the forests of the district. These are:

Maradi (Buchanania angustifolia), *Mukarti* (Elaeodendron glaucum), *Ije* (Premna tomentosa), *Lantana* (Lantana camara), *Sitaphala* (Anona squamosa), *Bilpatre* (Aegle marmelos), *Thandarsi* (Gymnosporia montana), *Bandrike* (Dodonea viscosa), *Kurudi* (Scutea indica), *Bore* (Zizyphus jujuba), *Chotte* (Zizphus xylopyros), *Ankole* (Alanguim lamarcki), *Pavate* (Pavetta indica), *Kare* (Randia dumetorum), *Nalla-kalasu* (Canthuim didymm), *Goravi* (Ixora parviflora), *Jagala-ganti* (Diospyros montana), *Tupra* (Diospyros tupra), *Goje* (Bridelia retusa), *Ala* (Ficus bengalensis) and *Tormatti* (Terminalia arjuna).

The exotic species introduced in the district are: *Sissoo* (Dalbergia sissoo), *Karpuradagida*, *Nilagirigida* (Eucalyptus

SP), *Ballari Jali* (Prosopia fuliflora), *Sime Thangadi* (Cassia siamia) and *Sarvemara* (Casuarina equistitolia).

Fauna

Owing to the absence of thick jungles, there is not much cover for any of the wild beast species like tiger, bison or elephant. Wild game is practically unknown in the district. In the Nandi hill ranges, occasional visitations of bears and panthers are known. Black-bucks and deers are found, though in small number, in the unfrequented parts which have a little forest growth. In the hill slopes and valleys, several kinds of reptiles are found, cobras being very common.

The game laws are in force in the district and under this law, shooting of animals without prior permission is an offence. The district has no game preserves or sanctuaries.

Climate

The district enjoys an agreeable climate. The year may be divided into four seasons. The dry season with clear bright weather is from December to February. The period from March to May constitutes the hot season and the south-west monsoon season is from June to about the end of October. November is the retreating monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for 12 stations in the district and extend to about 90 years for most of the stations. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. The range of hills in the north-western portion of the district comprising the Nandi hills and their continuation towards the north constitutes the chief watershed and most of the rivers in the district have their origin there. The average annual rainfall at Nandi hills at an elevation of 1,479 metres (4,851 feet), is 1195.8 mm (47.08 inches). In the district as a whole, the average annual rainfall is 730.5 mm (28.76 inches). The rainfall during the south-west monsoon season from June to October constitutes 69 per cent of the annual rainfall. September is usually the month with the highest rainfall. But at the Nandi hills, the rainfall in October is higher than in September.

During April and May and in the retreating monsoon month of November, the district gets some rainfall in association with thunderstorms. The variations in the rainfall from year to year are fairly large. In the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the annual rainfall averaged over the district was the highest in 1903 when it amounted to 173 per cent of the normal, while the lowest was 52 per cent of the normal in 1923. In 11 out of 50 years, the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. Although, considering the district as a whole, there were no two consecutive years with rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal, such

occasions are known at individual stations. At Gudibanda, five consecutive years from 1922 to 1926 had rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal. There have been four occasions in two consecutive years when rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal at Chikballapur. It may be seen from Table 2 that in 43 years out of 50, the rainfall in the district was between 500 and 1,000 mm. (19.69 inches and 39.37 inches).

On an average, there are 47 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.—10 cents or more) in a year. This number varies from 43 at Bagepalli to 54 at Chikballapur. At the Nandi hills, 64 days in a year are rainy days.

The highest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any station in the district was 253.7 mm. (9.99 inches) at Malur on 1st May 1872.

Temperature

Records of temperature and other meteorological information are available at the Kolar Gold Fields Observatory over a long period and at the Nandi hills Observatory for a few years. The meteorological conditions as seen from the data of the Kolar Gold Fields Observatory may be taken to be representative of those over the district in general. The Nandi hills, which are at a higher elevation than the Kolar Gold Fields, enjoy a cooler climate all the year round. The period from March to May is one of continuous rise in temperature. May is generally the hottest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 34.2°C (93.6°F) at the Kolar Gold Fields. At the Nandi hills, April, with a mean daily maximum temperature of 28.7°C (83.7°F), is warmer than May. In the summer months, the maximum temperature may sometimes go up to 39 or 40°C (102 or 104°F).

With the advance of the south-west monsoon into the district in early June, the temperature decreases and throughout the monsoon season, the weather is pleasant. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon by about the beginning of November, both day and night temperatures begin to drop. December is the coolest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperatures at 25.3°C (77.6°F) and 20.6°C (69.1°F) and the mean daily minimum temperatures at 15.6°C and 12.6°C (60.0°F and 54.6°F) at the Kolar Gold Fields and the Nandi hills, respectively. The highest maximum temperature recorded at the Kolar Gold Fields is 39.9°C (103.8°F) on 21st May 1931, and at the Nandi hills 32.8°C (91.1°F) on 12th May 1950. The lowest minimum temperature was 10.6°C (51.0°F) on 1st February 1923 at Kolar Gold Fields and 8.3°C (46.9°F) on 5th December 1954 at the Nandi hills.

Humidity

Relative humidities are high in the south-west monsoon season in November and moderate during the rest of the year.

Cloudiness

Skies are heavily clouded and overcast in the period from June to September with similar conditions prevailing less frequently in October and November. In the rest of the year, skies are clear or lightly clouded. There is some increase in cloudiness in the summer afternoons.

Winds

Winds are generally moderate with some increase in force in the monsoon months. From May to September, winds are generally south-westerly to westerly and on some afternoons north-westerly. In October, winds from the north-east or east also blow and these predominate in the period from November to January. Thereafter, there is a gradual clockwise shift of the wind direction, particularly in the mornings, till April, when winds are mainly south-westerly to westerly in the mornings and between north-east and south-east in the afternoons.

Special weather phenomena

Occasional thunderstorms occur in February and March, becoming frequent in April and May. Thunderstorms occur in the monsoon season also, the frequency being higher in September and October. Occasional fog occurs in the cold season.

Tables 3 and 4 give the temperature and humidity and mean wind speed respectively for the Kolar Gold Fields while Tables 5 and 6 give the temperature and humidity and special weather phenomena respectively for the Nandi hills.

TABLE—1

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in Kolar District

Station	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kolar ..	50	a	9.7	5.8	10.7	37.1	91.4	45.7	64.3	98.8	129.3
		b	1.0	0.5	0.7	2.3	5.4	3.4	5.2	6.5	7.3
Bangarpet ..	50	a	8.4	5.6	8.6	37.6	94.2	47.5	63.3	97.3	123.9
		b	0.7	0.4	0.6	2.2	5.7	3.6	5.0	6.4	7.0
Chintamani ..	50	a	8.1	3.3	10.4	35.6	74.9	57.9	61.5	85.9	128.5
		b	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.0	4.7	4.2	5.3	6.2	7.0
Mulbagal ..	50	a	13.5	7.9	11.4	31.7	83.6	58.4	70.1	105.2	136.1
		b	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.0	5.1	4.0	4.9	6.5	7.0
Sidlaghatta ..	50	a	7.9	5.3	11.4	34.8	82.0	64.0	81.0	102.9	151.4
		b	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.2	5.0	4.3	6.9	7.9	7.4
Chikballapur ..	50	a	9.1	8.1	12.5	31.5	70.4	76.5	100.3	120.7	147.1
		b	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.5	4.7	5.4	8.9	9.5	8.4
Malur ..	50	a	7.9	8.6	11.2	41.9	97.5	50.8	69.6	98.3	133.9
		b	0.9	0.3	0.7	2.5	6.3	4.4	6.3	7.2	7.0
Srinivaspur ..	50	a	9.4	9.1	10.2	31.2	82.8	57.7	71.9	93.0	136.7
		b	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.2	5.0	4.2	5.9	7.1	7.0
Bagepalli ..	50	a	3.8	4.1	6.6	31.5	63.7	57.4	87.4	97.8	152.4
		b	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.9	4.1	4.1	6.2	6.5	8.0
Gauribidanur ..	50	a	5.1	5.1	4.3	28.7	69.6	61.5	85.6	100.6	158.5
		b	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	4.5	4.5	6.8	7.0	8.1
Gudibanda ..	50	a	5.6	6.6	7.4	31.2	69.3	76.5	103.6	127.0	182.9
		b	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.9	4.0	5.2	8.7	8.0	8.6
Kolar District		a	8.0	6.3	9.5	33.9	79.9	59.4	78.1	102.5	143.7
		b	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.1	4.9	4.3	6.4	7.2	7.6
Nandi Hills ..	16	a	5.3	0.5	14.7	33.3	123.7	115.3	182.1	177.3	195.6
		b	0.4	0.1	0.9	2.2	6.0	6.6	12.0	10.8	9.7

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

(contd.)

TABLE I.—(concld.)

Station	No. of years of data		October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm.)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kolar ..	50	a	119.1	82.0	17.5	711.4	167	57	167.6	1872 May 2
		b	7.6	5.3	1.6	46.8	(1903)	(1908)		
Bangarpet ..	50	a	126.7	69.9	15.5	698.5	199	47	179.1	1888 November 1
		b	8.1	5.0	1.4	46.1	(1903)	(1950)		
Chintamani ..	50	a	126.2	81.5	16.3	690.1	168	45	166.4	1894 July 6
		b	7.2	5.2	1.5	45.3	(1930)	(1908)		
Mulbagal ..	50	a	132.8	89.1	23.1	762.9	200	41	196.9	1910 August 26
		b	8.1	5.8	2.0	47.8	(1903)	(1950)		
Sidlaghatta ..	50	a	124.2	74.9	13.2	753.0	171	52	142.7	1932 September 29
		b	7.4	4.6	1.3	48.7	(1903)	(1923)		
Chikballapur ..	50	a	116.8	67.8	10.4	771.2	192	47	154.9	1879 May 21
		b	6.7	4.7	1.2	53.9	(1903)	(1908)		
Malur ..	50	a	123.9	74.7	14.7	733.0	160	43	253.7	1872 May 1
		b	7.6	4.5	1.4	49.9	(1903)	(1920)		
Srinivaspur ..	50	a	133.1	82.3	16.0	733.4	167	48	172.7	1875 September 21
		b	7.4	5.3	1.4	47.6	(1903)	(1923)		
Bagepalli ..	50	a	105.4	58.2	10.9	679.2	156	48	144.8	1949 October 19
		b	6.1	3.8	0.8	42 6	(1903)	(1904)		
Gauribidanur ..	50	a	110.7	58.7	6.9	695.3	158	44	162.6	1938 September 24
		b	6.6	3.6	0.7	45.1	(1903)	(1923)		
Gudibanda ..	50	a	117.6	67.1	13.5	808.3	181	44	238.8	1879 May 21
		b	6.9	3.8	1.0	49.4	(1903)	(1908)		
Kolar District		a	121.5	73.3	14.4	730.5	173	52		
		b	7.2	4.7	1.3	47.5	(1903)	(1923)		
Nandi Hills ..	16	a	231.7	82.8	33.5	1,195.8	234	52	176.8	1951 July 6
		b	9.6	3.8	1.9	64.0	(1946)	(1942)		

*Based on all available data upto 1956.

**Years given in brackets.

TABLE—2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Kolar District

(DATA 1901–1950)

Range in mm.		*No. of years*	*Range in mm.*		*No. of years*
301—400	..	1	801—900	.	9
401–500	..	3	901—1,000	..	5
501—600	..	9	1,001—1,100	..	2
601—700	..	8	1,101—1,200	..	0
701—800	..	12	1,201—1,300	..	1

*TABLE—3

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

(KOLAR GOLD FIELDS)

Month			*Mean Daily Maximum Temperature* °C	*Mean Daily Minimum Temperature* °C	*Relative Humidity* %
January	..	..	26.3	15.3	66
February	..	..	29.4	16.5	55
March	..	..	32.5	18.7	47
April	..	..	34.1	21.2	52
May	..	..	34.2	21.8	57
June	..	..	31.2	20.6	66
July	..	..	29.5	19.9	71
August	..	..	29.4	19.8	71
September	..	..	29.3	19.7	71
October	..	..	28.1	19.3	74
November	..	..	26.2	17.6	73
December	..	..	25.3	15.6	70
Annual	..	..	29.6	18.8	64

*Data taken from the Kolar Gold Fields Observatory Report (1909-1959) published by the K.G.F. Committee.

*TABLE—4

Mean Wind Speed in Km./Hr.

(KOLAR GOLD FIELDS)

January	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.8	8.1	8.4	8.5	11.7	17.4

July	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.2	14.9	11.9	7.4	7.0	6.9	10.6

* Data taken from the Kolar Gold Fields Observatory Report (1909-1959) published by the K.G.F. Committee.

TABLE—5

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

(NANDI HILLS)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	Highest Maximum ever recorded			Lowest Minimum ever recorded			Relative Humidity 0830*
	°C	°C	°C	Date		°C	Date		%
January ..	21.9	12.4	25.6	1954	January 21	8.9	1946	January 11	66
February ..	24.6	14.7	28.3	1954	February 27	10.0	1947	February 7	57
March ..	27.7	16.3	30.6	1953	March 5	12.8	1944	March 4	55
April ..	28.7	17.8	32.2	1956	April 23	13.3	1949	April 17	64
May ..	27.8	17.5	32.8	1950	May 12	13.3	1955	May 24	70
June ..	24.1	16.2	30.0	1953	June 6	12.2	1948	June 7	90
July ..	21.7	15.7	26.1	1941	July 22	12.8	1952	July 11	98
August ..	21.9	15.7	25.6	1947	August 4	13.3	1947	August 27	97
September ..	22.1	15.5	26.1	1951	September 4	12.2	1949	September 21	95
October ..	22.5	15.7	25.0	1951	October 26	12.2	1948	October 3	87
November ..	21.4	14.2	24.4	1953	November 4	8.9	1945	November 27	80
December ..	20.6	12.6	25.0	1945	December 26	8.3	1954	December 5	69
Annual ..	23.7	15.4	..		..	..		..	77

*Hours I.S.T.

TABLE—6

Special Weather Phenomena

(NANDI HILLS)

Mean No. of days with		*January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Thunder	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3
Hail	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust-storm	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Squall	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	..	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.0	5.9	4.3	5.4	2.5	1.5	1.9	27.0

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Legend and tradition

A few places in this district are said to be associated with certain episodes narrated in the Epics and the Puranas*. The hills to the west of Kolar, called the *Shata-Shringa Parvata* or hundred-peaked mountain, are associated with the story of Parashurama, son of the sage Jamadagni. The scenes of the story of the fight between King Kartaviryarjuna and Parashurama on account of Surabhi, the divine cow of plenty possessed by Jamadagni, the killing of Kartaviryarjuna by Parashurama, the subsequent revengeful murder of Jamadagni by the sons of Kartaviryarjuna and Renuka's becoming a *sati* by burning herself at her husband's funeral pyre and Parashurama's taking of a vow to destroy the whole Kshatriya race are laid on these hills and the surrounding parts. It is said that the 'Kolahala' or shouting consequent on the death of Kartaviryarjuna gave its name to the town which later became Kolar. A tradition also has it that the temple of Kolaramma or Kolahalamma at Kolar was built in honour of Renuka and in memory of Parashurama's triumph over Kartaviryarjuna. (See also Chapter I on origin of name).

Avani in the Mulbagal taluk is identified with Avantika Kshetra of legendary fame, considered as one of the most sacred places in India. It is said that Valmiki, the author of the Ramayana, lived here and also that Rama stayed here for some time on his way back to Ayodhya after the conquest of Lanka After being rejected by Rama, Sita is said to have retired to this place, where, under the care and protection of the sage Valmiki, she gave birth to her twin sons, Lava and Kusha.

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*The antiquity of the Kolar district goes back at least to the neolithic period. The pre-history of the region has been dealt with in detail separately in the section on Archaeology.

Bakasura, a demon whom Bhima, one of the Pandava brothers, killed, is said to have had his residence near the present Rahmangarh. Kaivara in the Chintamani taluk is identified with Ekachakrapura, where the Pandavas had lived for some time during their exile. According to a tradition, Sadali, a village in the Sidlaghatta taluk, was founded by Sahadeva, the youngest of the Pandava brothers, and was originally called Sahadevapura. Lastly Kurudumale, a hill in the Mulbagal taluk, is traditionally the place where the Devas mustered their forces before assaulting the mythical city of Tripura built by the Asuras.

Mahavalis or Brihad-Banas

Coming to historical times, the Mahavalis or Brihad-Banas were the earliest dynasty which was in possession of parts of the Kolar area and of which we know. According to one inscription, their territory lay to the west of the Andhra country[1]; according to another, it was a 'Seven-and-a-half lakh country', containing 12,000 villages in the Andhra-mandala[2]. They had a black flag and a bull crest[3]. They are said to have been connected also with Mahabalipuram, famous for the seven pagodas, on the coast of Madras. Inscriptions of these kings have been found in the Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Bagepalli and Kolar taluks of this district, most of them in the Mulbagal taluk.

The Mahavali kings claim their descent from Mahavali or Maha-Bali (meaning the great Bali) and his son Bana, whence they were also called Banas. According to mythology, Bali was a great Asura emperor, who, by his devotion and penance, defeated Indra, humbled the gods and dominated the three worlds. The gods appealed to Vishnu for help, who, thereupon, assumed a human form as Vamana (incarnation as a dwarf) and, appearing before Bali, begged for only three paces of ground. As soon as this was granted, Vishnu assumed his god-like world filling form, covered with two strides the heaven and the earth and, having no place for the third, placed his foot on Bali's head, thus forcing him down to *Patala* or the lower regions. Another legend connects Bali's son Bana with Lord Krishna.

The genealogy of the early kings of this line, as given in the Udayendiram copper plates, published by T. Foulkes[4], in 1884 and again by Kielhorn[5] in 1894, is as follows :—

Bali
|
Bana
|
Banadhiraja
|
(Many other kings, not mentioned)
|

Jaya-Nandivarma
|
Vijayaditya
|
Malladeva, Jagadekamalla
|
Bana Vidyadhara
|
Prabhumerudeva
|
Vikramaditya
|
Vijayaditya, Pugavippavar-ganda
|
Vijayabahu, Vikramaditya

This record is not dated. But as it states that the last mentioned king Vijayabahu was a friend of Krishna Raja, who has been identified with the Rashtrakuta king Krishna II (880—915), he is taken to belong to this period, and then, going back by eight generations, Jaya-Nandivarma has been placed in the 7th century A.D.[6]. But the Banas do not appear to be of so recent an origin. There are allusions to them in other inscriptions of a much earlier period. To mention one or two earliest instances, in the Mallohalli plates[7] published by Rice in 1876, Konganivarma, the first Ganga king, who has been assigned to the 2nd century A.D., is said to have been a wild fire in consuming the stubble of forest Bana, and elsewhere[8] he is stated to have been consecrated to conquer the Bana-mandala; there is also a reference to the Banas in the famous Talgunda inscription[9] of Mayurasharma (variously assigned from 250 A.D. to 300 A.D.), the founder of the Kadamba dynasty, whose period is also not far from the great Bana and other kings.

Mudiyanur inscription

The earliest Mahavali inscription bearing a date, however, is one professing to be of 339 A.D. found by Rice at Mudiyanur in the Mulbagal taluk[10]. This inscription is all in Sanskrit and begins with the praise of Shiva whose throne is said to be on the lofty peak of the mountain called Nandi, obviously the present Nandidurga, a hill considered to be the personification of Nandi, the bull of Shiva. The inscription records the grant of the village Mudiyanur (also called Chudagrama, a Sanskritised form of Mudiyanur) to 25 Brahmins by Vadhuvallabha—Malladeva—Nandivarma, son of Vijayaditya Deva and grandson of Nandivarma, a promoter of Maha-Bali's dynasty The king, who was in the town of Avanya (Avani), is said to have made the Bana dynasty prosperous and has been compared with Bodhisatva.

The reliability of the date of this record has been a matter of controversy. Kielhorn[11] says that it is irregular and Fleet[12] finds that the week day does not agree. Rice[13], after examining its contents in detail, opines that there is some ground for the conjecture that the succession mentioned therein may be older than the one given in the Udayendiram plates referred to above, and places the three kings of the Mudiyanur record prior to Jaya-Nandivarma of the Udayendiram plates. Whatever this may be, since the date of this record, little or nothing is heard of the fortunes of this dynasty until as late as the 8th century A.D., from when we again have some references to them.

Bana Vidyadhara

Even in this later period, the chronology of the Bana kings is very obscure and confusing. For, many of the Bana inscriptions are un-dated; some of them do not even mention the personal names of the rulers, only referring to them by their family names, as Banarasas or Mahavali Banarasas. But there are allusions contained in them which afford clues to the period of some and from these, it may be said that all of them belong to the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries. There have been found a few interesting records relating to Bana-Vidyadhara, who was contemporary with, and a friend and also perhaps a relative of, the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III (792—814). He is mentioned, along with his son Dodda-Naradhipa by his queen Ratnavali, in the Chikballapur plates of the Ganga king Jayateja, of about 810 A.D. He appears to have had another wife named Kundavve, who was the daughter of Prithvipati[14]. According to the Udayendiram plates, Bana-Vidyadhara's son was Prabhumeru. In the absence of the explicit statement that Prabhumeru was Kundavve's son, he has been identified with the Banarasa Dodda-Naradhipa of the Chikballapur plates. In the Nandi plates of the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III, Dodda's mother, Ratnavali, has been called Manikabbe (Manika or Manikya meaning a jewel).

According to the Chikballapur plates, the Shiva temple at Nandi was built by her. Her father has been named as Indrapparasa, perhaps identical with Indra, the brother of the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III and the founder of the Gujarat branch of the dynasty. These details would place Bana-Vidyadhara round about 800. But this date has not been accepted by all scholars. According to the pedigree, which seems reasonable to the compilers of the 'Historical Inscriptions of Southern India'[15] the date of the accession of this king is 872. If this date is accepted, Krishna Raja, the Rashtrakuta king of whom the last-mentioned Bana ruler in the above genealogy is said to be a friend, would have to be identified with Krishna III (939—966) rather than with Krishna II, as has, in fact, been done in that work. The date of accession of Bana-Vidyadhara has been derived on the basis of an inscription which mentions the

year 'Vijaya' (873—874) as corresponding to the second year of his reign[16].

Decline of Banas

The Banas seem to have been a strong power almost upto the end of the 9th century. In the battle of Soremati about 874, they, together with the Vaidumbas, are said to have defeated the Gangas and the Nolambas[17]. Further, their inscriptions of 898, 905 and 909 A.D. mention no overlord. But all the same, the Banas had adversaries on all sides, and their power was continually being undermined since the close of the 9th century. They ultimately appear to have lost their independence by the first half of the 10th century at the latest. If the Nolamba king Mahendra (c. 870—897) is described as the destroyer of the Mahabali family[18], the Chola king Viranarayana or Parantaka claims in 921 to have uprooted by force two Bana kings and conferred the title of Banadhiraja on the Ganga prince Prithvipathi II, who helped him in this task.

In 961, which is the date of the latest Bana inscription[19] in this district, we find one Sambayya ruling a small district under the Pallava king Iriva Nolamba or Dilipa. But the Banas did not disappear altogether from the political history, as is evident from the references to them in some later literary works and inscriptions. Stray Bana records have been found outside this district, particularly in the south, upto as late as the first quarter of the 16th century A.D. The history of the Banas, who, during a period of more than a thousand years, moved from district to district, from the Andhra-desha in the north to the Pandya country in the far south where they were governors of Madurai under the Vijayanagara kings, is particularly interesting in that it illustrates the long survival of a dynasty by migrations.

Gangas

The Gangas were an ancient royal family which ruled southern and eastern parts of Mysore. They are known in history as the Western Gangas, as distinguished from the later Gangas of Kalinganagara, who are called Eastern Gangas; the latter also, in fact, trace their descent from the Western Gangas themselves. The origins of the former Ganga family, which was in power from an early period of the Christian era to at least the beginning of the 11th century A.D., are lost in obscurity. It has generally been accepted that they came from the north from the fact that the Ganga founders claim descent from the Ikshvaku Vamsha. It is supposed that they originally belonged to the Ikshvaku dynasty[20], which, as one of the successors of the Satavahanas, ruled over the eastern parts of the Deccan roughly from 225 A.D. to 345 A.D. The country ruled over by the Ganga kings was known as Gangavadi and it was a ninety-six thousand province. The present Gangadikaras, who form an important sub-division of the Vokkaligas, are said to represent its

former subjects, their name being obviously a short form of Gangavadi-kara. Inscriptions of the Gangas have been found over an extensive area right from the extreme south of the State to as far as the Belgaum district in the north. How this family came to have the name Ganga still remains an unsolved problem.

Leaving out of account all the legendary portion about the origin of the Ganga line, the beginning of the dynasty can now be traced to two brothers named Didiga (or Dadiga) and Madhava. It has been conjectured that these were two ambitious Ikshvaku princes, who marched south and acted like Mayurasharma, the founder of the Kadamba dynasty, in taking advantage of the political confusion arising out of the southern expedition of Samudragupta[21]. On their way south, they halted for a while at Perur, which is still called Ganga-Perur, in the present Cuddapah district, for finalising their plans for the carving out of their future kingdom. Tradition has it that they were helped in their work by a great Jaina Acharya named Simhanandi, who gave them proper instructions and obtained for them a boon and the promise of a kingdom from the goddess Padmavati. This Acharya Simhanandi exerted considerable influence on the Jain population of Gangavadi. His counsel to the princes is worth noting:

> "If you fail in what you promise, if you descend from the Jaina Sasana, if you take the wives of others, if you are addicted to spirits or flesh, if you associate with the base, if you give not to the needy, if you flee in a battle—your race will go to ruin."[22]

The kingdom thus founded was the kingdom of Gangavadi—96,000. Its boundaries according to tradition were: Marandale, which has not yet been identified, though there are one or two places sounding something like it in the north of the Kolar district, in the north; Tondanad, part of the former Madras Province, in the east; Kongu, the Salem, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore districts, in the south, and the ocean[23] in the west. For about a century or more, Kuvalala (Kolar) was the capital of the Ganga princes and Nandagiri or Nandidurga their fortress.

Madhava I

Of the two brothers, Madhava I is generally taken to be the founder of the dynasty[24]. He was also called Konganivarma (Konkanivarma, Kongunivarma, Kongulivarma, Kongonivarma or Konginivarma), which name was used as a title by all the subsequent kings of the line. There is no unanimity regarding his exact date. As he and his brother proceeded south of Perur with the intention of conquering territories, they naturally encountered the opposition of the Mahavali or Bana kings who

held sway over the east of Mysore. Accordingly, we find Konganivarma carrying an expedition into the Bana country and becoming victorious. There are inscriptions describing him as "a wild fire in consuming the stubble of the forest Bana." He is stated to have led later another expedition to the Konkan coast. Though, thus, Madhava was the founder of the family, the succession continued through Didiga.

Madhava II

Madhava I was succeeded by Didiga's son, Kiriya Madhava or Madhava II who was born in Kolala or Kolar. Madhava II was a scholar-king well-versed in the Shastras and the Upanishads. Author of a *vritti* or commentary on the Sutra of Dattaka, this ruler set before himself a high ideal of kingship. The Nandi plates describe him as having accepted kingship only for advancing the welfare of the people and for putting down the enemies of the country. Madhava II was followed by his son Harivarma, who is also mentioned in some grants as Arivarma, Aryavarma, Ayyavarma and Vijaya Krishnavarma. He was probably a feudatory of the Pallavas, as he is described to have been crowned king by the Pallava king Simha-Varman II with the object of crushing the Banas. He conferred a gift of the Orekodu village and the title of Vadibha-Simha on a victorious Brahmin disputant for defeating a Buddhist in disputation. He made similar grants of villages to Brahmin ascetics and scholars and to a temple dedicated to Mulasthanada Ishvara[25]. It was during the reign of this king in the third century that the capital of the kingdom was shifted from Kolar to Talkad, situated on the Cauvery in the south-east of Mysore district, perhaps for strategic reasons.

From this time till as late as about 840 when a collateral branch of the Ganga family, which ruled over Kolar and other northern parts of the kingdom, was established, Kolar receded to the background and remained a provincial town or, at the most, the seat of a viceroyalty.

Durvinita

Among the Ganga kings who ruled from Talkad during this period, Durvinita was perhaps the most remarkable personality. His long reign, from about 540 to 600, has been rightly described as one that marked a transition from an inert period to one that teemed with the exuberance of life. He conquered Pun-nad and Kongudesha and defeated the Kaduvetti of Kanchi (Kaduvetti is a name sometimes used for the Pallavas or some branch of them). He maintained friendly relations and developed matrimonial alliance with the Chalukyas of Badami, with whose help he carried on armed campaigns against the Pallavas and captured a number of places from them. In addition to being a great soldier and conqueror, Durvinita was an eminent scholar and a liberal patron of learning. Though he personally favoured

Vaishnavism, he extended his patronage to all without distinction of caste or creed. He was a reputed author in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kannada. He is said to be the author of "Shabdavatara" and of a commentary on the 15th Sarga of Kiratarjuneeya of Bharavi who is stated to have enjoyed his patronage. He is also credited with having translated into Sanskrit the Brihatkatha which was originally in the Paishachi dialect. He is also mentioned in Nrupatunga's 'Kavirajamarga' as one of the distinguished writers in Kannada. In short, Durvinita has been hailed as "one of the great South Indian monarchs, who deserves an honoured place in Indian History."[26]

Sri Purusha

The next great ruler of the period was Sri Purusha, who also had a long and successful reign to his credit, from 725 to 776 or 788. The Ganga family may be said to have reached the zenith of its power during his reign, when the country came to be called 'Sri Rajya' or fortunate kingdom.

This was particularly a difficult time in the Deccan politics, when the great powers like the Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Pallavas were working on their own policies of expansion and the situation called for great diplomacy on the part of the relatively less powerful kings as the Gangas. But Sri Purusha handled the situation tactfully and had a successful career. Before coming to the throne, he seems to have ruled, as a viceroy, under the personal name of Muttayya or Muttarasa, over Kerekunda—500, Elenagarnad—70, Avanyanad—300 and Ponkunda—12, which were different parts in the Kolar region which was contiguous to the kingdom of the Banas who were hostile to the Gangas.

During his viceroyalty, Sri Purusha had carried on wars against the Banas and overcome the Bana ruler Jagadekamalla or Malladeva. Sri Purusha's greatest victory was the one he had over Nandivarman Pallavamalla. During the latter half of his reign, he had to encounter the Rashtrakutas. A great war was fought between him and Krishna I (756—773), in which fell several Ganga heroes, including, probably, Siyagella, who was Sri Purusha's son and general and who had distinguished himself in the several wars of his father. A number of inscriptions of the time of Sri Purusha have been found in this district. This king was apparently reckoned as an authority on elephant warfare. He is credited with the authorship of a work on elephants called Gaja-Shastra.

Kuvalalanad-300

During the reign of Sri Purusha, his another son Duggamara was ruling over the Kuvalalanad—300 (Kolar area), Ganga—6000[27] and some other provinces[28] and his queen Kanchiabbe was governing Agali.[29] The next reign, that of Shivamara II

(788—812), eldest son of Sri Purusha, was an eventful one. Immediately after coming to the throne, he had to face the opposition of his brother Duggamara who disputed his succession by open declaration of independence. The Nolamba feudatory of Shivamara II marched against Duggamara and quelled the rebellion. The Gangas during this period had to face many reverses of fortune.

The Rashtrakuta king Dhruva seized and imprisoned the Ganga king. Dhruva's son Kambharasa is mentioned in the inscription—93 of Heggadadevanakote as governing the 'ninety-six thousand' country (a common designation of the Ganga territory) under his father. After Dhruva, when Govinda Prabhutavarsha was the Rashtrakuta sovereign, the Ganga-Mandala continued to be under him. But Govinda released Shivamara II who seems to have later attacked a Rashtrakuta army encamped at Mudugandur in the present Mandya district and won some success. But the Ganga king was again defeated and taken prisoner. Govinda, however, liberated him again and reinstated him in his ancestral kingdom. Shivamara II was also a learned man; he is stated to have been a master of several subjects like logic, philosophy, drama and grammar. He wrote a book called Gajashataka in Kannada.

Partition of kingdom

The vicissitudes of the fortunes of the Gangas during the time of the Rashtrakuta kings Dhruva and Govinda ultimately led to the partition of the Ganga kingdom between the son and the brother of Shivamara II—Marasimha and Vijayaditya respectively. This seems to have been, to a certain extent, brought about by the Rashtrakuta kings in order to maintain their stability in the Ganga region. Thus was founded the collateral Ganga line of Marasimha I. This line, which is represented by Marasimha I, who ruled upto 853, his brother Didiga, better known as Prithvipati I or Pilduvipati (853 to 880), the latter's son Marasimha II (880 to 900) and grandson (900 to 940), ruled over Kolar and north-eastern portions of Gangavadi. Prithvipati I was a brave ruler. In order to vindicate the honour of the two princes Nagadanta and Joriga, who had fled to his court unable to resist the aggression of the Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha, he carried on wars against the formidable Rashtrakutas.

In the Pallava-Pandya conflicts, he joined the Pallavas. According to the Udayendiram plates, he defeated the Pandya king Varaguna in the great battle of Sripurambiyam, and having made his friend (Pallava king) Aparajita's title (which means 'never defeated') immortal, entered heaven by sacrificing his own life[30]. Prithvipati gave his daughter Kundavve in marriage to the Bana king Vidyadhara Vikramaditya Jayameru. He came to the throne in about 900 and gained the support of the Chola king

Parantaka who ascended the throne in 907. Reference has already been made to Parantaka's campaign against the Banas and the help rendered to him by Prithvipati II. The latter bestowed the Bana territories on Prithvipati II together with the titles of Banadhiraja, Hastimalla and Sembiyan Manvalivanarayan. Prithvipati II's son lost his life in the battle-field while fighting in the army of Vira Nolamba against a Santara king. After his death in 940. Butuga II, who had killed his brother Rajamalla III, came to the throne.

Ganga-Rashtrakuta alliance

By this time, Rashtrakuta overlordship was complete and unchallenged over Gangavadi and cordial relations existed between the Gangas and the Rashtrakutas. A sort of alliance was entered into between these two powers, which was strengthened by the marriage of Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha's daughter Revaka with Butuga who was also invested with authority over the province of Banavasi. Butuga had an active hand in the politics of the southern Deccan and also played a successful role in the annals of Gangavadi. Butuga was succeeded by Marasimha-III (960-974) who also continued the Ganga-Rashtrakuta alliance.

Chamunda Raya

The reign of Rajamalla IV (974-985), who succeeded Marasimha III, is better known on account of his great minister Chamunda Raya who was a devout Jaina, a famous general, a master of Kannada, Sanskrit and Prakrit and the author of the well-known work Chamunda Raya Purana. It is also he who created in about 982 the Chamunda Raya Basti and got executed in about 983 the colossal, world-famous monolithic statue of Gommateshwara in Sravanabelgola. Rajamalla IV was succeeded by his brother Rakkasa Ganga (985-1024), who, before ascending the throne, was a general in the army of his brother and the governor of a province on the bank of the Peddore. The first few years of his reign were peaceful, when he devoted his time for constructive works. Chamunda Raya continued to be the minister and so long as he was the minister, encroachments by other kings were successfully prevented and the integrity of the Ganga dominion was preserved. After about 990, however, the Ganga sovereign had to face the Cholas and the Chalukyas who had launched upon a career of territorial expansion. There followed a gradual encroachment upon the Ganga territories especially by the Cholas, which ultimately resulted in 1004, in Rajendra Chola, son of the reigning king Rajaraja Chola, capturing Talkad and extinguishing the Ganga sovereignty. From 1004 to 1024 Rakkasa Ganga ruled as a feudatory of the Cholas.

But this did not obliterate the name of the Ganga family altogether from the political history of South India. The Gangas did continue to rule over small areas, particularly in the Kolar

district, for a century or two more, as local representatives, first of the Chola and Chalukya rulers and then of the Hoysalas. A number of Ganga inscriptions belonging to this later period have been found in this district, particularly in the Kolar and Mulbagal taluks.

Chalukyas

The Chalukyas, who figure prominently in the history of the majority of the districts in the State, are, however, insignificant in the annals of this district. There are very few inscriptions in this district belonging to this dynasty and they are of the earlier period of its rule. What are known as the Vokkaleri plates[31] are dated the 2nd September 757, in the eleventh year of the reign of Kirtivarma II, the last ruler of the Badami Chalukyas. They are an important record of more than ordinary historical value, giving an account of the exploits of the Chalukyas and throwing great light on events in the south. Another one, dated about 640, refers to Pulikeshi-II, who, in that year, is stated to have made a grant of a village in the Konikal Vishaya to 31 Brahmins, on an application by his beloved daughter, Ambera.

Pallavas

The Pallavas, the contemporaries of the Chalukyas, have also left very few inscriptions in this district. The earliest Pallava king mentioned is Nandipotavarma, who is stated in the Vokkaleri plates, to have been heavily defeated by Chalukya Vikramaditya-II (733-744). But there are references to the Kaduvettis (the Pallavas or a branch of them as already stated) in numerous other inscriptions. The first mention of 'Kaduvetti' so far as this district is concerned is in an inscription dated about 750[32]. References to this name are found almost upto the end of the 13th century.

Nolambas

The Nolambas claim to be Pallavas, though their exact relationship is not yet clearly established. Of this line of kings, there are a number of records found in this district. Their kingdom came to be called Nolambavadi or Nonambavadi-32000 province which comprised the present Chitradurga district and adjoining parts—north and east of it including at times even parts of the present Kolar and Bangalore districts. The present Nonabas seem to represent its former subjects. The earliest of the Nolamba kings we hear of in these inscriptions is, perhaps, Polalchora, about 840 to 870. One inscription[33] informs us that in the reign of Nolambadhiraja, in about 860, a tower was built to the temple at Nandi. In another[34], we have reference to Mahendradhiraja or Mahendra-I (about 870 to 895) ruling over the Ganga-6000 country. Mahendra was a great conqueror and he is stated to have destroyed the Banas and earned the title Mahavali-kula-Vidhvamsaka[35]. An inscription from Avani in Mulbagal taluk which refers to Mahendra's death, speaks of the many meritorious acts done by his mother, Divalabbarasi, such as

the building of tanks and temples, setting up of an *agrahara*, etc., in and round about Avani. The largest number of inscriptions are those of Dilipayya or Diliparasa-Iriva-Nolamba (about 942 to 966). Under him, one Vikramaditya-Tiruvayya, who, according to an inscription from Bethamangala in the Bangarpet taluk, was a Vaidumba prince, was ruling over the Ganga-6000.

In about 950, Tiruvayya repaired a breach in the Vijayadityamangala (present Bethamangala) tank and in order to ensure it against any further damage, he granted some land to the Brahmins of Kaivara in Chintamani taluk, 'whose interest in it thus became to see that no injury befell that tank'. About 950, Dilipayya remitted for the Avani temple the twelve petty taxes. The head of the religious establishment at Avani at that time was one Tribhuvana-Kartara[36]. In 961, we have one Bana king Sambayya, ruling under Iriva Nolamba. In 969, according to an inscription from Mulbagal taluk, Dilipa's son Nanni Nolamba had come to the throne. It was apparently during the reign of this Nolamba ruler that the Ganga king Marasimha-III is stated to have over-run the Nolamba kingdom and assumed the title 'Nolamba-Kulantaka'. This conquest was, however, more nominal than real. For, the Nolambas continued to rule even during the reign of the last Ganga king Rakkasa Ganga (985-1024), as is evident from an inscription from Srinivaspur taluk[37] But, soon after the Ganga conquest of the Nolambas, the Cholas gained the upper hand and overthrew both the Gangas and the Nolambas. After this period, the Nolambas are met with in a few inscriptions of this district as generals under the Cholas[38].

Vaidumbas

Not much is known about the Vaidumba kings. A few inscriptions, belonging mostly to the 10th and 11th centuries, have been found in the Bangarpet, Bagepalli, Mulbagal and Chintamani taluks of the Kolar district. Fragmentary *viragals* (hero-stones) referring to some valorous warriors of this dynasty are met with in the Bagepalli taluk. These kings appear to be connected with Tumba in the North Arcot district Reference has already been made to the Vaidumba prince Vikramaditya Tiruvayya. About the middle of the 10th century, he appears to have been conquered by the Nolamba king Dilipa. Tiruvayya's son was Chandrasekhara, who is referred to in an inscription from Mulbagal taluk. The Vaidumba line was ultimately wiped out by the Cholas in the first quarter of the 11th century. After this, we have a succession of Vaidumba Gamundas, as illustrated in an inscription from Srinivaspur taluk[39].

Cholas

It was in the early years of the 10th century that the Cholas first came into contact with Mysore. As early as 915 the Chola

king Parantaka-I (907-953) 'uprooted' the Banas and also defeated the Vaidumbas, who were the allies of the Banas at that time. An inscription[40] dated in the 29th year of his reign has been found at Bairakur in the Kolar district. It thus appears that the Chola kingdom included at least a part of this district during the reign of Parantaka. Then, when the Cholas overthrew the Gangas in or about 1004, they dominated the whole of the south and east of the Mysore State. Their rule lasted till 1116, when they were routed by the Hoysalas. During this period, the middle and the northern parts of the State were under the Chalukyas of Kalyana. Numerous Chola inscriptions have been found in the Kolar district. Some of them, especially the earlier ones, are in Kannada; but the majority are in Tamil.

Kuvalala-nad

The inscriptions of the Imperial Cholas begin with the reign of Parantaka I. There is only one isolated inscription belonging to him and it is the one referred to above. Then follow the inscriptions of Rajaraja-I (985-1016), in whose reign the conquest of the south of Mysore by the Cholas took place. His first record[41] in the district, which is dated in his seventh regnal year, says that Kuvalala-nad was in Nigarilichola-mandalam, the name given to the Kolar district by the Cholas. His other records in the district range from 12th to the 27th year of his reign. One of these[42] refers to a grant made by him to the temple of the goddess Pidariyar or Kolaramma of Kolar. Rajaraja, whose reign marks the beginning of a period of expansion and prosperity of the Cholas, has been described as 'the greatest among the Chola kings'[43].

Rajendra Chola I

Of the next Chola king, Rajendra-I (1012-1044), who has aptly been described as 'the greater son of a great father,'[44] we have a number of inscriptions in the district. Before coming to the throne, Rajendra was the general of his father's army. It was under his command that the Chola army took Talkad and overthrew the Ganga power. This conquest of the part of Mysore which was then known as Gangavadi and Nolambavadi was evidently a part of the Chola campaign against the Chalukyas, the details of which we need not go into here. One of his inscriptions[45] in this district, dated in his eighth regnal year, speaks of his conquest of the neighbouring regions like Idaiturainad or the Raichur doab, Vanavasi or the Banavasi country, Kollipakai or Kulpak near Hyderabad, Mannaikkadakkam or Manyakheta or Malkhed and also of Ilam or Ceylon, Kerala and the many islands in the Arabian sea. Another[46], dated in his 11th year, says that in addition to the east country (consisting of the present Orissa, Bengal and Bihar regions) and Gangai, he took Kadaram, somewhere in Burma or Farther India. The former of these extends the name Nigarilichola-mandalam to Nolambapadi.

Another record[47], dated in his 12th year, continues the recital of his exploits and includes in his conquest the Irattapadi-seven-and-a-half lakh country or the territory of the Rashtrakutas, Chakrakottam in Central India, Madurai-mandalam or the Pandya territory and Uttara Ladam or Lata in Gujarat. Still another[48] mentions some other places he captured, a few of which have been identified with places in Burma and the Nicobar Islands. Several of his inscriptions refer to his grants to the temple of the goddess Pidariyar or Kuvalala and at the time of making one of these grants, he is said to have been at Vikramacholapura in Kaivara-nad, in the present Chintamani taluk.

Rajadhiraja Chola I

Rajendra-I was succeeded by his son Rajadhiraja-I (1018-1054), who ruled conjointly with his father from 1018 to 1044. While during this period Rajadhiraja assisted his father in his campaigns, during the period of his independent reign he fought a war with the Chalukya king Someshvara and defeated him. Six or seven inscriptions of his have been found in the Kolar district, one of which records the present of a gold band to the temple of the god on the Nandi hill by one of his officers. Then follow a few inscriptions referring to his brother Rajendra II (1052-1064) and his successor Virarajendra-I (1063-1069). One of these refers to the grant of two lamps to the temple of Pidariyar (Kolaramma).

Kulottunga Chola I

Virarajendra was succeeded by his son Adhirajendra, who ruled from 1068 to 1070 with his father and only for a few months independently. His sudden and unnatural death, the confusion that followed it and the succession of Kulottunga-I, an Eastern-Chalukya Chola prince, who was the son-in-law of Rajendra-II, are not explained satisfactorily. The previous career of Kulottunga, who ruled from the Chola throne from 1070 to 1118, is also obscure. A number of inscriptions of his have been found in this district, ranging right from the 2nd to the 48th year of his reign. His earliest record in the district[49] says that he swayed his sceptre over every land in Jambudvipa, *i.e.*, India; it gives the details of an enquiry held by one of his officers in the temple of Pidariyar (Kolaramma) into the distribution of grains from the endowment lands of the temple. Another, dated in his 23rd year[50], records the grant of a gold plate made by one Senapati Gangeya Rajan to the temple of god Tirunandishvaram in Kalavaranadu in Nigarilichola-mandalam. This plate is said to have been made of gold which was superior in fineness to the gold coin called Madurantaka. A third, dated in his 29th year[51], which describes in detail his exploits both as Yuvaraja and Maharaja, records the grant made by some person to the temple of god Rameshvara of Avani.

Expulsion of Cholas

While thus many of his inscriptions describe his victories, none appears to reflect the reverses he sustained at the hands of the Hoysalas towards the close of his reign. In about 1116, *i.e.*, about the 46th year of his reign, Talkad, the old Ganga capital, was captured by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana ; this feat was actually accomplished by Ganga Raja, a general of the Hoysala king. According to an inscription from Hassan district[52], the battle which brought about the fall of the Cholas at Talkad was a most sanguinary one. It states that Vishnuvardhana threw all the corpses of his enemies in the river Cauvery, so much so that the Chola king, 'disgusted at the water of the Cauvery suddenly becoming polluted', was driven to the use of water from wells in the vicinity.

After this expulsion of the Cholas from Talkad. the Chola dominion in Mysore was restricted to the north-east of the Kolar district, where we come across a few inscriptions of Vikrama Chola (1118-1135) down to his 12th year. One of these[53], dated 1120, coming from Sugatoor records the erection and consecration of a temple of Someshvara at Sugatoor, 'where damsels learn dancing', in Kaivaranad, by a chief of Nallur. But certainly at this time, the authority of the Cholas was declining even in this part of the district; and it completely vanished perhaps in the next reign. For, we have an inscription[54] dated in the 12th year of the reign of Kulottunga III (1178 to 1216) which says that the Hoysala king Vira Ballala Deva (c. 1173 to 1220) was ruling the earth.

Lastly, there have been found a large number of Tamil inscriptions in this district, belonging to the 13th century and connected with Jayangonda Chola and his descendants, to whom or to whose time the popular tradition attributes a general restoration of temples in the Kolar region. But from their inscriptions, their donations appear to be confined to Avani Tekal and Kurudi-malai, in each of which there are groups of temples.

According to one inscription, the originator of the family was Maralvar, whose identity is not established But the most prominent of these chiefs was Jayangonda-Chola Ilavanjirayar, who is termed a Mudaliyar, signifying thereby that he was a man of some importance at the Chola court.

Hoysalas

The Hoysala conquest of Gangavadi has been referred to above. In this connection, an epigraph[55] narrates that Ganga Raja, the Hoysala general, appeared before Talkad and summoned the prince Adiyama (also called Idiyama or Adiga, probably a contraction of Adigaiman), who was the Chola representative in

command of the army there, and asked him to surrender. Adiyama refused to give up the country which his master had put in his charge and said haughtily 'Fight and take it'. Thereupon, the two armies met in a battle, and Ganga Raja gained a decisive victory. The battle was a fierce one and slaughter appears to have been heavy. Such, indeed, is said to have been the terror created by the Hoysala king that even Yama, the god of death, was afraid to straighten his moustaches[56]. This was in 1116—1117. The Hoysala general did not stop there. He followed up his victory and put to flight Narasingavarma and all other feudatories of the Cholas above the ghats, thus bringing all the territories held by them under the dominion of a single umbrella. The Hoysalas, it can be inferred from some inscriptions, advanced as far as the eastern borders of Kolar, thus expelling the Cholas from the whole of the old Ganga kingdom. According to an inscription of this time, Vishnuvardhana was ruling the Gangavadi-96000 including Kongu, residing at Talkad and Kolalapura[57]. Actually, a subordinate headquarters was soon set up at Kolar, where his brother Udayaditya was stationed. An inscription records the death of Udayaditya's daughter Echaladevi about this time at Vijayaditya-mangala, the modern Bethamangala in the Kolar district.

Vishnuvardhana

The Hoysala inscriptions in this district, with a few exceptions, are in Tamil, which had been previously the official language here during the Chola occupation of this region. The earliest Hoysala inscription[58] is dated about 1135 and belongs to the time of Vira-Ganga Bitti-arasa or Vishnuvardhana. It describes him as the capturer of Talkad and the conqueror of Kongu. It records the confirmation of certain endowments for the temple at Nandi. Vishnuvardhana ruled from 1109 to 1142 and was succeeded by his son Narasimha I (1142—1173), of whom we have a few records in this district. Narasimha received his father's titles and also the credit of his conquests. One of his inscriptions records the grant made by him to the temple at *Velliyur* or modern Bellur in the Kolar taluk. This was an *agrahara* named Vishnuvardhana-Chaturvedi-mangalam. Another, dated 1155 and coming from Bethamangala, refers to Chokkimayya, a senior general of Narasimha, who describes himself as Vishnuvardhana's '*Garuda*', *i.e.*, a general faithful unto death. He obtained victories over the chiefs named Shaukha and Panarjotta at Nangli in the Kolar district; being a senior officer, he appears to have had some share in the administration of the kingdom. He restored the great tank at Vijayaditya-mangalam (Bethamangala) which had been breached for a long time and had a big shrine built. He also erected a temple of Durgaiyar which he endowed with lands and established a maha-grama. In another record dated 1167, also from Bethamangala, there is a reference to the commander-in-chief Amareshvara Dandanayaka who is

stated to have built a permanent encampment at the place and lived there.

Of the next king, Ballala II (1173—1220), we have a few inscriptions in this district starting from about 1180. There is one interesting inscription found at Kachamachenahalli, belonging to this period. It states that when the great minister Srikarana Heggade Yereyanna and the Dandanayaka Bila Goyindarasa marched to the Ummadi war, one Pochiya Kariya Nayaka gave his head (in order to ensure success to them) and received as '*Netrapatta*' the Nagachari tank to be enjoyed by his progeny. **Ballala II**

The reign of the next ruler Narasimha II (1220—1236) saw the weakening of the Hoysala control in parts of the Kolar district. Reference has already been made to the occurrence of many inscriptions of Jayangonda Chola and his descendants in this district. Almost all of these inscriptions, which are in Tamil, have been found in the Mulbagal and Bangarpet taluks. Early in the reign of Narasimha II, there arose disturbances in this region, under the leadership of Jayangonda Chola, who carved out a small independent province round about Avani, to the east of Kolar. Eventually, he and his descendants are said to have ruled over an area of about 400 square miles including Kurudimalai, Bethamangala and Madivala[59].

After the death of Someshvara (1236—1254), of whom no inscription has been so far found in this district, a division of the kingdom was effected between his two sons, Narasimha III (1254—1291) and Ramanatha (1254—1295). Narasimha got the greater part of the ancestral kingdom with Dorasamudra as its capital, while his half-brother Ramanatha obtained the remaining part consisting of the present Kolar district and the Tamil territories conquered by the Hoysalas in the south, with Kannanur as his capital. The fact that despite this division of the kingdom, inscriptions of both the brothers are known to have spread over as far south as Tanjore and the frequent collisions between them reveal that they were not probably satisfied with the way the partition was effected. Further, from the fact that in most of these conflicts Ramanatha was the aggressor, it is clear that it is he who was particularly dissatisfied with the partition. His inscriptions dated from his 2nd to his 41st years are scattered throughout his kingdom, many of which have been found in the Kolar district. Though Ramanatha had his capital at Kannanur, he appears to have had a residence at Kundani, identified by some with Kundana near Devanahalli in Bangalore district and by others with Kundana near Hosur in the Dharmapuri district. **Ramanatha**

Ramanatha's chief minister or Mahapradhana was one Virayya Dandanayaka, and one of his ministers was Pakkadikara Somaya

Dandanayaka. In the Kolar area, Ilavanjirayar is stated to be one of his ministers,[60] along with Manjiyarmavuttar,[61] who is called the king's son. Towards the close of his reign, Ramanatha appears to have made his last attempt to extend his territory over the portion of the kingdom that was not his; but he must have failed, for beyond the succession and the short rule of his son Vishvanatha, practically no more is heard of this branch of the Hoysalas. This Vishvanatha, of whom only one inscription has been found in the district, was soon ousted by Ballala III or Vira Ballala (1291—1342), who thus became the sole ruler of the entire Hoysala kingdom in or about 1298.

Ballala III

Ballala III was crowned in January 1292 when Ramanatha was still alive, and he continued to reign down to the very foundation of the Vijayanagara kingdom. During the latter part of his rule, the Hoysala power rapidly declined and practically came to an end. He maintained his kingdom successfully till about 1310 when Malik Kafur invaded it during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji. In another Muhammadan invasion in 1326, the Hoysala capital suffered destruction and his son was sent as a prisoner to Delhi. Ballala had to reconstruct the capital. In one of the inscriptions found in the Kolar district, Ballala III is represented as securely seated on his throne at Hosavidu,[62] (the new camp or capital as distinguished from Halebidu, the old capital) which is said to be either Hosur in the Gauribidanur taluk or Hosadurga in the Chitradurga district.[63] We have many of his inscriptions wherein, perhaps with the object of securing the goodwill and support of the priesthood, he issued notifications remitting taxes on temple endowments and making fresh grants to the temples, throughout the *nads* or tracts which had formed parts of the kingdom of Ramanatha and his son. This was apparently called the Kundani kingdom (from Kundani, the royal residence of Ramanatha) and is called Hesar-Kundani kingdom in one of these inscriptions.[64]

There have been found several inscriptions assigned to the period from 1328 to 1339, referring to one Ballappa Dannayaka, who is described as the younger brother of Dati-Singa Dannayaka, the son of Vira Ballala Deva. Two inscriptions mention Vanan, son of Ballappa. We have a Ballappa Dannayaka again in the last Hoysala inscription in this district, which is dated 1343.

Vijayanagara rule

While the last Hoysala king, Ballala IV or Virupaksha Ballala, also called Hampeya Vodeya, was crowned in 1343, the Vijayanagara kingdom had been already established six years before by two brothers Harihara and Bukka at Vijayanagara, now represented by the village of Hampi in the Bellary district. The Hoysala kingdom was practically absorbed by Vijayanagara in about 1346. Numerous inscriptions of the Vijayanagara kings

have been found in this district. Of these, some are in Tamil, but the majority in Kannada. Kolar is one of the districts in which some of the earliest inscriptions of this dynasty have been found. In fact, one of these inscriptions[65] professes to be of the date 1336, the very year in which the kingdom was founded. But unfortunately it survives in a copy and the original is not forthcoming. It gives a story to account for the foundation of the kingdom. It also states that Harihara I ruled in Kunjarakona (modern Ane-gondi) and that he founded the city of Vidyanagara in accordance with the instructions of Vidyaranya.

The next Vijayanagara inscription, which is a copper-plate record in Sanskrit, is dated 1344 and refers to the reign of Bukka. It records the gift made by him to Soma of the Narana family, who was a great poet in 'eight languages' and a scholar versed in all the *Agamas* and *Puranas* and belonged to a village previously called Panchakaladinne, now re-named as Bukkarayapura, in the Guttidurga kingdom (Guti in the present Anantapur district). The same gift forms the subject matter of another record dated about 1370. When Harihara-I was on the throne at Vijayanagara from 1336 to 1356, Bukka, his younger brother and also his Yuvaraja and co-regent, had been placed in charge of this Guttidurga kingdom. Another inscription referring to the reign of Bukka, as Mahamandaleshwara, speaks of a grant made by the minister Mallarasa, by order of Bukka's son Pratapa Harihara Raya, to one Irigi Setti, a chief (Prabhu) of Kolalanad in the Nigarilichola-mandalam, Bukka I ruled from 1356 to 1377 and there are a number of his inscriptions recording grants of lands made by himself and his sons who were ruling as viceroys in different parts of the kingdom.

Mulavayi Rajya

It appears from various inscriptions that Mulbagal, under the name Mulavayi or Muluvayi, was the vice-regal seat of Government during the Vijayanagara period. The Mulavayi-rajya included parts of the present Kolar, Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot and South Arcot districts and was usually placed in charge of the eldest son of the reigning king. Harihara's son Kampana was ruling there in 1351 and Bukka's son also called Kampana (Kampana II), from 1350 to 1366. The latter is the hero of the work entitled Vira Kampanaraya-Charitam or Madhura-Vijayam, the author of which was his queen Ganga-devi. The subject matter of the work is Kampana's conquest, at the command of his father Bukka, of Kanchi and Madurai, particularly the latter where a Sultan was ruling. Kampana was assisted in this task by his minister Goppanaraya. According to an inscription dated 1346 and coming from Malur taluk, Harihara I and his brother Muttanna Udaiyar, (*i.e.*, Muddappa) issued jointly an order in that year to the inhabitants of Tekal-nadu which also formed a part of the Mulavayi-rajya. We come across another province called the Sadali

kingdom, which seems to have included Chikballapur and the adjoining area; this was in Naganna Odeyar's charge under Bukka I in 1371 A.D. This Naganna Odeyar and his son Depanna Odeyar figure prominently in connection with the Sadali kingdom between 1370 and 1385. Their exact relation with the ruling family of Vijayanagara is not definitely known.

Bukka I died about the beginning of 1377 and was immediately succeeded by his son Harihara II (1377—1404). The reign of Harihara II was not a peaceful one. There were insurrections in different parts that he is described as having 'again established the kingdom acquired by his father'. A number of inscriptions belonging to his reign have been found in this district. His death in 1404 led to a dispute about the succession to the throne. His three sons Virupaksha I, Bukka II and Devaraya I laid claim to it. Though the struggle for succession lasted for two years, little is known about the course of events during this period.

Bukka II

Bukka II, who appears to have been the eldest son of Harihara II, had probably ruled as co-regent with his father for some time. He also appears to have been in charge of the Nigarilichola-mandalam, which had Mulbagal as its capital, for some time and then in charge of Penugonda province. An inscription belonging to the latter period refers to hydraulic engineering work, executed by one Singayya Bhatta, who has been described as a master of ten sciences. The king ordered him to bring the Henn river to Penugonda, whereupon the engineer constructed a channel from the river to the Siruvera tank, and named it as Pratapa-Bukkarayamandala channel. Another inscription referring to Bukka II speaks of another channel ordered to be constructed by his grand-daughter Jommadevi and includes interesting particulars about the contract. The contractors were to return the advance and no payment would be made to them if water did not flow properly through the channel between certain fixed points and they were to forfeit the gifts of land, horses and bracelets. Fortunately for them the water did flow as required and they received all their dues and more.

Deva-Raya I

The war of succession referred to above ended in the victorious emergence of Deva Raya I who ascended the throne in November 1406. Upto his coronation, he appears to have been in charge of the Sira province, which probably included a part of the Kolar district. That his eventual occupation of the throne was not undisputed is clear from the attempt made on his life after his coronation. He was also known as Pratapa-Deva-Raya and Praudha-Deva-Raya. During his rule, according to an inscription dated 1408, his son Vira Vijaya Raya was the viceroy at Mulbagal, and according to another dated 1416, the Mulbagal kingdom was under the charge of the great minister Naganna

Dannayaka. The former record refers to an agreement entered into by the priests of the temple of the goddess Muluvayi Nachidevi with certain Brahmins for the restoration of the Arali dam on the Palar river, which had been breached and ruined. On the Brahmins restoring the dam and the reservoir at their own cost and building there an *agrahara* named after the goddess, they were to receive, rent free, three-fourths of the rice-lands under it, the remaining one-fourth being reserved for the temple of the goddess. In case the tank was damaged, they were also to repair it. In 1417, Vijaya Raya's son (perhaps Deva Raya II) was ruling the Muluvayi kingdom. After he had come to the throne, Lakkanna Odeyar appears making a grant in 1428 in an inscription from Kolar taluk. Another record dated 1430 shows this Lakkanna Odeyar in possession of the Mulubagil-Tekal-nad. He and his brother Madanna Dannayaka, called the Heggade-devas, are frequently mentioned in the inscriptions ranging from 1430 to 1433.

The order of succession of the kings immediately following Deva Raya-I is not definitely known. The evidence from the inscriptions is perplexing, as two of his sons, Ramachandra and Vijaya I, as well as his grandson Deva Raya-II, are found ruling simultaneously at Vijayanagara in 1422, the year of his death. It is generally held that both Ramachandra, who had been associated with his father in the government of Udayagiri and Vijaya, also called Bukka III, who was for some time in charge of the Muluvayi province, succeeded Deva Raya-I and ruled for some time. Though an analysis of the Vijayanagara inscriptions of this time shows that Vijaya's reign lasted from 1422 to 1430[66], he was a weak monarch and, taking no interest in the Government of the kingdom, he soon left the administration in the abler hands of his son and co-regent, Deva Raya-II.

The exact date of the coronation of Deva Raya-II is not known; but he is generally held to have ruled from 1422 to 1446. As already stated, for some time during this period the Mulbagal province was administered by Lakkanna and Madanna; but their identity is not clear. According to one account they were the descendants of the last Hoysala ruler. In 1432, they handed over charge of the Tekal province to Saluva Goparasa or Gopa Raja under the orders of Deva Raya II. This Gopa Raja, who was a Mahamandaleshvara of the Saluva family, was the son of Tippa Raja Odeyar who was the husband of Harima, elder sister of Deva Raya-II. A few inscriptions referring to Gopa Raja's administration have been found in Malur taluk. One of them states that Gopa Raja directed his minister, Singa Raja, to rebuild the inner and outer forts of Tekal which were originally constructed by Ballappa Dannayaka and Singi Dannayaka, ministers of Ballala Raya (whose identity is not clear), and Deva-Raya II

which had been in ruins. According to another record, the minister of Gopa Raja built a tank called Gopa Samudra in 1435 and palaces for Gopa Raja and for himself, from which they could see the spire of the Varadaraja temple. In 1444, one Annappa Odeyar or Arunappa Odeyar was in charge of the Mulbagal province.

Mallikarjuna

Deva Raya-II died in 1446. The political situation immediately after his death is, again, not definitely known. Though it is generally held that he was succeeded by his son Mallikarjuna, there is reason to believe that Vijaya II, younger brother of Deva Raya-II, ascended the throne and ruled for a short period. It is held, on literary and epigraphic evidence, that both Mallikarjuna (1446-1465) and Vijaya II (1446-1447) ruled simultaneously for some time[67]. Again, how exactly Vijaya came to be dethroned is not known. Mallikarjuna, who is also known as Mummadi Deva Raya or Deva Raya-III, was a weak ruler and his succession marks the beginning of the decline in the fortunes of the Sangama dynasty. Only two inscriptions of his have been found in this district. In both these records, dated 1462 and 1465, we see Saluva Narasinga Raya Vodeya, the future 'usurper' of the Vijayanagara throne, as the governor of the Mulbagal province. Mallikarjuna died in the middle of 1465. His end was not peaceful. Tradition has it that he was assassinated by his own cousin Virupaksha II. Though Virupaksha II (1465-1485) succeeded in establishing himself on the throne, he was not able to enforce his authority over the empire.

Saluva Narasinga Raja

The entire eastern part of the kingdom was under the sway of the Saluva chief Kathari Saluva Narasinga Raja, whose influence was fast growing. There is, however, only one inscription in this district directly referring to him. Found at the foot of the hill at Sitibetta, this inscription, dated 1467, records the restoration, to the Bhairava temple of Sihatti (*i.e.*, Sitibetta) by him, of the villages granted formerly as endowments by Rajendra Chola and the Hoysala king Vira Ballala, but which had fallen into the hands of some persons, causing the worship to cease. This temple is held specially sacred even now by large sections of the people of the area. The successive stages by which Saluva Narasinga Raja rose from the position of a provincial governor to that of the emperor can be traced in the titles used by him in his records. The actual year of his 'usurpation' may be said to be 1485; for, in the records of 1486, we see him not only qualified with full regal titles, but also described as 'seated on the diamond throne in Vijayanagara, ruling the earth'. A few records referring to the reign of Virupaksha-II have been found in the Mulbagal and Bangarpet taluks of this district. Saluva Narasinga Raja's chief agents in effecting this revolution were his chief minister Annamarasayya, his general Ishvara Nayaka, who

appears to have been in charge of a part of Kolar district and who figures prominently in two or three local records of this period, and his two sons Narasana Nayaka and Vira Narasimha. Saluva Narasimha ruled from 1485 to 1490[68], rendering yeomen services to the kingdom at a critical time.

Saluva Immadi Narasimha

There is some confusion regarding the successor of Saluva Narasimha I. In fact, he was succeeded by his son called Immadi Narasimha or Narasimha-II; but there is difference of opinion regarding whether he actually ruled independently or not at all. Some[69] recognise his rule for a few years, while others omit his name as a ruler altogether[70]. But, judging from the inscriptional records dating from 1492 to 1497, it may be more correct to say that Immadi Narasimha ruled in his own name at least for a few years. According to Hayavadana Rao, who puts the year of Saluva Narasimha-I's death as 1497, Immadi Narasimha was a co-regent of his father from 1492 to 1497 and it is only when Immadi Narasimha began his independent rule after his father's death that he was overshadowed by Tuluva Narasa Nayaka or Narasana Nayaka, the general appointed by Saluva Narasimha as the guardian of the young prince.

Tuluva Narasa Nayaka

Narasa Nayaka finally usurped the throne; but he did not live long after this and died in 1503. Saluva Immadi Narasimha, no doubt, lived for years after Narasa Nayaka's death; but he apparently did not make any attempt to regain the throne, nor, later, his two sons, with the result that the way was clear for Vira Narasimha, son of Tuluva Narasa Nayaka, to occupy the throne in 1505 or 1506. With him, then, starts the third or Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara. One of the few records of Tuluva Vira Narasimha found in this district[71] gives the genealogy of the Tuluva dynasty. It states that Narasa Nayaka was the son of Ishvara and describes his conquests and gifts in detail. Particulars are also given of the gifts made by his son Vira Narasimha.

Krishna Deva Raya

Tuluva Vira Narasimha died in 1509 and was succeeded by his brother Krishna Deva Raya. Just before his death, Vira Narasimha, at the instance of his wife, is stated to have tried to blind Krishna Deva Raya so as to secure succession to his own eight-year old son. But the attempt was unsuccessful and Krishna Deva Raya ascended the throne. His actual coronation took place next year. It is possible that he was ruling simultaneously with his brother, Vira Narasimha, even prior to his actual coronation. In fact, some of the Telugu literary sources suggest that Krishna Deva Raya directly succeeded his father, Tuluva Narasa Nayaka, and do not recognise the reign of Vira Narasimha. But from inscriptional evidence this does not appear to be the case. Whatever it may be, Krishna Deva Raya was a

prince of considerable fame and influence by the time he ascended the throne. He had an eventful and prosperous rule of about twenty years and he has been rightly described as one of the greatest rulers in India. A number of inscriptions belonging to the reigns of Achyuta Raya (1529-1542), Sadashiva Raya (1542-1570), Tirumala Raya (1570-1578), Sriranga Raya-I (1578-1586), Venkatapati Raya-I (1586-1614), Sriranga Raya-II (1614-1615), Ramachandra Raya (1614-1630), Venkatapati Raya-II (1630-1642) and Sriranga Raya-III (1642-1670) have been found in different parts of the district, however, few of them being of any political interest.

Conquests by Bijapur army

During the reign of Ali Adil Shah-II (1656-1672), the Bijapur army started a series of invasions into the Mysore country, under Ranadulla Khan, with whom was sent Shahji, father of Shivaji, as second in command, with the promise of a *jagir* in the territories to be conquered. By about 1644, it had conquered a considerable territory in the northern parts of the Mysore region. In 1638, it had attacked Kempe Gauda and taken possession of Bangalore and Magadi. In 1639, the possession of Chikka Raya, including the whole of the present Kolar district, was seized. In 1644, Doddaballapur, Sira and all the territory to the south of Chitradurga fell to Bijapur. When the conquests were complete, a province under the designation of Karnatic Bijapur Balaghat was formed out of the areas of Bangalore, Hoskote, Kolar, Doddaballapur and Sira and bestowed as a *jagir* on Shahji. At first Shahji resided at Bangalore and then for some time at Kolar and Doddaballapur. The policy of the Bijapur kings in respect of the conquered territories was, while taking possession of the capital town and administering the revenue of each principality, to grant the ousted chief an estate in some less productive part of the country. This resulted in bringing under cultivation and attracting population to the neglected parts of the area. According to this policy, in the territory of Chikka Raya, Hoskote was taken and Anekal granted as an estate and Kolar was taken and Punganur granted as an estate.

Shahji's Jagir

Kolar thus formed part of Shahji's *jagir* in about 1644 and continued to be so upto 1687, when Bijapur fell to the Mughals. Shahji was one of the most prominent characters of his days in India. He led an eventful life, being first in the service of the Mughals and then, in 1632, entering Bijapur service. Since then, he was a leading partisan of the Bijapur kingdom. In 1649, being suspected of secretly inciting the rebellion of his son Shivaji, he was seized treacherously at an entertainment and imprisoned for four years. In 1653, he was released and permitted to return to his government. Soon after his return, his eldest son, Sambhaji, who, during his absence, had been at the head of

affairs, was killed in an expedition. Shahji died in 1664 at the age of about 70. After his death, his possessions in Mysore and Tanjore were governed by his son Venkoji or Ekoji. Sambhaji and Shivaji were sons of Shahji by his first wife, Jijabai, and Venkoji was his son by his second wife, Tukabai. Ekoji conquered Tanjore in 1675 and made that place his headquarters. In the same year, he threw off his allegiance to Bijapur and became independent.

Shivajis contest with Venkoji

Long after Shahji's death, Shivaji resolved to lay claim to a half-share in his father's *jagir* districts. Accordingly, he induced Venkoji to meet him at Tiruvadi for the purpose of discussing the matter, but could not persuade him to give him the share. Shivaji thought of making his brother prisoner and compelling him; but refraining, he invaded his territory, took some forts and overran all the *jagir* districts, levying contributions or plundering. Affairs at Golconda now obliged Shivaji to hasten to that place. Venkoji took this opportunity and attacked the troops left by Shivaji in Karnataka. The latter, on hearing of this, wrote a letter to Venkoji, full of good sense and stressing the importance of unity and peace, which won him over. On the condition that Venkoji should pay a large sum of money, divide his father's jewels and share the revenue with him, Shivaji allowed Venkoji to retain Tanjore and restored to him the *jagir* districts in 1678. Shivaji died in 1680.

Mughal incursions

Mughal incursions into this region took place in 1687 Soon after the capitulation of Bijapur towards the end of 1686, flying columns were sent out to secure the independent districts south of the Tungabhadra. These were taken easily and a new province, with Sira as its capital, was formed in 1687, consisting of the seven paraganas of Basavapatna, Budihal, Sira, Penugonda, Doddaballapur, Hoskote and Kolar. One Khasim Khan, with the designation of Faujdar Diwan, was appointed its first governor and the province continued a Mughal possession till 1757.

Marathas

In the realisation of their ambition, the Marathas, during the period 1680-86, found themselves drawn into a conflict with Mysore. After varying successes, they were eventually obliged to come to terms with Mysore and retire from the south in 1686. This withdrawal was closely followed by the fall of Bijapur, the influx of the Mughals into South India and the recovery of Mysore from the effects of the wars with the Marathas. On account of these circumstances, Ekoji gradually found it difficult and expensive to maintain Bangalore, which he ultimately sold to Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar for three lakhs of rupees in 1687.

A number of inscriptions belonging to this period have been found in this district. The Maratha inscriptions run from 1653 to 1693. One of the most interesting inscriptions of this period is the one dated 1680 found on the Nandi hill. It begins with a description of the hill. In the east of the Karnataka country says the record, is the mountain named Nandi, very lofty and impenetrable with only one path and filled with a variety of trees which are named. The inscription further says: 'with a temple *at the very top of the huge cliff, this great mountain was made a hill-fort for the Ballapura kingdom and it was considered secure from the fear of the enemies. On one occasion a* 'Mleccha' (meaning thereby a Muhammadan) came with a great force to seize it, but was driven off greatly distressed. On the date of the inscription, Shiva Chatrapati's son, Sambhaji, was ruling there, and Balaji Krishna, the governor of hill-forts, took over command of this fine hill-fort, in accordance with the orders of Raghunatha Pandita, who was the minister since Shivaji's times'.

Kolar under Shivaji

There are some grants made by Jayitabai, wife of Sambhaji Raja, and there is one grant made by his son Malukoji. This Malukoji had received some territory as a *miras* from Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaja. Kolala is said to be one of the seven *nads* under the Government of Shivaji. Majority of these inscriptions are records in Kannada granting rent-free lands to different persons, both Marathi and Kannada. They amply bear out that the Maratha rule over this area was something more than its mere temporary occupation by an alien power and indicate that it was to some extent bound up with the well-being of the local populace with whom they had to come into intimate contact in every day life[72].

There are a few inscriptions referring to the Muslim governors of the district. One of these coming from the Mulbagal taluk and dated 1703 is interesting. It relates to a dispute between two *Shivachara gurus*, one the head of the original or western Tiruvalangadu and the other that of the new or eastern Tiruvalangadu, both claiming the Bhava-Bheri merchants of Belur as their disciples; one Gulam Ali Khan Saheb, the designation of whom is not mentioned, took depositions from both the parties and from the witnesses summoned from the Nagar country, and after inquiring into the old and new institutions of the sect, decided that the western branch was the older one and the old disciples belonged to it, but that the disciples of Nagar belonged to the new or eastern branch. Apparently, the same officer later made a grant, according to an inscription from Kolar taluk and dated 1712, to a man who had been killed while doing a public service.

Minor Ruling families

During the 15th and 16th centuries, the Vijayanagara kings had granted to various vassal chiefs bearing various titles, in recognition of the services rendered by them, sundry tracts in their kingdom. Some of these estate-holders, particularly those in the northern part of the empire, were controlled directly from the capital, while others were placed under a viceroy whose seat of government was at Srirangapatna. After the fall of the empire in the battle of Rakkasa-Tangadgi, some of these chiefs became independent, though many of them continued to pay allegiance to the representatives of the State at Penugonda. Most of the inscriptions of this period found in this district mention the contemporary Vijayanagara kings. After the fall of the last, i.e., the Aravidu dynasty of Vijayanagara, some of these chiefs declared their independence. Inscriptions of two such families have been found in this district and they are at Avati and Sugatur.

Avati family

The origin of these two lines of chiefs is related as follows. About the end of the 14th century, a party of seven enterprising farmer-travellers halted with their families at the foot of a hill named Ramaswami-betta to the east of Nandidurga in the present Kolar district. They were of Telugu origin and were called Bandi Kapalu or cart raiyats, indicating, perhaps, that they possessed carts. Later on, they came to be called Morasu Vokkalu, a name now borne by a large section of cultivators, particularly in Kolar and Bangalore districts. They were worshippers of Baire Deva, and had a peculiar custom of amputating the ring and little fingers of the right hand of their daughters before marriage. The leader of the party was one Rana Baire Gauda, who had been forced to leave the village Alur, near Kanchi, in order to prevent the mis-alliance of his daughter Doddamma with a powerful suitor of another caste. On the night of their encampment near Ramaswami-betta, Rana Baire Gauda was directed in a dream to settle in that neighbourhood. Some huts were accordingly built, which formed the origin of the present Avati, said to have been originally called Ahuti, meaning sacrifice or offering. This place is to the north of Devanahalli in Bangalore district.

After living there jointly for some time, they resolved to separate. Rana Baire Gauda remained at Avati and his son became the founder of Devanahalli, Doddaballapur and Chikballapur; Sanna Baire Gauda went to Holuvanahalli and founded Koratagere in Tumkur district; Timme Gauda established himself at Sugatur near Jangamkote and became the ruler of Kolar and Punganur and the founder of Hoskote; and Jaya Gauda settled at Yelahanka and acquired the title of Yelahanka Nada Prabhu. The destination of the remaining three is not known. According to inscriptions, the Kempe Gaudas of

Magadi were also called Avati Nada Prabhus. Inscriptions of the Avati line, about a dozen in number, have been found in the Chikballapur, Gauribidanur, Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta taluks, and range from 1428 to as late as 1792.

Chikballapur Chiefs

The Chikballapur branch of the Avati line of chiefs came to be founded in the following manner: About the year 1478, one Malla Baire Gauda of this family went out hunting northwards with his son Mari Gauda. As they approached Kodi-Manchanahalli, the site of the present Chikballapur town, they witnessed the sight of a hare turning upon the hounds. Taking this as an indication of the heroic nature of the soil, they erected there a fort and established a *pete* with the consent of the Vijayanagara sovereign. Chikballapur remained long in the possession of Mari Gauda and his descendants. They extended their territory by purchasing Sidlaghatta and strengthened their position by fortifying Nandidurga, Kalavaradurga, Gudibanda and Itikaldurga. After the completion of the fort at Chikballapur, Mari Gauda became the chief of the area and ruled for 24 years. He was succeeded by his son Dodda Baire Gauda and grandson Rangappa Gauda, who ruled for three and 42 years. respectively. Rangappa Gauda, who died without issue, was followed by his brother Jogi Baire Gauda, who ruled for 30 years He was succeeded by his son Dodda Baire Gauda, who ruled for 46 years and died without issue. His wife Venkatamma carried on the administration for 15 years and at the time of her death, she appointed one Mari Gauda, who was a grandson of Jogi Baire Gauda and whom she had brought up from his infancy. According to another account, he was a son of the Devanahalli chief, adopted by her.

Maratha intervention

Mari Gauda, the adopted son of Venkatamma, who ascended the throne in about 1640, ruled for 45 years at the end of which he was deposed for some reason. He was succeeded by his eldest brother Anni Gauda, who, during his 18 years of reign, purchased Sidlaghatta and amassed a fortune of 20 lakhs of pagodas. The brother, who had been deposed, appears to have been put in possession of Sadali and Itikaldurga as a *jagir*. Anni Gauda was succeeded by his son Havali Baire Gauda, who, however, was deposed after a mere four months' reign on account of his tyranny and oppression. He was followed by his nephew Baiche Gauda, who ruled for 16 years. During his time, the Mysore army made an attempt to reduce the fort. But it was forced to raise the siege by the Marathas to whom Baiche Gauda had applied for help. Baiche Gauda soon after purchased and annexed Burudagunte.

Baiche Gauda was succeeded by Dodda Baire Gauda, who. during his two years of reign, reconquered all those parts which

had submitted to the Mysore army during its siege of the capital. The next two rulers were his brother Venkata Narayana Gauda who ruled for 35 years and the latter's son Baiche Gauda who was deposed after a short reign of 9 months. After him came his uncle Chikkappa Nayaka. During the latter's reign, Haidar Ali appeared in 1762 before the town, and after a siege of three months, during which several attempts were made to carry the fort by storm and mining, a treaty was concluded by which the Mysore army was to withdraw on condition of the chief's paying 5,00,000 pagodas. Part of the sum was paid on the spot and an officer was left to receive the balance. But immediately on Haidar's departure, Chikkappa Gauda communicated with Murari Rao of Gutti, who at once sent a reinforcement. Placing the fort in charge of these troops, the chief, with his family, took refuge at Nandidurga. On hearing of this, Haidar immediately returned, retook the fort and severely punished the defenders. Shortly afterwards, he sent a force to reduce Nandidurga, Kalavaradurga, Gudibanda, Itikaldurga and Kotikonda. The Paleyagar and his family were kept close prisoners in Bangalore, where Chikkappa Gauda died, without issue. The other prisoners were then removed to Coimbatore.

Baiche Gauda's pride

Here may be narrated an interesting incident that is said to have taken place at Coimbatore. When Haidar visited that place after some time, he desired all the prisoners to be brought before him. All appeared except Baiche Gauda, the ex-chief who had been deposed, as he was too proud to salute the conqueror. Unwilling to hurt the old man's feelings, Haidar ordered that he should be admitted through a low door, intending to accept the bending down with his head forward while passing through it as a salute. But the Gauda, proud and ingenious that he was, in order to prevent Haidar from having even that gratification, presented one of his feet first. Enraged at this, Haidar put him into irons and close confinement.

A younger member of the family, named Narayana Gauda, was afterwards reinstated by Lord Cornwallis and put in possession of Chikballapur. When Tipu came to know of this, he made a sudden attack upon the fort and took it after some resistance. On the capture of Nandidurga by the British in 1791, the chief was again in possession of the area for a short time; but on the conclusion of peace between the British and Tipu Sultan, the Paleyagar again lost his power.

Sugatur family

The Sugatur family, the members of which were called Sugatura Nada Prabhus and whose usual title was Timme Gauda, was a more prominent one. Their territory included a part of Kolar district, and they founded Hoskote. In the Kolar

district, their inscriptions are mainly found in the Kolar, Mulbagal and Sidlaghatta taluks and between the years 1451 and 1669. It has been related already that Timme Gauda, son of Rana Baire Gauda, came to Sugatur and settled there. This was in about 1418. An adventurous man that he was, he was soon afterwards went to the Vijayanagara court, and having gained the favour of the authorities there, he returned with the title of Sugatura Nada Prabhu or Lord of the Sugatur region. In course of time, he is said to have discovered a hidden treasure; but as it was in the land claimed by others, he is said to have kept quiet for the time being. He resorted again to the Vijayanagara court, where he received the command of a small body of men. While thus employed, he had once an opportunity of rendering signal service by rescuing some members of the royal family who had fallen into the hands of the Mughals (according to one account and of the Paleyagar of Chingleput according to another). For this gallant act, he was rewarded with the title of Chikka Raya.

He soon returned to his place not only with extended authority, but also with the royal permission to appropriate the treasure he had discovered. Then, he repaired the fort of Kolar, built Hoskote (meaning new fort), and gained possession of Mulbagal, Punganur and the adjacent parts, turning out the descendants of Lakkanna and Madanna. To Kolar, he added the hoblies of Vemagal, Bail Sugatur, Kaivara, Burudagunte and Budikote. During this period, some Lingayat traders, headed by Chikkanna Setti and Kalasanna Setti, leaving the Bijapur country on account of the troubles there, came to Sugatur and placed themselves under the protection of Chikka Raya Timme Gauda. The latter appointed Chikkanna Setti as the Pattana Setti of Kolar and the other as that of Hoskote, thus attracting a large number of merchants and settlers to these two towns.

Territory divided

He further patronised the Veerashaiva creed by founding Jangamkote for the Jangamas or priests. His son and successor was Immadi (or the second) Chikka Raya Timme Gauda, who divided the territory between his two sons, Mummadi (or the third) Chikka Raya Timme Gauda and Timme Gauda. The former received the Hoskote region and the latter Kolar. A palm leaf manuscript gives some further details about this family. According to it, the first Chikka Raya was the son of one Thammappa Bhupa and was born with long matted hair. He and his son, called Immadi Tamma Bhupala, are mentioned as devout adherents of the Veerashaiva faith. The latter is said to have captured Bhimaridurga and destroyed certain traitors of the king of Karnataka, thus gaining his good-will and received from him the flags of a golden bull and Veerabhadra. His son and successor called Mummadi Tamma Bhupa is credited with vast learning and authorship in Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit.

Gummanayakanapalya Chiefs

Another minor ruling family was that of Gummanayakanapalya, which was founded very early, round about 1350, or still earlier[73]. It appears to have been originally dependent on Patpalya, the residence of a Beda chief named Papa Nayaka. A settlement was subsequently made there by Gummanayaka and Lakka Nayaka, two brothers from Devarajahalli. They are said to have discovered a hidden treasure and induced some neighbours to join them. Later, they gave asylum to a band of free-booters from Cuddapah, on condition of receiving half the plunder they would obtain. Lakka Nayaka built a line of defence in about 1364 and named it after his brother. He died in 1372 and was succeeded by his son Masala Nayaka, who, taking advantage of Papa Nayaka's death, subdued Patpalya and other places. He was succeeded in 1412 by his son Kadrappa Nayaka, who is stated to have introduced many wise regulations and appointed village accountants to superintend and encourage cultivation. On his death in 1472, he was succeeded by Narasimha Nayaka, the eldest of his six sons.

Narasimha Nayaka ruled for three years and was followed in succession, by his two brothers, Kadrappa Nayaka who ruled for seven years and Masala Nayaka who ruled upto 1500. This Masala Nayaka expanded his territory by gaining possession of some of the neighbouring *palyas* by force or stratagem. He died in 1500 and was succeeded by his younger brother, Vira Nayaka, who also pursued the same policy and died in 1532. After him, the throne went to his son Vasanta Nayaka and then to Lakka Nayaka, his son. Lakka Nayaka was summoned to pay tribute to the Penugonda sovereign, to which he readily consented. At the same time, he strengthened the fortifications of Gummanayakanapalya, constructed a large tank to the west and improved the town. Of the succeeding rulers, there is little of interest until about the middle of the 18th century.

Strife with Dalavayi

We hear of this family again at about 1760. during the reign of Narasimha Nayaka. He was also a weak prince and, therefore, a *dalavayi*, named Sani Narasimayya, was appointed. This latter was an ambitious man and, by his successful conquests, soon rose to such an ascendancy that Ramakka, the wife of Narasimha Nayaka, regarded his activities with apprehension When, therefore, the Maratha army of Murari Rao of Gutti appeared before the chief town, she opened negotiations with the view of getting rid of the *dalavayi*. But the latter, who came to know of this in time, faced them successfully and broke up their camp. Ramakka's situation now becoming critical, she approached the neighbouring chiefs and secretly offered to all of them from whom conquests had been made, an unconditional surrender of their territories, provided they would combine and help her against her enemy.

This plan too was about to fail, as Sani Narasimayya opposed the confederate forces with his usual bravery; but gaining intelligence that his resources were nearly at an end, they cut the bank of the local tank which forced him to capitulate. He requested permission to retire with his family and private property. This was first refused by the allies, but finally agreed to, through the advice of Ramakka herself, and Sani Narasimayya retired to Chikballapur, where he died of a broken heart. Soon after, the Palya was reduced by the army of Haidar Ali and the Nayaka and his wife were taken prisoners, first to Guramkonda and then to Srirangapatna. The chief died on his way, having ruled for 64 years.

Haidar Ali's ancestry

Haidar Ali was the great grandson of Muhammad Bhelol, an emigrant from the Punjab, who had settled in a religious capacity at Aland in Gulbarga district. Muhammad Bhelol's sons Muhammad Ali and Muhammad Wali married at Gulbarga. They later came to Sira, the headquarters of the southern Muhammadan province, where they obtained employment as customs peons. Finally they removed to Kolar. The elder of the two died here, whereupon the other seized all the domestic property and turned his brother's wife and son out of doors. A Nayak of peons at Kolar gave them shelter and when the boy, whose name was Fatte Muhammad, was old enough, he made him a peon. During the siege of Ganjikote, this young man distinguished himself by exhibiting exceptional courage and valour which were appreciated by the Subedar of Sira, who immediately made him a Nayak. From that day, Fatte Muhammad continued to rise. His prospects were changed when there was a change of Subedars at Sira and he went from Kolar to Chittoor. But soon, however, he returned and was made the Faujdar of Kolar, with Budikote as his *jagir*. It is here that Haidar Ali was born in 1722.

Haidar Ali was Fatte Muhammad's son by a third wife. Fatte Muhammad had lost his first wife at Kolar after having three sons by her. She belonged to Kolar and after her death, a mausoleum was built there for her. His second wife was the daughter of a Navayat, who, while travelling from the Konkan region to Arcot, had been robbed and murdered at Tarikere. The wife, with a son and two daughters, begged her way as far as Kolar, where Fatte Nayak married the elder of the two girls. She died without issue and he then took to himself her younger sister, who became the mother of Haidar Ali. In 1729, Fatte Muhammad and his eldest son by the first wife were killed in a battle between his patron, the Subedar of Sira, and Taher Khan, the Faujdar of Chittoor. The bodies of the father and son were conveyed to Kolar where they were buried in the mausoleum. Meanwhile, the family of Fatte Muhammad had been confined

to Doddaballapur as hostages for his fidelity. Haidar Ali thus left the Kolar district for the time being. But he did not forget the district; for it is said that even later, when, as a ruler, he had an extensive territory under him, he regarded Kolar with peculiar interest as being the country of his birth and connected with his family[74].

Sira and Chikballapur taken

In 1757, Sira was taken by the Marathas in the course of their southern expedition. But it was restored two years later on the conclusion of peace with Mysore. In 1761, it was taken by Haidar Ali in alliance with Basalat Jung, chief of Adoni and brother of the Subedar of the Deccan. Basalat Jung invested Haidar Ali with the title of Nawab of Sira. In the same year, Haidar Ali attacked Chikballapur. Murari Rao, the Maratha chief of Gutti, came to its relief; but he was defeated. The place fell after a very stiff defence, the Paleyagar taking refuge on Nandidurga. Haidar Ali next thought of appeasing the Marathas for the seizure of Sira and the Nizam for having accepted the title of Nawab from his brother. Embasies with gifts were accordingly sent to both the courts. At Hyderabad, the object was attained, but the Marathas could not be reconciled.

Rattihalli battle

Haidar Ali, anticipating an invasion, himself started one and advanced almost to the banks of the Krishna. Gopal Rao, the Maratha chief of Miraj, was ordered to check his further progress; but he was defeated. Then Madhava Rao, the Peshva, himself crossed the river Krishna to stem the tide of Haidar's advance. In the battle that took place near Rattihalli, Haidar Ali was defeated with severe loss. The Marathas retook all the recent conquests of Haidar in the north. At length, negotiations were opened and the Marathas retired in February 1765, on the restoration of all places taken from Murari Rao of Gutti and Abdul Hakim Khan of Savanur and payment of thirty-two lakhs of rupees by Haidar Ali. Sira, however, was left in Haidar Ali's hands. During these troublesome days in the west, all his recent acquisitions in the east were in a state of rebellion. Haidar Ali sent his brother-in-law, Mir Ali Reza, in that direction and his authority was soon restored. The Paleyagar of Chikballapur, being starved out on Nandidurga, was forced to surrender. He was sent as a prisoner, along with his family, first to Bangalore and then to Coimbatore.

Maratha advance

The Marathas appeared again before the Mysore borders in about 1767. The attempts made by Haidar Ali to stop their progress by cutting the embankments, poisoning the waters in the wells, burning the forage and driving off all the villagers on the route, proved futile. The Marathas took Sira and marched forward over-running all the east. Haidar Ali made strenuous efforts to arrive at a settlement with the Marathas which, at

length, became possible with the assistance of Appaji Ram[75], a witty and skilful negotiator. They agreed to retire on payment of 35 lakhs of rupees, half on the spot and half later, the fort and district of Kolar being retained in pledge for the same. When this sum was paid in accordance with the treaty in the middle of that year, the Marathas evacuated Kolar.

Conflict with the British

During the First Mysore War in 1768, the district was the scene of operations by Col. Smith's and Col. Wood's divisions. In the middle of that year, the detachment under Col. Smith, among other places, took Kolar and Mulbagal. The latter was retaken by Haidar Ali in October 1768 in an action which was a very severely contested one and which ended in the English being left in possession of the field, though narrowly escaping defeat. Shortly after, Col. Smith was recalled to Madras and Col. Wood succeeded him in command of the army. In November 1768, Col. Wood marched to relieve Hosur then besieged by Haidar Ali. He left his baggage and two 18-pounders at Bagalur and continued his march towards Hosur. But he was out-manoeuvred by Haidar Ali, who, on receiving the news of his approach, fell upon Bagalur by an unexpected route and succeeded in carrying off the guns, together with a great quantity of stores and also a number of draught cattle which had been left outside the fort.

Haidar Ali further surprised Wood near Arleri when he was marching towards Kolar. He opened fire from 12 heavy guns, which Wood passively sustained and this resulted in a loss of one captain, 6 subalterns, 20 Europeans and 200 sepoys. He renewed the attack during the night and again on the next day till noon, when, on the approach of Major Fitgerald from Venkatagiri, he drew off. Fitzgerald proposed that the Colonel should proceed to Kolar and refresh for a few days, while he proceeded to the relief of Bagalur, which was then threatened by Haidar Ali. The Colonel refused to do so, as he did not think that their whole army was by any means of sufficient strength to cope with Haidar's. When Fitzgerald communicated this to Col. Smith, who was the commander-in-chief, the Madras Government immediately directed Col. Wood to make over the command of the army to the next senior officer and to proceed to Madras. He was tried by the Court-Martial at the end of 1769 for his misconduct in the field at Arleri and elsewhere and was found guilty. But the court refrained from passing any sentence in consideration of his former services. The Madras Government later ordered that he should be dismissed from service.

Maratha conquest again

The district had to face the Maratha depredations again in 1771. The Marathas conquered the whole of the north and east of the Mysore territory. When their conquest was in progress,

Madhava Rao, the Peshva, was taken ill and returned to Poona, leaving Tryambak Mama in command. Emboldened by this change, Haidar Ali took the field, but met with no success. In June 1772, a treaty was concluded, again through that wise negotiator Appaji Ram. It stipulated that Haidar Ali should pay the Marathas thirty lakhs of rupees, besides five lakhs for what was called the 'durbar expenses', half on the spot and for the balance, Kolar, Hoskote, Doddaballapur, Sira, Maddagiri (Madhugiri), Channarayadurga and Guramkonda were to be left in their hands.

British take-over and restoration

During the Third Mysore War, Kolar was taken by Lord Cornwallis in February 1791, in the course of a rapid march from the Mugli pass near Chittoor to Bangalore. It was later restored when the Treaty of 'Seringapatam' was signed in March 1792. Since then it has been a part of the State of Mysore and its history runs parallel with that of Mysore. Nandidurga was one of the two major military stations in the State for a long time, the other one being Bangalore.

The district, which had long suffered from raids and invasions, especially for the previous fifty years, it may be said, heaved a sigh of relief on this last change of hands. Though the district enjoyed continuous peace since then, nothing worth mentioning happened during the first half of the 19th century, the progress, if any, being very slow. The pace of progress was faster in the second half of the 19th century and afterwards. The reasons for this were several. Improvement of irrigation by tanks, in which this district abounds, is one of them. Improvement of communications, particularly railway, is another. This district appears to be particularly fortunate in this respect. The earliest railway to be constructed in the Mysore territory, which was opened for public traffic in August 1864, was the broad-gauge section of the Madras-Bangalore line and it passed through this district. The Kolar Gold Fields line was constructed in 1894. Bowringpet (now Bangarpet) was connected with Kolar town by a narrow railway line, 2'—6" in gauge. in 1913. The Chikballapur-Yelahanka light railway of the same gauge was opened in 1915, which was later continued upto Bangalore in 1918. The question of linking up these two sections by a line running from Kolar to Chikballapur was also taken up simultaneously and the line was completed by the end of 1916. In addition to these lines, the Bangalore-Guntakal railway passes through the Gauribidanur taluk. Another very important factor in the development of this district is the gold-mining industry which has progressively flourished since 1881. A huge industrial complex, employing several thousands of labourers, has been built up in the Kolar Gold Fields. The population of that place, which in 1891, was only 7,085 rose to 38,204 in 1901. It was 87,682 in

1921, 1,59,084 in 1951 and 1,46,811 in 1961. The industry has drawn people from several parts of India, particularly from the Madras State.

Political Awakening

After 50 years of direct British rule, which began in 1831, the reins of Government were handed back to the royal family in 1881. In this very year, the Mysore Representative Assembly which was the first of its kind in the country was constituted. Its members, though not elected by the general public, were expected to submit observations and suggestions in the public interest and to bring to the notice of the Government the wants and grievances of the people. Later, the establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885 in British India and its championing of the causes of the Indian people began to influence public opinion in this princely State also. In 1907, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in Mysore with a view to associating with the Government non-official gentlemen in making laws and regulations. Several journals, social, literary and cultural associations began to create a new awareness among the people. The people of the State desired to associate themselves more and more with the administration.

The stirring speeches and writings of top political leaders like Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi awakened the people to bend their energies to the national cause. The All Karnataka Political Conference held at Dharwar in 1920 gave a fillip to the political aspirations of Kannadigas. The deliberations of this conference helped to form a separate congress province for Karnataka and the Provincial Congress Committee constituted later was invested with jurisdiction over the princely State of Mysore also. The momentous Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress held in 1924 under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi gave a new orientation to the struggle for freedom. The people of the State amply responded to the national call and readily co-operated in the activities of the national movement. Many of the congressmen of old Mysore took part in the nationalist movements in other Kannada areas when they were precluded from such activities in their own State. The demand for establishing a responsible form of Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, was championed in the district by leaders like Shri K. C. Reddy, Shri T. Ramachar, Shri K. Sampangiramaiah, Shri N. C. Thimma Reddi, Shri N. C. Nagaiah Reddy and others, who belonged to the Kolar district. While co-operating with the freedom movement in British India, the State leaders continued to work for political reforms in the State. Shri K. C. Reddy, who was elected from the district to the Mysore Legislative Council, pressed time and again the need for full-fledged democratisation of the Assembly and the Council. As early as in 1918, the

Prajamitra Mandali, which had been formed in the State to work for the advancement of the backward communities and was led by Sriyuths H. Channaiah, Basavayya, M. Subbaiya and others, had urged reformation of the Representative Assembly and the Council and the local self-government institutions. It was running its own journals to propagate its views. Later, a new local party called the Praja Paksha and led by Shri D. S. Mallappa and others also came into being. Both these parties were later merged to form the *Praja-Samyukta Paksha* under the presidentship of Shri H. B. Gundappa Gowda. This new body was also shortly afterwards merged in the State Congress.

Swadeshi movement

Lawyers and other influential men of the district and students took an active part in various centres to further the national cause. During January 1932, the towns of Chikballapur and Bangarpet observed a total *hartal* as a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. In these and other towns, Swadeshi towels, on which the pictures of Gandhiji and Bhagat Singh were printed, were distributed in all parts. The merchants of these places were prevailed upon to sell these towels in place of foreign-made ones. On the 4th January 1932, when the news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi was received, protest meetings were held in Kolar, Robertsonpet, Chikballapur and Chintamani. On 26th January 1932, students of various schools abstained from their classes to observe the independence day. On this occasion intense propaganda was done for eschewing the use of foreign-made cloths and other articles and encourage only swadeshi goods. During March 1932, leaflets printed by the Swadeshi League, Bangalore, were distributed in Bangarpet, urging merchants to sell only jaggery instead of foreign sugar. Earlier, in February, the students of the Bangarpet Municipal High School and Anglo-Vernacular High School, took out a procession with slogans against the British imperialistic repression. In September 1932, a *hartal* was observed in Chikballapur to protest against the policies of the alien Government.

Gandhiji's tour

In 1934, Mahatma Gandhi toured the Kolar district in furtherance of his cause to uplift the Harijans. Shri K. C. Reddy, who was then the President of the Kolar District Board, accompanied Gandhiji to various towns in the district. The tour ended with a stirring appeal in Robertsonpet to the people to help energetically the amelioration of the Harijans.

As the tempo of the struggle for responsible Government in the princely States increased, the Wardha meeting of the Congress Working Committee held in July 1935 took stock of the situation and appealed to the Rulers to introduce quick political reforms. Though the leaders in Mysore were voicing their demand for responsible Government on the floor of the Mysore Legislature,

there was no separate political organisation to fight for the cause. Hence the Mysore Congress was formed in 1937 and many workers and leaders from Kolar district contributed their best to further the objective. On 2nd May 1937, a convention was held at Bangalore by the members of the Congress to form immediately a Central Congress Board to fight for the achievement of responsible Government in the State. *Leaders from Kolar also attended the meeting.*

Vidurashwatha tragedy

The Mysore Congress, which was firmly established in the State, started a flag satyagraha at Shivapura in Mandya district on the 18th April 1938, when the then Government unleashed a series of repressive measures. Hoisting of the Congress flag was banned throughout the State. There were attempts in Kolar district to defy the prohibitory orders and hoist the Congress flag. The Amildar-Magistrate of Gauribidanur taluk of Kolar district issued an order under Section 144, Cr.P.C., prohibiting the hoisting of the flag at Vidurashwatha, during the *jatra* season in April 1938. On the 22nd April 1938, eight Congressmen were arrested by the police for defying the order. On the 23rd also, there was a gathering at the sacred place to defy the order. Two persons were taken into custody. All these incidents irritated the multitude and more people gathered at Vidurashwatha. There was tension at the place. Shri T. Ramachar, the President of the Kolar District Congress Committee, arrived at the place on the 24th April.

On the 25th April 1938, about 7,000 people gathered near the shrine and the peepul tree at Vidurashwatha to witness the flag-hoisting ceremony. The police objected to this on the ground that there was a prohibitory order at the place. But the large number of people, who had gathered at the place, became restive. Thinking that the police were being over-powered, fire was opened near about the shrine, with the result that ten people were killed. The repercussions of this tragedy spread like wild fire throughout the State and protest meetings were held condemning the police action. Three Kannada daily papers published at Bangalore were suppressed on the ground that they published exaggerated versions of the tragedy. On the 26th and 27th April 1938, the working committee of the Mysore Congress met at Shivapura and condemned the repressive acts. It passed a resolution demanding immediate holding of a judicial enquiry. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement appealing to the State Government to read the symptoms of popular awakening and divest itself of its autocracy. Thereupon the Government constituted a committee of enquiry headed by Sir Vepa Ramesam, a retired judge of the Madras High Court, and two other members, *viz.*, Dr. D'Souza and Shri A. R. Nageshwara Iyer. In order to bring about concord and amity between the Government and the

Congress. Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalani came to Bangalore. They held prolonged discussions with the Dewan and leaders of the Congress. A compromise was arrived at, as a result of which the Congress flag had to be hoisted along with the Mysore flag.

On the 26th October 1938, 'Vidurashwatha Day' was observed throughout the State to pay homage to the martyrs of the tragedy. During 1939, the political activities of the Mysore Congress were intensified. The members of the working committee of the Mysore Congress were prosecuted by the Special First Class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, for an offence punishable under Section 73 of the Mysore Police Act (Defying the prohibitory order). Sriyuts T. Ramachar, K. Sampangiramaiah, K. T. Bhashyam, H. C. Dasappa, S. Rangaramaiah, M. Govinda Reddy, K. Henjerappa, M. Mahabala Rao and T. Subramanya were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. As a sequel to this sentence, the District Magistrate, Kolar, instituted proceedings as per the Legal Practitioners' Act in the High Court and Sriyuts T. Ramachar and K. Sampangiramaiah, both Congress leaders of Kolar, were divested of their *sannads* to practise as lawyers.

During the year 1939, in the agitation launched for achieving responsible Government, Sriyuts T. S. Sampath Kumaran of Chikballapur, K. C. Reddy of Kyasamballi, M. V. Krishnappa of Mulbagal, Sarvajna Murthy of Kolar and K. Pattabhiraman of Kolar, among others, courted arrest and imprisonment. A Congress convention was held at Viduranagar at Vidurashwatha between the 12th and 18th April 1939. But the District Magistrate issued a prohibitory order restraining Srimathi Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya from addressing the convention held for intensifying the movement.

'Quit India' upsurge

During the period of the Second World War, the Mysore Congress suspended its agitation for responsible Government by virtue of a resolution adopted at the All-Mysore Congress Committee's convention held at Hole-Narasipur. But the agitation to win freedom for India continued unabated. The 'Quit India' movement launched in 1942 gained much momentum in the State. There were strikes and demonstrations by students and workers and a wave of mass enthusiasm for the national cause. The Mysore Mines at the Kolar Gold Fields area were the scene of intense political activity. Thousands of workers of the Gold Mines downed their tools. There was also some dislocation of communications as elsewhere. Rails were removed between Thondebhavi and Gauribidanur railway stations on the Bangalore—Guntakal metre gauge line. During the period between

the 8th August 1942 and the 15th September 1942, the night-running of passenger trains on this section had to be cancelled.

Popular Government formed

The final struggle for obtaining responsible Government in the State was launched in September 1947, and this upsurge ended shortly afterwards, with an agreement between the Maharaja and the Mysore Congress. On 6th October 1947, all imprisoned Congressmen were released. On the 24th October 1947, Shri K. C. Reddy, who was then the President of the Mysore Congress, was elected as Chief Minister and he formed a popular Government with eight other Ministers, comprising in all six Congressmen and three Independents. As the Constitution of India was being drafted, the Mysore Constituent Assembly which had been set up earlier, converted itself into a Legislative Body. With the adoption of the Indian Constitution in 1950, Mysore became a Part 'B' State with the Maharaja as the Rajpramukh. With the reorganisation of States in 1956, the new Mysore State was formed with the other Kannada-speaking areas and a Governor was appointed as the constitutional head of the State.

ARCHAEOLOGY*

Pre-historic remains

The area comprising the district of Kolar is not fully explored from the point of view of pre-historic Archaeology. But whatever little work has been done already, seems to take the antiquity of the district at least to the neolithic period.

This region appears to have had trade relations with the people of the great ancient civilisation of the Indus Valley, which is generally believed to have flourished from about 2,800 B.C. to 1,500 B.C. Much gold has been found in the pre-historic remains at Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa and it is said to have reached that region from the south. Further, from the percentage of silver-content in the specimens of gold found there, Sir John Marshall had, as early as 1928, held the view that Mohenjo-Daro imported gold from the Kolar Gold Fields area. This view has since been confirmed by the few traces of ancient gold-mining discovered in this region. A few ancient gold-extracting implements are reported to have been discovered in the Kolar Gold Fields area. In 1944, Mr. Benn White, Superintendent, Oorgaum Gold Mining Company, sent to the Mysore Archaeological Department one 'anvil' stone and four 'mullers', which were used by the ancient gold-extractors[76].

* In recent decades, a number of places of archaeological importance in the district have been dealt with in the Mysore Archaeological Reports of 1927, 1935, 1941, 1944 and 1945 and their help has been also availed of in the treatment of this section.

Though the Chitradurga sites do not seem to have yielded such specimens, finds similar to those found in Kolar district have been reported from parts of Bellary and Raichur districts also in this State. The 'anvil' stone referred to above has depressions on all the four sides, which are, no doubt, due to grinding. The 'mullers' are of two sizes. The larger mullers were probably used in conjunction with such anvils, while the smaller ones were used independently for reducing the quartz to pieces before they were subjected to being ground on the 'anvils'. For the purpose of grinding, the ancients might have used pestles also, "specimens of which may yet be found if searched for carefully in the area in which the specimens sent for examination were discovered"[77].

Hunkundapatna

Hunkundapatna, a road-side village on the Kolar—Bethamangala road, situated at a distance of about 11 miles south-east of Kolar, is another place of considerable interest from the point of view of antiquity. While the potsherds and other remains discovered in the wide strip of land about a mile to the south of this village indicate its occupation during the Satavahana period, there are, in the surrounding area, vestiges of occupation even during a remoter period. To the west of the tor, locally called the Sita-Gudda, there are several cave-shelters which seem to have been the dwelling places of prehistoric man. About ten yards in front of the Sita-Gudda cave was picked up a somewhat broken but highly polished neolith. Near this spot is also a boulder with about half a dozen cup-like depressions on its upper surface, each depression being about five inches deep and more than a foot in diameter.

Hungunda

The village of Hungunda, situated about two miles to the south-west of Hunkundapatna, is also a place of great antiquity. This place has yielded relics of ancient gold-mining About half a mile to the north of the village, there is a wide strip of land, mostly under cultivation now, which is full of pre-historic cromlechs similar to those discovered near the Kolar Gold Fields. In several parts of this ancient site, large quantities of what are called gold husks are said to be found even now. The very name of the village is suggestive of its association with gold production since long. In the Tamil inscriptions found near the local Someshvara temple, the name 'Porkundam' is mentioned. 'Porkundam' means golden hill and is the Tamil equivalent of the Kannada name Hungunda, also meaning gold-hill. According to one view, the occurrence of these cromlechs, coupled with the fact that in the neighbourhood are to be found traces of ancient gold-mining, suggests that the authors of the cromlechs were perhaps the prehistoric miners.[78]

Murugamale

The Murugamale hill, about seven miles to the north of Chintamani, is another prehistoric site in the district. On the sloping ground near the Mukteshvara temple here, potsherds can be found strewn about even now. Neoliths can also be collected up the slopes.

Megalithic sites

There are numerous megalithic sites in this district. These sites are generally located at the foots of granite hills overlooking irrigated fields. South of Garudanahalli, two miles north of Narasapur in the Malur taluk, lies a range of gneiss and granite hills extending to the Kolar hills. Near this village are about 100 cist-circles covering a total area of about half a square mile. The portholes at this site are not more than a few inches in diameter and are covered by a round slab. Some menhirs are also found near the stone-circles. Numerous cists occur in the valley between Avati hill and Koligudda. One interesting fact about these cists is that the slabs covering them are very large, measuring 9 to 10 feet square with a thickness of 1½ to 2 feet. Some of these roofs have been blasted to pieces to remove the grave goods. A few cists exist on the eminence to the east of the village of Garudanapalya.

About two miles from the travellers' bungalow of Robertsonpet is situated a village called Paraudapalli in the midst of rocky hills. To the east of this village, at a distance of about two miles, there are more than a hundred stone-circles appearing just above ground, both on the top of the rocky ridge and on its sides. Their diameters vary from 7 to 40 feet. The existence of megalithic tombs near Hungunda has already been referred to above. The diameter of the stone-circles here varies from 15 feet to 20 feet. Many of the boulders, however, are missing, having been removed by the villagers. Other megalithic sites are situated on the slopes of Murugamale hill, seven miles from Chintamani, at Haralakote, five miles to the east of Srinivaspur, Perisandra and Mashalli near Chikballapur and in the areas round about Gudibanda.

Architecture and Sculpture

The district abounds in ancient temples, some of which are at least as old as the 10th century A.D. Besides structural temples we come across in this region a few caves and cave-temples. These latter are found at Hunkundapatna, Avani, Mulbagal, Gudibanda and Siti.

Caves and cave temples

Reference has already been made to the prehistoric site of Hunkundapatna. Here are found a number of cave-shelters which have yielded several potsherds of the Satavahana period These caves are supposed to have been the dwelling places of prehistoric man. On the hill at Avani, there is a cave called Valmiki cave, with a bas-relief of a sage seated in the *padmasana*

posture. He wears a *jata* on his head and holds a rosary in his hand. There is an inner cave pointed out by the villagers as the birth-chamber of Lava and Kusha. A little north to this cave is a large (15′×12′ and 6′ high) overhanging rock converted into a chamber, with a pair of green-stone *lingas*, 9 inches in height, called the 'Lava-Kusha Lingas'. The temple so formed is called 'Lava-Kusha Gudi'. The roof rock has about 20 cavities, about 1½ feet deep, which are pointed to as 'Lava-Kusha Totlu', *i.e.*, the cradles of Lava and Kusha. A rock is pointed to as the cooking pot of Sita, overturned by Hanuman to prevent people from treading on it. The rock, though of granite, gives a metallic sound. On the floor are a number of inscribed names of women votaries like Devamma, Kamalamma, etc. A little below the cave is a rock on which one can see numerous heaps of three or more stones; these are erected by childless mothers, as apologies for temple towers, with prayers that they may be blessed with children; if their wishes were fulfilled, they return there later with their children to offer worship. The children are named Rama, Lava, Kusha and Sita.

Nachcharamma temple

At Mulbagal, the Nachcharamma temple at the foot of the hill is in reality a cave-temple, with a *navaranga* built in front of it. A flight of steps leads into the cave shrine of the goddess. The image of the deity, about 3½ feet high, is rudely carved and the deity is called Parvati by the local people. But in an inscription dated 1416, the name of the goddess is given as Nachi-devi and she is mentioned as the chief goddess of the place. The structure is of the 15th century A.D. At Gudibanda, the temple, from which the name of the place is said to have been derived and which is dedicated to Obala (or Ahobala) Narasimha, worshipped not as an image but in the form of a natural stone, is also a cave-temple, with stone walls built on all sides in front of the cave. Above the boulder which contains the cave is constructed a brick and mortar tower. The cave is divided into two chambers, of which the inner one forms the *garbhagriha* and the outer one the *mantapa*. The latter has a doorway guarded by two *Dwarapala* figures. On the north outer wall of the *mantapa* appear rude relievo figures of Vamana, Rama, Varaha and Ugra-Narasimha and also crude carvings of a fish and a serpent. There is also a cave-temple in the Siti-betta, about 12 miles north-west of Kolar. It contains a natural *linga* called Sripatishvara. The structure appears to have been there in the days of Kulottunga Chola whose inscription, attributable to about 1071 or 1072, is found on the nearby rock.

There are a few caves and cave-temples on the Nandi hill. The Gopinatha temple here is a large cave sheltered by a gigantic boulder measuring about 100′×60′×70′. On the boulder is built a brick-and-mortar tower, intended to serve as a

Structural temples

vimana for the temple below. It is difficult to imagine how the workers went up the steep cliff and built the tower.

As already mentioned above, there are a number of ancient temples in this district. But the difficulty regarding their systematic study is that they cannot be classified fully on any well-defined basis. Few of them belong to any single style of architecture, majority of them presenting a composite picture on the whole. Again, few of them belong to any single period of temple-building, many of them originally being old structures with additions made in subsequent centuries. The main dynasties that have contributed to the architectural wealth of the district are the Chola, Hoysala and the Vijayanagara. And the most important places to be studied from this point of view are Nandi, Avani, Mulbagal, Kaivara, Bellur, Bethamangala, Devaragudipalli, Madivala, Markandeshvara-betta, Kurudumale and Kolar.

Bhoga Nandishvara temple

At Nandi, there is a Bhoga-Nandishvara temple which is architecturally one of the most important buildings in the district. It has been described as perhaps the finest and the most ornate of the Dravidian temples in the State. The original temple was older than the 9th century[79]. But the numerous inscriptions on the building and nearby show that it was extended in the Chola and Hoysala periods, in the 11th and 12th centuries. The god is called Bhoga-Nandishvara in contrast with that called Yoga-Nandishvara on the top of the hill.

The Bhoga-Nandishvara temple measures about 370 feet by 250 feet. It somewhat resembles the Hoysaleshvara temple at Halebid in being a double temple consisting of two separate shrines standing in a line, with two Nandi-mantapas in front and in having a small intervening shrine. The north shrine is dedicated to Bhoga-Nandishvara and the south shrine to Arunachaleshvara. Each consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi* and a *navaranga* and has two pierced windows opposite to each other in both the *sukanasi* and the *navaranga*. In front of the *navaranga*-entrance is the Nandi-mantapa with doorways on the east, north and south. To the right in the *navaranga* is a curious image of Heramba, a form of Ganapati, about 3 feet high.

In front of the shrine stands a magnificent four-pillared *mantapa*, called *kalyana-mantapa*, built of black stone. Birds, beasts, foliage and human figures are excellently chiselled, and the delicacy of work and the elaboration of details are marvellous. In front of this *mantapa* is an open *mukhamantapa*, supported by 12 black stone pillars. The *prakara* or enclosure has a verandah all round supported by sculptured pillars. In the *prakara* are two shrines dedicated to goddesses, a *vasanta-mantapa*, which is

a fine structure with 16 pillars, a four-pillared lofty *Tulabhara-mantapa* and a large square pond called *Shringi-teertha*. The *mahadwara* is about 16 feet high and to its right is a fine *mantapa* with sculptured pillars. The temple, as a whole, is rich in sculpture and epigraphs. The workmanship in some parts of this temple is said to be superior even to that in the finest Hoysala temples in the State.

Yoga Nandishwara temple

The temple on the hill, dedicated to Yoga-Nandishvara, is a large structure consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi*, a *navaranga* and a *kalyanamantapa*. The *sukanasi* has an ornamental brass doorway with very fine workmanship. At the sides of the *sukanasi* entrance are fine metallic figures, about 5 feet high, of *Dwarapalukas*. To the right in the *navaranga* are kept a number of stone images, and its floor has many prostrating figures with labels, some of them representing the Avati chiefs. In the enclosure there are a pond and a reservoir.

Avani temples

At Avani, there is a large group of ancient temples known collectively by the name of Rameshvara. They stand at the south-west corner of the hill and consist of about a dozen different buildings in all, all within a single courtyard, having two gates, one in the south and the other in the east. Ten of these form a sub-group dedicated to different deities like Shiva, Parvati and Subramanya. In the centre of this group stands the temple of Parvati and to its west in a line from south to north stand the shrines of Lakshmaneshvara, Rameshvara and Bharateshvara; to the east in a line stand the Satrughneshvara, Anjaneshvara, Sugriveshvara and Angadeshvara. The last two are smaller shrines and near them is a large *manastambha*.

Local mythology attributes the consecration of these images to the days of Sri Rama and his brothers. But there are inscriptions indicating that these temples go back to the late Ganga times. While the majority of these shrines belong to this period, reconstructed or, at least, renovated in the Chola period, there is evidence to show that at least one temple, that of Kamakshi, was built during the Vijayanagara days. Of the *mahadwaras*, the south one is of the Chola days, while the one on the east belongs to the 13th or 14th century. The Lakshmaneshvara temple is the most ornate in the compound. The *navaranga* has four pillars, bearing relievo groups of finely shaped figures. The ceiling has a well-executed surface with Uma and Maheshvara sitting surrounded by the eight *Dikpalukas*. The *linga* is a large one and is the largest in the place. The brick tower is a late Vijayanagara construction.

Anjaneya temple, Mulbagal

The most important temple at Mulbagal is that of Anjaneya, which appears to have been constructed during the early Vijayanagara days. The image of Anjaneya is a relievo, about 10 feet high, in the *veera* or striking pose facing west, with a *chakra* to the right and a *shankha* to the left carved on the same slab. It was evidently set up originally to protect the eastern gate (Mulbagal is a contraction of Mudala-bagilu) of the plateau of Mysore and might have also been connected with the old eastern fort-gate of the place.[80] The original structure seems to have consisted of the *garbhagriha,* the *sukanasi* and the *navaranga* of plain pillars. The *mukha-mantapa* is said to have been added by Raja Todar Mal during his pilgrimage to the south. Votive images of himself (with a Mughal turban) and his wife are found against the northern wall. There are other shrines in the same enclosure, dedicated to Kodandarama, Keshava, Gopala, Krishna and Narasimha and a hall converted into *kalyana-mantapa.* The walls of the *kalyana-mantapa* are painted in oil colours recently in the Indian style by Mandikal Ranga Raju, a painter of Mulbagal.

Someshvara temple, Mulbagal

At Mulbagal, the temple that is architecturally more important is that of Someshvara, the most attractive part of which, the *navaranga,* was built in the middle Vijayanagara period. The pillars of the *navaranga* are made up of sixteen-sided and deeply cut fluted shafts, with fine carvings on each face. The porch in front has also ornate pillars and a fully ornamented Nandi in it. The most interesting object in the temple is a beautiful metallic image of dancing Shiva, as Andhakasura-Samhari, which is about 3 feet 7 inches in height including the base. The image, which is perfectly well-proportioned and athletically well-built, is at least as old as the 13th century A.D. and has been described as 'one of the most valuable pieces of metallic sculptures yet discovered in the State'.[81] Another interesting object is the large stone-image of Kumaraswami, riding on a peacock, at the back of the temple and against the compound-wall. The image is about 6 feet high and is very fine; it has six faces and 12 hands.

Kaivara temples

The many inscriptions, majority of which are in mixed Tamil and in Grantha characters, at Kaivara indicate that the images of gods Amaranarayana, Bhimeshvara and Sahadeshvara were already there by about 1283. The Amaranarayana temple directly faces a hill, one of whose rocks is pointed out as the dwelling place of Bakasura of the Mahabharata. The entrance to the temple is through a *mahadvara* of the late Vijayanagara times. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha,* with a brick tower, a narrow open *sukanasi* and a *navaranga* with four pillars together with a small cell in the north and a stone screen window in the south. The entrance porch, which is the most beautiful part of the temple, is described as one of the finest in the State.

It is supported on four pillars, the two front ones of which are highly ornamented. The inner pillars have ornamented pilasters borne on the heads of seated lions. The *navaranga* doorway is a fine piece of workmanship in dark hard stone. The Bhimeshvara temple is a structure somewhat larger than, but architecturally not so important as, the Amaranarayana temple. To the north and north-west of the Bhimeshvara temple are the two smaller temples, whose *lingas* are called Nakuleshvara and Sahadeveshvara. Both are similar in character; but the walls of the latter contain a number of Tamil inscriptions.

Bellur temples

Bellur, on the Kolar-Hospet road, seems to have been an *agrahara* town during the Hoysala period. It contains two temples dedicated to the gods Ramanatha and Kanveshvara belonging to that period. The original deity in the Ramanatha temple is mentioned in an inscription dated 1153. It is missing now and the present image is said to have been brought from Dalasanur in Srinivaspur taluk. It appears to belong to the 14th century. The temple, which was probably constructed in the 12th century, consists of a square *garbhagriha*, a vestibule and a *navaranga*. There are two doorways, one to the east and the other to the south. Attached to the eastern doorway is the *mahadvara* of the temple, which is a work belonging to the Vijayanagara period and in front of the southern doorway, which has now been walled up, there is a porch. Above the *garbhagriha* there is a brick-and-mortar tower, built some time in the 17th century.

The Kanveshvara temple is built in the Dravidian style and consists of two *garbhagrihas*, of which the main one only has a brick-and-mortar tower on it. The two cells open into a single *navaranga* of square shape. In front of the temple there is a porch with two pillars. The temple abounds in inscriptions of the 12th and 13th centuries. It appears that the *garbhagriha* and the vestibule were both constructed in the 12th century, while the *navaranga* and the northern cell were put up during the next century. The latter additions have been made in imitation of the earlier structure.

Vijayendra temple

Bethamangala, in the Bangarpet taluk, is a place of great antiquity and the Vijayendra temple there is not only one of the most ancient temples in the district, but also one of the most typical examples of continuous constructional activity. In the inscriptions the place is called Vijayadityamangala, of which the present name appears to be a contraction. The earliest inscription at the place belongs to about 950 A.D. and is found on the octagonal west basement cornice of the *garbhagriha* of the Vijayendra temple. It does not refer to the construction of the temple, which is held to have already been in existence at that

time. In the inscriptions of the 13th century, the god is called Verrirunda Perumal and in another inscription of 1167, he is given the name Manavalalvar. Yet another inscription calls the temple as that of Vijayanagaswami, probably due to the fact that there are two shrines in the temple which are respectively dedicated to Vijayendra and Ranganatha.

There are inscriptions indicating that the temple received extensions from various dynasties during different periods—the Banas, the Nolambas, the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Hoysalas, the Vijayanagara Rulers and the Paleyagars. As it is, it consists of a *garbhagriha*, a closed vestibule, a *navaranga* with a Govindaraja shrine to the left, an *ardha-mantapa* enshrining the images of the Alvars, a *mukha-mantapa* and a *patalankana*. The original structure seems to have consisted of the *garbhagriha* only with an open porch in front—round about 900 A.D. The *navaranga* is said to have been constructed some time between 1167 and 1275. The two *Dvarapala* figures guarding the *navaranga* doorway, however, belong to the Vijayanagara period. The Govindaraja shrine to the north of the hall appears to be a work of the 14th century. The workmanship of the image of Govindaraja, sleeping on Adishesha, is rather poor.

The next stage of construction belonging to the 15th century, consists of the *mukhamantapa*. The *patalankana*, with its front porch, is assignable to the 16th century. The two sets of the *Dvarapala* figures kept in the *mukhamantapa* and the *ardha-mantapa* as also the images of the Alvars in the latter seem to belong to the Vijayanagara period. Lastly, the present image of the main deity of the temple, the workmanship of which is extraordinarily good, is said to have been a work of the 16th or even the 17th century. The god is seated on a lion pedestal, with his left leg placed on the ground and the right knee folded up on the seat. The *torana* behind the image of the god rises gracefully a little above the tiara of the god. The drapery and the ornaments of the image have been worked in detail and the folds on the abdomen carved in a very impressive manner.

Venkata-ramana temple

What is now known as the Venkataramanaswamy temple at Devaragudipalli, about two miles south-east of Bagepalli, has been called in the inscriptions of the temple of Prasanna Srinivasa and Trivengadanatha. The temple is a large structure built in the Dravidian style; but the *prakara* is a recent addition. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, two vestibules of which the outer is open, and a *navaranga*. It was built, according to the inscriptions, in 1391 by Tirumala Nayaka, grandson of Teppada Naganna Vodeyar, during the time of the Vijayanagara king Harihara Raya. There are three images in the *garbhagriha*; the central one of the main deity and the remaining two of his

consorts. "The entire group of images speaks well of the art of the period following, as it does, the tradition of the Hoysalas on the one hand and those of the Dravidian sculptures on the other. Thus the image of the goddess to the right of the god is more Hoysala in character and that of the one to the left reminds us of the sculptures of the *Chola* period. In the image of the main god, both the traditions have a happy blend".[82]

Svayambhuveshvara temple

The Svayambhuveshvara temple at Madivala, in the Bangarpet taluk, is one of the more ornate temples in the district, built in many respects on the lines of the Someshvara temple of Kurudumale. There are many inscriptions—on the walls, basement cornices and pillars of the temple; the earliest of them is dated about 1200. The temple, built round about that year, enjoyed grants during the Chola, Hoysala and the Vijayanagara periods. It consists of a *garbhagriha,* a double vestibule and a *navaranga* having in its central *ankana* four pillars in the Dravidian style. All round the temple runs a pillared verandah which, however, has in many places collapsed. In front of the temple, there is a *mahadvara* having a porch on its inner and outer sides. The tower, a brick-and-mortar structure, which is a later addition, may be roughly assigned to the 15th century. The object of worship in the temple is a *linga,* about two feet high. But there are a number of images kept in the outer vestibule and the *navaranga.*

Markandeya temple

Another large temple in the district is that of Markandeya built on the summit of the hill known as the Markandeshvara-betta, about two miles south-east of Vokkaleri, in the Kolar taluk. The temple is typically Dravidian in style, having all the appurtenant compartments of a South Indian temple, except a huge *gopura* on the *mahadvara*. The construction of the entire temple-complex appears to have been, as in the case of the Vijayendra temple of Bethamangala, in stages spread over three or four centuries. Strangely enough, there is no lithic record or other evidence to indicate the date of its construction. The history of the temple is, therefore, to be primarily based on architectural evidence. Structurally, the *garbhagriha* and the vestibule, which form a distinct group, seem to have been constructed during the 14th century; the *navaranga,* alone forming the next stage, in the earlier part of the 15th century: the *mukha-mantapa* and the wide porch of the temple, forming the next group, in the latter part of the 15th century; the *mahadvara* and the lamp pillar in the earlier part of the 16th century and the *prakara* with its pillared verandah on the inside, and the pillared verandah round the *garbhagriha,* vestibule and the *navaranga* in the latter part of the 16th century; and the brick-and-mortar tower above the *garbhagriha* in the 17th century. Within the *prakara* are also a number of shrines dedicated to different gods

and goddesses, and built during the 16th and 17th centuries. In addition to these, there are two pillared *mantapas* called the *Kalyana-mantapa* and the *Vasanta-mantapa* also inside the *prakara*. The *mahadvara* which is on the east side, is about 20 feet in height. The gateway, which is about 15 feet high, is furnished with two doorways, one on the outer side and one on the inner. The temple has many good pieces of sculpture.

Maha-Ganapati temple, Kurudumale

Kurudumale, about six miles north-west of Mulbagal, which was a local capital in the Hoysala period, has many interesting antiquities. Of these, the most important are the Maha-Ganapati temple and the Someshvara temple. The Maha-Ganapati temple was perhaps built in two stages; but most of it belongs to the Vijayanagara period. The *prakara* and the *mahadvara*, which appear to be older structures, are in a ruined condition. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi*, a *navaranga* and a *mukha-mantapa*. There is a large green-stone rat, about 2 feet high and 3 feet long, with trappings, etc., in the *mantapa*. It appears that it was originally in the open and the *mantapa* was constructed later to cover it. In the spacious *navaranga* (25'×25'), there is a large figure of Kumara on a peacock, about 5 feet high in all. It is a beautiful work in greenish stone and is said to have been rescued from a ruined temple situated to the south. The *garbhagriha* is also a large room, with two pillars in the front. The Maha-Ganapati image is seated on an oval seat, about 1½ feet high, which is raised on an oblong pedestal, about 2 feet high. The image is a beautiful, well-proportioned one, about 8½ feet in height excluding the seat. It holds the usual tusk-piece, *ankusa, pasha* and *apupa*. He wears a snake-girdle, a sacred-thread and necklaces of *rudraksha*. The girth of his belly is about 12 to 13 feet. Near him, on the west face of the north-east pillar, is the relievo image of the builder of the temple.

Someshvara temple, Kurudumale

The finest temple in the village, however, is that of Someshvara. It has a *garbhagriha* and a *sukanasi* with an ornamental doorway flanked by two octagonal pilasters well-carved with beaded work. The *navaranga* is supported by four pillars with sixteen-sided shafts and cubical mouldings. Each face is beautifully carved with finely finished Shaiva and Vaishnava images and dancing figures. Against the north wall of the *navaranga* are now kept a number of sculptures. The *vimana* is a brick structure of the composite Dravidian type, midway between the Pallava and the Vijayanagara periods.

Kolaramma temple

Finally, coming to Kolar, the most important temples at the place are those of Kolaramma and Someshvara. The temple of Kolaramma, which is a popular place of worship, has no *gopura*. The *mahadvara* is finely ornamented with Gajalakshmi in green

stone on the lintel. The square pillars inside the *mahadvara* have sculptured figures on each face, most of them being in vigorous attitude. A little ahead, there is an inner *mahadvara* connected with a *prakara* wall. In the *prakara*, in addition to the temples, there is a large *mantapa* with 14 pillars. The walls of the temples are covered with inscriptions, mostly in Tamil language and in Grantha characters, with only a few in Kannada. In the *garbhagriha*, there are stone images, about two feet high, of the Saptamatrikas, with an image of Dakshinamurti to the right and one of Vinayaka to the left. Of these, the image of Chamunda has received a special treatment, being also somewhat bigger than the rest. It is this that is popularly known as Kolaramma. The image has a simple floral *torana*, and a seat under which lies a demon. In the middle *ankana* stands the image of Kapala Bhairavi, about four feet high, with her face to the wall. This image is naked, with dagger in the right hand and a *kapala* or a bowl in the left. In the southern cell are stucco colossi of the Saptamatrikas and the *utsava-murti* of Kolaramma. It is not known whether these stucco figures have come down from the Pallava period when stucco images were quite popular. In the northern *navaranga* are a large image of Chandikeshvara and a small one said to be that of a Chola. To the left of the original temple is an extension of the Chola times. The original temple may belong to a period earlier than that of the Cholas.

In the outer compound of this temple are kept three stone slabs of which one has a Kannada inscription of ten lines and the other two are memorial stones of two persons who offered themselves to the goddess with their own hands. To the south of the inner *mahadvara*, there is a large stone slab containing a battle scene. It is in all probability a *viragal*, depicting the hero fighting for his queen who has been attacked by her enemy while travelling with her kit.

Someshvara temple, Kolar

The Someshvara temple is a typical ornate temple of the Dravidian style. It is a large structure with a high *mahadvara* and a tall brick-and-mortar tower built over it. The main part of the temple has a *garbhagriha*, a somewhat large *sukanasi* and an equally large *navaranga* with four pillars. In front of this stands an extensive and pillared *mukha-mantapa* in the south-west.

Unfortunately, there is no inscription connected with the construction of this temple. On architectural grounds, different parts of this temple may be assigned to two different periods. The main temple, with its elaborately sculptured walls, the inner portion of the *kalyana-mantapa* and the stone *mahadvara* are assigned to the ornate Dravidian period which might be the days

of Krishnadevaraya and Achyutaraya or of Harihara II, or more probably the second half of the 13th century, and the rest of the temple, with its squarish pillars and similarity to the *mukha-mantapa* at Nandi, to the later Vijayanagara period.[83] The granite *mahadvara* is finely carved and the ceiling is adorned with a beautiful pendant lotus. The *mukha-mantapa* is a large structure with about 64 pillars, some of which have projecting lion brackets and others have minor pillars of the 16-sided fluted type. The *kalyana-mantapa* is also an attractive pillared pavilion, the innermost four pillars being elaborately carved. Borne on these four pillars is a dome, placed on an octagonal base and having a large *padma* with ornamental parrots. Around this square is constructed the rest of the pavilion, the pillars of which also, particularly those in the corners, are well carved. To the north of the *mahadvara*, there is a large tank, about 100'×100', called 'gaja gundla', with fine stone steps on all sides.

Monuments other than temples

Besides the temples described above, the district has some other objects of archaeological and historical interest as well. In the neighbourhood of Kolar town, one of the most popular spots is the source of Antargange, a stream taking its rise on the Kolar hill. The stream which originates among the rocks is led by a drain into a small tank, about 3 feet deep, from which another drain leads is through the mouth of a bull to a larger tank, about 50'×35', below. From there the water flows down towards Kilukote. Above the bull's head is a *brindavana* and on its top a *vimana* of brick and mortar, belonging to the Paleyagar days. In the centre of the lower tank stands a small *mantapa* with an image of Ganapati in it. Before the water issues out of the bull's mouth, it is made to wash the feet of a standing image of Vishnu in the form of Venkatesha. At the foot of the Kolar hill, there are the ruins of an old town. In it is a very old granite temple of Nilakanteshvara.

Naga-kunte is a large pond, about 200' by 100', with a partly submerged *mantapa* in the middle and the temples of Venkataramana and Nanjundeshvara to its north.

Makbara at Kolar

The chief Muslim building in Kolar is the Makbara, which contains graves of numerous relatives of Haidar Ali. The persons buried in the Makbara are twelve in all, namely Haidar's first wife, his father, first step-mother, grand-mother, grand-father, second step-mother, his own mother, one own brother and four step-brothers. The Makbara celebrates three 'uruses', for Haidar's father, mother and his first step-mother. In the compound are two buildings, a Dargah facing north and a mosque. To the north is a large tank, about 150'×120'. Outside and inside the compound are numerous Muslim graves and Hindu pillars bearing bulls.

Avani rocks

Some monuments on the Avani hill have been already referred to. On the way to that hill at its foot stands a large rock on which there were said to have been once a number of inscriptions which were unfortunately lost by quarrying. There is another huge rock known as 'metlu bande' on which about 200 steps have been cut. About a hundred yards higher up, there is a cleft in the rocks, 100 feet long and 6 feet broad, called 'Dhanuskoti'; Lakshmana is said to have created it with his bow for Sita's bath. On the northern rock, there are numerous inscriptions of names, 'divine' feet, standing figures, bulls and *lingas*.

North of Kurudumale village is the site of an old town, where coins belonging to the old Mysore and late Vijayanagara types were picked up over a large area. Near the hill and spread over several square miles are ruined walls showing the great extent of the old town. Worked stones are turned up in every excavation and among those are reported to have been found a figure of the Buddha and various other images. In the local *pujari's* house are several copper images of Ganapati, the most notable one of which is a small figure of a ten-handed Lakshmi-Ganapati with the trunk to the right (Balamuri) seated on a mouse and with a goddess on his lap.

Tanks

Of the old tanks, in which the district abounds, the most famous is that of Bethamanagala, which is easily more than a thousand years old. We do not know as to when exactly it was constructed; but there is evidence to show that the first repairs to it were carried out during the time of the Nolamba king Iriva, about 950 A.D. It again breached and was restored in 1095 by Chokkimaya, a general of the Hoysala prince Vishnuvardhana. The water of this tank has been reserved to supply water to the Kolar Gold Fields area.

Forts

Of the forts in the district, the important ones are those of Rahmangarh, Nandidurga and Gadibanda. Rahmangarh, so named by Tipu Sultan, is a hill-fort, about seven miles to the south-west of Chintamani. It is close to the ancient place of Kaivara from which it is accessible by a ruined pathway. This pathway, following a water course, leads up to a formidable fort-wall with a ruined gate protected by two square bastions. The wall is provided with a brick parapet, round bastions, cannon mouths, etc., and a water tank just behind it. Higher up there is a fort-wall, built without mortar, entered by a gateway between two round bastions. There are ruins of defensive walls and guard-houses on the top which roughly traingular in shape, is not very wide. Near the entrance, which is from the north west angle, is a deep natural pool of water converted into a well.

A little to the east of this is a powder-magazine, with three chambers. Further, in the same direction, are the remains of a big building, perhaps a palace or a chief's house. On the east and south are two large precipitous rocks which look like two gigantic bastions. It is said that Lord Cornwallis wanted to convert this hill into an important place of defence. If this is true, the idea must have been abandoned because of the limited area available on the top, which is hardly 100′×100′.

Nandi hill-fort The Nandi hill was probably first fortified by the chiefs of Chikballapur, but the extensive fortifications whose ruins now surround the summit, were erected by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. This formidable stronghold was captured by the British army under Cornwallis in 1791. Of the strength of this fort, an idea can be had from these words of Col. Wilks: "Every fortified place the English had hitherto seen in Mysore exhibited evidence of the extraordinary attention paid by Tipu Sultan to the repair and improvement of this important branch of national defence, but the work of Nandidurg, a granite rock of tremendous height, seemed to have engrossed in a peculiar degree his design of rendering it impregnable......" Except on the west, where it is united to a certain height with the adjoining range, Nandidurga presents an almost perpendicular rocky face. The main old ascent was by regularly formed steps connecting the temple on the top of the hill and that in the village below. Formerly, the steps were partly on the north side and partly on the west; but now they are entirely on the north side. A rude flight of steps on the south side, known as the 'cooli' path, forms a short-cut for pedestrians. There is also a very steep footpath from the north-east angle. Now there is a fine motorable road to the Nandi hills which attract a good number of tourists. This road was aligned on what was once a bridle path.

The hill at Gudibanda is also fortified with multiple but irregular lines of fort walls, strengthened at places with bastions, built probably during the days of the Paleyagars. Within the fort walls, there are various objects of archaeological interest, such as the many gateways, a few of which are natural gateways formed by boulders, rock-cut flights of steps of which there are many, natural pools of water which are also numerous and of varying sizes, two or three small temples, a granary now used as a place for entertainments, a row of powder-magazines, a *mantapa* also used as a powder-magazine and a grinding mill of stones, probably used for making gunpowder.

NOTES ON CHAPTER II

1. *Indian Antiquary*, XIII, 6.
2. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, X, Mb. 157.
3. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, X, Mb. 126.
4. *Indian Antiquary*, XIII, 6.
5. *Epigraphia Indica*, III, 74.
6. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, X, Intro. iii-iv.
7. *Indian Antiquary*, V, 136.
8. *Plates of Hastimalla* (*Salem Manual*, Vol. II, App. 369).
9. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, VII, Sk. 176.
10. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, X, Mb. 157.
11. *Epigraphia Indica*, VII, App. 112.
12. *Indian Antiquary*, XVII, 239.
13. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, X, Intro. vi.
14. *South Indian Inscriptions*, III, 98.
15. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, X, Mb. 328.
16. *Ibid*.
17. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV: *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 162.
18. *Epigraphia Indica*, X. 65.
19. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, X, Mb 126.
20. M. V. Krishna Rao, *The Gangas of Talkad*, p 3.
21. *Ibid*, pp. 4 and 5.
22. *South Indian Inscriptions*, II, 3, 87 *Epigraphia Carnatica*, VII, Sk. 421.
23. This limit is taken to be more as imaginary than factual, because the Ganga kingdom is never known to have extended below the Western Ghats (Cf *Mysore Gazetteer*, 1930, Vol. II, Part II, p. 591).
24. But M. V. Krishna Rao takes Didiga to be the founder *Op. Cit. p.* 25.
25. *Mysore Archaeological Report*, 1921, paras 38 and 39.
26. M. V. Krishna Rao, *Op. Cit* p 45.
27. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. X, Mb. 80, Mb 255.
28. *Ibid*, Sp. 57.
29. *Ibid*, Mb 80.
30. *South Indian Inscriptions*, II, 381
31. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol X, Kl. 63.
32. *Ibid*, Sp. 6.
33. *Ibid*, Cb. 26.

34. *Ibid,* Mb. 38.
35. *Epigraphia Indica,* X, 65.
36. The religious establishment at Avani was of importance from a very early date. The head of this establishment is generally described as ruling the kingdom of penance. Tribhuvana-Kartara Deva, who, according to an inscription (Mb. 65) had the title of Kaliyuga-Rudra, ruled the Avani Sthana for 40 years, during which time he erected 50 temples and constructed two big tanks. We have at least half a dozen inscriptions belonging to this religious institution. Tribhuvana-Kartara appears to have been the standing designation of the high priests of this place.
37. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. X, Sp. 59.
38. *E. g. Ibid,* Mb. 209.
39. *Ibid,* Ct. 9.
40. *Ibid,* Mb. 203.
41. *Ibid,* Kl. 75.
42. *Ibid,* Kl. 106 b.
43. *Mysore Gazetteer,* 1930, Vol. II, Part II, p. 943.
44. *The Struggle for Empire,* p. 238.
45. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. X, Kl. 106a.
46. *Ibid,* Ct. 47.
47. *Ibid,* Kl. 44.
48. *Ibid,* Kl. 109a.
49. *Ibid,* Kl. 108.
50. *Ibid,* Cb. 24.
51. *Ibid,* Mb. 42b.
52. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. V, Belur 58.
53. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. X, Sd. 9.
54. *Ibid,* Md. 44b.
55. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. III, Malavalli 31.
56. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. V, Belur 58.
57. Cf. J. D. M. Derrett : *The Hoysalas,* p. 55.
58. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. X, Cb. 17.
59. J. D. M. Derrett : *The Hoysalas,* p. 113.
60. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* Vol. X, Kl. 239.
61. *Ibid,* Bp. 23 and 25a.
62. *Ibid,* Gd. 49.
63. *Ibid,* Intro. XXXII.
64. *Ibid,* Mr. 100.

65. *Ibid*, Bg. 70.
66. *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 289.
67. *Ibid*, p. 295.
68. *Ibid*, p. 302. There is a difference of opinion on this point. The last year of his rule is given variously as 1492-93 (*Historical Inscriptions of Southern India*, p. 401) and 1497 (*The Mysore Gazetteer*, 1930, Vol. II, Part III, p. 1705).
69. *E. g.* Hayavadana Rao : *Op. Cit.* p. 1719.
70. *E. g.* Sewell : *A Forgotten Empire*, Chapter V ; N. Venkataramanayya : *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 303-304).
71. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. X, Gd. 77.
72. In addition to these lithic records and by way of memorials of the Maratha sway in Mysore extending over the 17th and 18th centuries, a series of documents in Marathi and Persian from Doddaballapur, belonging to this period, in possession of one of these families—the family of Sardeshpande Madhava Rao, have been described in a note in the '*Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*', Vol. XVIII (1942), pp. 269-279. The documents throw a flood of interesting light on the provincial administration of the Karnatak-Balaghat during that period.
73. M. S. Puttanna : *Cummanayakana Palayada Palayagararu* (in Kannada), 1926, and *The Mysore Gazetteer*, 1930, Vol. V, pp. 320-322.
74. *The Mysore Gazetteer*, 1930, Vol. V, p. 265.
75. Appaji Ram was in the service of Haidar Ali. Col. Wilks gives a graphic description of his appearance in the Maratha durbar and his dignified behaviour there and speaks highly of his way of expression and his skill in arguments (*History of Mysore*, Vol. I, pp. 554-557).
76. *Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department* for the year 1944, p. 23.
77. *Ibid*.
78. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. X, Mb. 7.
79. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. X, Cb. 26.
80. *Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department* for the year 1945, p. 35.
81. *Ibid*, p. 34.
82. *Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department* for the year 1941, p. 41.
83. *Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department* for the year 1935, p. 42.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

THE population of the Kolar district according to the 1961 Census was 12,90,144. Out of this, 6,55,645 were males and 6,34,499 were females, the ratio between the two sexes being 1,000 : 968. This total population is distributed over an area of 3,188* square miles (according to the Surveyor-General of India's figures). In terms of area, Kolar district with 4.30 per cent of the area of the State ranks twelfth among the districts of the State. But from the point of view of population, its place is the ninth with 5.47 per cent of the population of the State. Further, if we take the density of population, the district, with its figure of 406 per sq. mile or 156 per sq. km. goes up still higher by five places. In density of population, it is next only to Bangalore (802 per sq. mile or 314 per sq. km.), South Kanara (496 per sq. mile or 186 per sq. km.) and Mandya (480 per sq. mile or 181 per sq. km.). This fact together with a comparison of the density of population of the district with that of the State as a whole, which is 319 per sq. mile or 123 per sq. km., makes it obvious that Kolar is one of the densely populated districts in the Mysore State.

The population of a district depends upon several factors such as the nature of the country, the climate, the rainfall, the fertility of the soil, the facilities for irrigation, the means of communication and the industrialisation and urbanisation of the area. Some of these factors, it may be said, have contributed to the higher density of this district. Being one of the healthiest districts in the south, and with its good soil and a good system of irrigation with a large number of tanks, Kolar has been described as one of the 'Nature's favourites' (Census of India, 1941, Vol. XXIII, Mysore, Part I, p. 14). In addition to these, there are the other factors responsible for the growth of population, such as the subsidiary occupations like sericulture and spinning for

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* According to the Land Records, Survey and Settlement Department, the extent of area is 3,180 sq. miles.

the rural population, industrialisation and urbanisation of the area (the district's percentage of urban population to the total population being 23 which is the fifth highest figure in the State) and the excellent means of communication, the railway lines passing through eight out of the 11 taluks of the district.

Taluk-wise Density

Now coming to the taluks, of the 11 taluks of the district, Bagepalli is the largest in area being 360.2 square miles, followed by Gauribidanur (340.4), Srinivaspur (320.2), Mulbagal (321), Chintamani (351.1), Kolar (308.1), Sidlaghatta (259.9), Chikballapur (228.9), Malur (259.9), Bangarpet (305.6) and Gudibanda (124.8). But, oddly enough, the 1961 Census reveals that the biggest taluk is the second least densely populated one, the density of population of Bagepalli taluk per sq. mile being only 233. Nine out of the 11 taluks of the district have the density of population of more than 300 per square mile. These starting from Bangarpet, which has the highest figure (831), are: Kolar (503), Gauribidanur (437), Chikballapur (402), Malur (391), Chintamani (360), Mulbagal (351), Sidlaghatta (346) and Srinivaspur (308). The most thinly populated taluks are Bagepalli (233) and Gudibanda (217) and these are two of the three taluks in which the railway line does not pass.

Variation and Growth

The following figures show the taluk-wise variation in the population of the district during the period from 1901 to 1961:—

Taluk	*Population*		*Increase*
	1901	1961	
Kolar	80,932	1,54,932	74,000
Mulbagal	66,899	1.12,749	45,850
Srinivaspur . ..	58,812	98,559	39,747
Chintamani	57,144	1,26,419	69,275
Sidlaghatta	70,022	89,866	19,844
Bagepalli	49,142	84,104	34,962
Gudibanda	16,760	27,114	10,354
Gauribidanur	83,296	1,48,865	65,569
Chikballapur	56,057	91,954	35,897
Malur	58,423	1,01,597	43,174
Bangarpet	1,27,585	2,53,985	1,26,400
Total for the district ..	7,25,072	12,90,144	5,65,072

The total increase of population of the district during the period of 60 years from 1901 to 1961 works out to 77.93 per cent as against the State average of 80.68. The urban increase in the district during the period was 230.04 per cent and the rural increase 56.69 per cent, as against the State averages of 221.98 per cent and 60.50 per cent respectively. The taluk that has

registered the highest increase of population during the period is Chintamani (more than 100 per cent) and the taluk that has shown the smallest increase is Sidlaghatta (a bare 28 per cent.) (*See* also Appendix).

Urban and Rural population

Out of the total population of 12,90,144 of the district, according to the 1961 Census, 2,93,272 persons lived in towns and 9,96,872 in villages, the percentage of urban population to the total population being 23. This proportion of urban population to the total population in the district, as has already been indicated, is the fifth highest in the State, the first four districts in this respect being Bangalore (54), Dharwar (27), Shimoga (26) and Mysore (25). The percentage of increase of the urban population during the period from 1951 to 1961 was 5.07 while that of the rural population during the same period was about 17.18, the overall increase being 14.18 per cent as against the State average of 21.57 per cent. The number of villages and towns and the number of occupied residential houses in them in the district as recorded in 1951 and 1961 are given below:

		1951	1961
Number of towns	..	13	13
Number of inhabited villages	..	2,728	2,743
Number of occupied houses in towns.		46,949	52,349
Number of occupied residential houses in villages.		1,58,618	1,82,649

The number of *bechirak, i.e.,* uninhabited revenue villages, which was 504 in the district in 1961 was the highest of all the districts in the State.

Among the 13 towns in the district as is shown by the following table, the rise in population during the period from 1901 to 1961 is more than 100 per cent in the case of Kolar Gold Fields, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Bangarpet, Gauribidanur, Malur and Srinivaspur and a little less than 100 per cent in the case of Kolar, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal, Gudibanda, Manchenahalli and Bagepalli. The three commercial towns of Chikballapur, Chintamani and Bangarpet have registered a highly remarkable increase.

Sl. No.	*Town*		*Population in 1901*	*Population in 1961*	*Increase*
1	2		3	4	5
1	Kolar Gold Fields	..	70,874	1,46,811	75,937
2	Kolar ..	..	17,731	32,587	14,856
3	Chikballapur ..	..	5,521	23,025	17,504
4	Chintamani ..	..	2,430	19,644	17,214

1	2		3	4	5
5.	Bangarpet ..	..	2,893	11,360	8,467
6.	Sidlaghatta ..	..	7,636	12,564	4,928
7.	Mulbagal ..	..	6,562	11,977	5,415
8.	Malur ..	..	3,632	7,589	3,957
9.	Gauribidanur	..	2,441	8,559	6,118
10.	Srinivaspur ..	..	3,158	6,812	3,654
11.	Gudibanda ..	..	2,384	4,478	2,094
12.	Manchenahalli	..	2,556	4,347	1,791
13.	Bagepalli ..	..	1,789	3,519	1,730

(*See* also Chapter XVI under Vital Statistics)

Movement of population

Emigration and immigration figures in the censuses are arrived at on the basis of the places of birth and places of enumeration of the persons concerned. In 1951, out of 9,70,791 persons living in the district excluding the K.G.F. city, 9,70,660 persons were born in India, 87 in countries in Asia beyond India, 8 in Europe, 4 in Africa and 29 in countries of America. Birth places in respect of three persons could not be recorded. Out of the 9,70,660 persons born in India, 40,034 persons were born in States other than the then Mysore State. Of these immigrants, as many as 39,628 came from the then adjacent States of Madras, Bombay and Coorg, the number from the Madras State alone being 39,505. Of the other States in India, the former Hyderabad State provided the largest number of persons, 130, the next largest figures being 126, 78 and 31 relating to those from the then Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Uttar Pradesh States. Within the districts of the State, there is much give and take between the Kolar district on one side and Bangalore and Tumkur districts on the other. According to the 1951 Census, Kolar district excluding the K.G.F., took from Bangalore and Tumkur 20.441 and 4,729 persons respectively and it gave to those districts 20,146 and 5,571 persons respectively.

Similar figures for the K.G.F. city, in 1951, were as follows :—

Total population	..	..	1,59,084
No. of persons born in :			
India	..	..	1,58,352
Asia beyond India	..	..	412
Europe	..	..	241
Africa	..	..	60
United States of America		..	12
Australia	..	..	6

Within India (*total*: 1,58,352)

No. of persons born in:

Bombay State	..	..	328
Coorg	..	..	21
Madras State	..	..	54,704
Rajasthan	..	..	409
Travancore-Cochin	..	.	224
East Punjab	..	..	179
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	92
Hyderabad State	..	..	119
West Bengal	..	..	63

Within the State (*total*: 1,02,185)

No. of persons born in:

Bangalore district	..	..	3,810
Mysore district	..	..	518
Tumkur district	..	..	215
Kolar district	..	..	97,342

Even in the Kolar district excluding the K G.F. city, a considerable number of migrants live in the urban areas, as can be seen from the following table:—

District or State or Country where born			*Enumerated in 1951*	
			In Kolar district excluding the K. G. F. city	*In urban areas of Kolar district excluding the K. G. F. city*
Bangalore	..	..	20,441	5,339
Tumkur	..	..	4.729	930
Bombay (former)	..	..	113	58
Madras (former)	..	..	39,505	5,396
Hyderabad (former)	..	..	130	44
Rajasthan (former)	..	..	126	119
Travancore-Cochin (former)	..	..	78	70
Asia beyond India	..	..	87	47
Europe	..	..	8	6
America	..	..	29	28

Particulars of migrants in Kolar district including the Kolar Gold Fields city as recorded in the 1961 Census were as follows :—

Non-Indian Nationals in Kolar district

Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India :

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
Burma	.. ..	1	2	3
Ceylon	.. ..	1	..	1
Nepal	.. ..	6	..	6
China	.. ..	4	..	4
Pakistan	.. ..	1	..	1
Singapore-Malaya	.. ..	..	1	1
Elsewhere	.. ..	2	..	2
Total	..	15	3	18
Nationals of countries in Europe	..	9	9	18
Nationals of countries in America	..	2	12	14
Nationals of countries in Oceania	..	1	..	1
Grand Total	..	27	24	51

Born outside the district but within the Mysore State:

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
Enumerated in rural areas	..	7,165	19,984	27,149
Enumerated in urban areas	..	7,761	10,545	18,306
			Total .	45,455

Born in India but outside the Mysore State :

(Enumerated in Rural and Urban areas of the district)

		Males	*Females*	*Total*	
Andhra Pradesh ..	R	10,972	22,621	33,593	42,672
	U	4,096	4,983	9,079	
Bihar	R	1	1	2	
	U	1	3	4	6
Gujarat ..	R	..	1	1	
	U	10	11	21	22
Jammu and Kashmir	R	1	..	1	
	U	..	2	2	1

		Males	Females	Total	
Kerala	R	118	24	142	
	U	1,299	687	1,986	2,129
Madhya Pradesh .	R	4	2	6	
	U	20	20	40	46
Madras	R	2,914	5,648	8,562	
	U	13,882	15,750	29,582	38,144
Maharashtra	R	14	7	21	
	U	105	107	212	233
Orissa	R	4	..	4	
	U	..	1	1	5
Punjab	R	1	..	1	
	U	175	1	176	177
Rajasthan	R	2	..	2	
	U	379	188	567	569
Uttar Pradesh	R	5	1	6	
	U	25	51	76	82
West Bengal	R	2	..	2	
	U	31	43	74	76
Delhi	R	1	..	1	
	U	13	3	16	17

R—Rural, U—Urban

Categories of migrants in the Kolar Gold Fields city as in 1961:

	Males	Females	Total
Illiterates	9,940	20,456	30,396
Literates without educational levels ..	8,382	4,249	12,631
Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualifications	1,254	336	1,590
University degree other than a technical degree.	140	32	172
Engineering	41	..	41
Medicine	22	5	27
Teaching	36	18	54
Total ..	19,815	25,096	44,911

Language

The language other than the mother-tongue used most commonly in the district is Kannada. It is the medium of instruction in most of the primary and high schools and common language of public life in the district. In recent centuries and decades, there has been gradually a large influx of persons from the neighbouring Telugu and Tamil areas. Usually, the migrants, as they settled down, learnt and became conversant with Kannada. The gold-mining industry has attracted, in recent decades, a large number of Tamil-speaking persons from the Madras State and they are concentrated in the Kolar Gold Fields city. Urdu is primarily the mother-tongue of the Muslims in the district. The 1961 Census gives a list of 34 languages and dialects returned as mother-tongues in the district. The following two statements

indicate the mother-tongues in the Kolar district as a whole and in the rural and the urban areas of the district :—

Statement showing the mother-tongues spoken in Kolar district in 1961

Sl. No.	*Mother-tongue*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1.	Arabic/Arbi	5	2	7
2.	Banjari	1,627	1,546	3,173
3.	Bengali	5	6	11
4.	Burmese	..	1	1
5.	Coorgi/Kodagu	17	9	26
6	Dombari	3	1	4
7.	English	1,067	988	2,055 (0.2%)
8.	French	..	4	4
9.	Gorkhali . ..	4	..	4
10.	Gujarati	52	44	96
11.	Hindi	2,823	2,259	5,082 (0.4%)
12.	Hindustani .. .	268	270	538
13.	Kachchhi	2	..	2
14.	Kannada	1,62,045	1,56,788	3,18,833 (24.7%)
15.	Koracha (a dialect of Kannada) ..	3	2	5
16.	Korama-Kannada (a dialect of Kannada) ..	11	15	26
17.	Konkani .. .	77	70	147
18.	Malayalam	1,719	1 347	3,066
19.	Marathi	6,256	6,118	12,374 (1.0%)
20.	Marwari . ..	76	43	119
21.	Nepali	6	..	6
22.	Oriya	3	..	3
23.	Portuguese	1	.	1
24	Punjabi	9	1	10
25.	Rajasthani ..	2	3	5
26.	Sanskrit	2	2	4
27.	Saurashtra	5	13	18
28.	Sindhi	6	1	7
29.	Tamil.	68,238	67,621	1,35,859 (10.5%)
30.	Telugu	3,46,850	3,37,929	6,84,779 (53.1%)
31.	Vadari (a dialect of Telugu) ..	1	.	1
32.	Tulu	162	83	245
33.	Urdu	64,295	59,331	1,23,626 (9.6%)
34.	Yerukala/Yerukula ..	5	2	7
	Total of all mother-tongues ..	6,55,645	6,34,499	12,90,144

Source :—Census of India, 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part II—C (i)—Social and Cultural Tables, 1966.

Statement indicating the mother-tongues spoken in the rural and urban areas of the Kolar district in 1961

Sl. No.	Mother-tongue	Rural			Urban		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arabic/Arbi	5	2	7	..	..	..
2.	Banjari	1,625	1,546	3,171	2	..	2
3.	Bengali	..	..	..	5	6	11
4.	Burmese	..	..	..	..	1	1
5.	Coorgi/Kodagu	3	..	3	14	9	23
6.	Dombari	3	1	4	..	..	..
7.	English	7	19	26	1,060	969	2,029
8.	French	..	..	..	..	4	4
9.	Gorkhali	..	..	..	4	..	4
10.	Gujarati	10	14	24	42	30	72
11.	Hindi	1,061	929	1,990	1,762	1,330	3,092
12.	Hindustani	265	264	529	3	6	9
13.	Kachchhi	..	..	..	2	..	2
14.	Kannada .. .	1,43,572	1,39,603	2,83,175	18,473	17,185	35,658
15.	Koracha (a dialect of Kannada) ..	3	2	5	..	..	..
16.	Korama-Kannada (a dialect of Kannada) ..	11	15	26	..	..	..
17.	Konkani	3	1	4	74	69	143

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Malayalam .. .	111	23	134	1,608	1,324	2,932
19.	Marathi	4,400	4,303	8,703	1,856	1,815	3,671
20.	Marwari ..	..	..	..	76	43	119
21.	Nepali .. .	3	..	3	3	..	3
22.	Oriya .. .	3	..	3	..	..	..
23.	Portuguese	..	..	..	1	..	1
24.	Punjabi	..	..	..	9	1	10
25.	Rajasthani	..	..	..	2	3	5
26.	Sanskrit	..	..	..	2	2	4
27.	Saurashtra	3	..	3	2	13	15
28.	Sindhi	..	..	..	6	1	7
29.	Tamil	19,103	18,852	37,955	49,135	48,769	97,904
30.	Telugu .. .	2,99,958	2,91,297	5,91,255	46,892	46,632	93,524
31.	Vadari (a dialect of Telugu)	1	..	1	..	..	..
32.	Tulu	31	18	49	131	65	196
33.	Urdu .. .	35,860	33,935	69,795	28,435	25,396	53,831
34.	Yerukala/Yorukula	5	2	7	..	..	..
	Total of all mother-tongues ..	5,06,046	4,90,826	9,96,872	1,49,599	1,43,673	2,93,272

Source :—Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore, Bangalore.

Social Life

Property and inheritance

All the Hindu castes and communities in the district are governed by the Hindu Law, inheritance being universally in the male line. No other form of inheritance such as matriarchy is in vogue in this district. Evidence, however, of the existence at one time of mother-right is, according to C. Hayavadana Rao, traceable among several castes of the district (Mysore Gazetteer, 1927—Vol. I, p. 181). Under this system, descent was traced and property transmitted in the female line. Among the Kurubas, Bedas, Voddas, Madigas, Holeyas, etc.. the family was sometimes sought to be continued through a daughter who lived in her father's house.

Manevalatana or Illatom

The affiliation of a son-in-law in the family is also prevalent in some castes. Among the Adi-Karnatakas, a resident son-in-law receives an equal share of his father-in-law's property with his brothers-in-law. A similar custom prevails among the Bedas, Voddas, Gollas and a section of the Vokkaligas also. This is called 'Manevalatana' in Kannada and 'Illatom' in Telugu. According to this custom, when a man has no sons, a daughter is married to a man who agrees to become a member of the family and who thereafter resides with the father-in-law and inherits his estate for his children.

Joint Family system

The joint family system is no doubt losing its hold on the society. The reasons for this are obviously many. If the individualistic and selfish tendency of the male members of the joint family and the inability of its female members to live under the same roof are the common and age-old reasons for the break-up of the joint families, the conditions of modern living and the changing socio-economic pattern are also to some extent responsible for their gradual decline. This should not be taken to mean that the joint family system is entirely a thing of the past; there are a number of joint families still existing in the district. But it may be said that many of them have lost the spontaneity and are more or less forced by circumstances to be joint families. Transfer of property through wills is often taken as a sign of the weakening of joint family ties. But it does not seem to be true in al' cases, for wills are often made in the absence of legal heirs or on account of the desire of the head of the family to pass some of his property to others of his liking. However, the numbers of wills registered in the district during the period from 1961-62 to 1966-67 are given below :—

Year			*Number of Wills*
1961-62	..	..	316
1962-63	..	..	299

Year			*Number of Wills*
1963-64	..	..	333
1964-65	..	..	307
1965-66	..	..	291
1966-67	..	..	312

Marriage and Morals

There are many restrictions on marriage among the generality f castes and tribes. A man must not marry outside the limits f his caste and if he is a member of a sub-caste, he may not arry outside the particular sub-caste. Social, economic, nguistic, territorial, religious and occupational differences often ve effectual bars to inter-marriage. Again, in one and the me caste, the rule that the bride and bride-groom should not elong to the same *gotra* (or sept) also prevails. As elsewhere the State and outside, many of the exogamous groups among e Brahmins and some others are generally eponymous, each oup or *gotra* being supposed to consist of the descendants of one other of the Vedic Rishis. *Gotras* of similar names are found mong few other castes like Vaishya (Komati), Besta, Sale, etc. nong several castes and sub-castes, headmen of comparatively odern times are the reputed ancestors of their exogamous ctions. This seems to be the case among the Banjaras, Kadu oilas, Agasas, Idigas, etc. Some groups are named after the aces where the founders originally resided or are supposed to ve resided. Traces of totemism, giving rise to exogamous septs, e also found among other castes as well, the totem being gene-lly some plant, animal or some other inanimate object now or ntil recently held in reverence by the members of the sept. *gotra* marriages are now permissible under the Hindu Marriage t, 1955.

Maternal Uncle's place

Side by side with these restrictions on marriage, there exists custom among many of the castes, which allows marriage tween certain near relatives. Thus, cross-cousins' marriage is uite common among a number of castes in the district. Among ny of the castes in the district, a woman's brother enjoys an portant position. It might be said that the practice for a man ask for the hand of his sister's daughter either for himself or r his son is wide-spread in the district. Among the Kurubas, asas, Helavas, Kumbaras, Idigas, Banajigas, etc., it is the right d duty of the maternal uncle to cut the chief post of *Kalli* uphorbia tirukalli) required for erecting the marriage booth. mong the Holeyas, the *tali* is tied to the bride by the maternal cle. Among the Lingayats, a portion of the present made to bride is given to the maternal uncle and another portion to bride's sister. Among the Idigas and Telugu Banajigas, the ty of tying the Chaplet (*Bhasinga*) to the bride-groom's fore-ad lies on the maternal uncle. Among some castes, the bride

is brought to the marriage booth by her maternal uncle. Among the Madigas, the bride and the bridegroom are each lifted up by their respective maternal uncles who circle round three times with them and upset a jug of water kept close by. The couple is then carried inside the house to the marriage dais. The maternal uncles are each presented with a turban, 12 betel leaves, 12 nuts, one cube of jaggery and some cash. This ceremony is called *Binaga*, or *Serebidisuvudu*, *i.e.*, releasing from bondage. Especially among the Vaishyas, there has been a strong custom of asking for the hand of one's maternal uncle's daughter. Now, the social outlook of the people is changing owing to the modern conditions of living and inter-sub-caste and inter-caste marriages, though few in number, are taking place and are not so much frowned upon as before

Marital age

Traditionally, in the past, a number of castes preferred child-marriage or pre-puberty marriage to adult or post-puberty marriage. But in the recent decades, owing to social reform and legislation, this custom has gone out of practice gradually. Now the usual marriageable age in the generality of the castes and communities is round about 17 for girls and 21 to 25 for boys.

Forms of marriage

Among the Brahmins and those following their customs, the universal rule is to give away the bride as a gift (*Kanyadana*) to a suitable bridegroom. Formerly, there was practically no particular reference to any dowry. In recent decades, with the increase in the cost of education and competition for well-educated and well-placed sons-in-law, the practice of paying large dowries to them came into existence. But at the same time, instances of enlightened bridegrooms who did not demand dowry or who refused to take dowry were also not wanting. The evil system, of late, had spread to some other communities as well. Payment of dowry has been now prohibited by legislation. However, the evil practice still persists to a certain extent.

Among certain other castes and tribes, it was the other way about, *i.e.*, the bridegroom's party had to pay and this payment was called *tera*. Many castes were content with the amount fixed by custom, which ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 500, and did not arbitrarily raise it. The cases where the *tera* was excused were rare; instances where it was excused partly or wholly were as follows :—

(1) Where the bridegroom was the maternal uncle of the bride, or his son, the usual amount was reduced by one half, or even excused altogether;

(2) When a widow married her husband's younger brother, no *tera* was paid;

(3) Where the bride was a widow and the bridegroom a widower, then the *tera* was reduced by one half; and

(4) When there was an exchange of daughters between the marrying families, the *tera* was altogether excused on both sides.

On the contrary, when a widower desired to marry a virgin, he had to pay a higher *tera* and this was in addition to the payment of the *Savati Hana* or the co-wife's gold. Sometimes, as among the Kurubas, if the amount to be paid was heavy, its payment was spread over several years. Occasionally, when the bridegroom was too poor to pay, he worked in his father-in-law's house, being fed and clothed by the latter. There was no period of service fixed, but usually, as among the Voddas, the son-in-law served until he begot a female child and presented her to his brother-in-law. The practice of paying *tera* is not much in vogue now.

Marriage ceremonies – Hindu

Among the generality of castes, the marriage ceremonies used to be elaborate and, in all their details, lasted usually for five days. But now they have been generally simplified and are completed in two or three days. In the majority of cases, the marriage takes place at the bride's place and in the rest, either at the bridegroom's or in holy places. The marriage ceremonies include among most castes various items, the chief of which are the *vilyada-shastra* (betel ceremony) which fixes the contract between the parties; the *devadruta* which invokes the blessings of God and the dead ancestors on the couple; the *chappara* or the *elevasa* which is the erecting of the marriage pandal; the tali-tying which turns the contract into a sacrament; the *dhare*, the pouring of milk into the joined hands of the couple; the *sase* the pouring of handfuls of rice by married couples on the bride and the bridegroom; *bhuma*, the eating together by the newly married couple; the *nagavali*, the searching of two vessels containing red coloured water; the *kankana-visarjana*, the untying of the wrist-bands from the hands of the couple; and finally, the *gaddige* or (*simhasana*) *puje*, the worship of the throne. The binding portion of the marriage is invariably the tying of the *tali* followed by the *dhare*. Among the Banjaras, going round the milk-pot is the operative part of the ceremony.

There is practically no difference between the details of marriage among the Brahmins in this district and those in other parts of the State. The marriage takes place usually at the bride's residence or rarely in a temple or a *matha*. After the arrival of the bridegroom at the bride's place, the important steps of the ceremony are *varapuja* or the honouring of the bridegroom by the bride's parents, *nandi*, which invites the ancestors of the

bridal couple, *kankana-dharana* symbolising the couple's entry into marriage state, *akshata* or the strewing of grains of reddened rice by the couple on each other's head and also by the gathering over the couple and the tying of the *mangalasutra* followed by *lajahoma* and *saptapadi* which mark the completion of the marriage.

The Veerashaivas have their own distinct marriage ceremonies. Generally, instead of fire, *pancha-kalashas* representing the five Gotrakaras of the Lingayats are set up. The marriage is performed mostly in the house of either of the parties or rarely in a *matha*. Other details of the marriage ceremony including the *varapuja* take place after the *kalashasthapana*. The most important part of the marriage ceremony is the tying of the *mangalasutra* by the bridegroom around the neck of the bride. The priest then invokes the divine blessings and all the people present, who strew grains of rice on the couple, also bless them.

The old ideas about caste and marriage are slowly losing their hold on the people. Though, however, ritual and ceremony have been simplified, the expenses of marriage have not come down. On the contrary, it may be said that the marriage expenses have increased. Instances of performing marriage ceremonies in a grand way by running into even heavy debts are not wanting.

Muslim marriage

Muslim marriages are celebrated according to the Islamic rites. Formal proposals for the marriage come from the bridegroom's father. Like the other communities in the district, Muslims also erect large pandals in front of the marriage house The bridegroom arrives in a procession on the day of the marriage and is received by the bride's people. The *Kazi* asks the bride's representative as to whether the bride agrees to the marriage The representative obtains the consent of the bride in the presence of a witness and conveys it to the *Kazi*. The same question is put to the bridegroom and his consent taken. The *Kazi* obtains the signatures of the bridegroom, the bride's father and two witnesses, one from each side. The *Kazi* reads out the *nikha* and invokes the blessings of the Holy Prophets. Later, the bridegroom is taken to the *zenana* for the face-showing ceremony which is called *jalwa*, when he puts a gold ring on the bride's finger. Then chapters from the Koran are read

Christian marriage

The Christians celebrate their marriage in the church. All arrangements for the wedding are made in the bride's house. It is the duty of the parish priest or any other religious authority superior to the parish priest to conduct the marriage. After the marriage service is read, the bridegroom and the bride are asked as to whether both of them are agreeable to the union. The marriage is then solemnised.

Divorce

Marriage being a religious sacrament among those sections of the Hindus, who consider themselves as orthodox, divorce as such does not exist amongst them. Among most of the others, however, divorce is not difficult. It can be brought about at the instance of either party for infidelity on the part of the wife or husband or other serious reasons. Among some castes, a fine is usually paid to the caste panchayat by the party adjudged to be at fault. Traditionally, in either case, the wife has to give back to her husband the *tali* tied to her on the occasion of marriage, the jewels, if any, presented to her then as also the amount of the *tera*, if any, and the marriage expenses incurred by the husband in case she re-marries. Such a union is called *Kudike* in contrast with the regular marriage which is called *Maduve*. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, has provided for divorce among all the Hindus. Among the Muslims and the Protestant Christians also, divorce is permitted.

Monogamy and Polygamy

Before the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, polygamy was prevalent among the Hindus, though to a little extent. Sometimes, the special reasons that sanctioned a second wife were the failure of the first to bear a son, or her affliction by an incurable disease or infirmity. However, some amount of a sort of compulsory polygamy prevailed among certain castes, for example the Banjaras, owing to the practice then current amongst them of expecting a man to marry his elder-brother's widow. On the other hand, amongst some castes, for example the Kurubas and the Holeyas, polygamy was usually discouraged by levying a fine on the party guilty of it. Polygamy is forbidden for the Hindus under the Act referred to above. The Christians also follow monogamy, while, however, polygamy is prevalent among the Muslims.

Widow re-marriage

Among many of the castes, widows do not remarry as marriage is considered a religious sacrament. In addition to the Brahmins, those who do not generally remarry their widows are Vaishyas, Kadu Gollas, Agasas, some sections of the Idigas, Nayindas, Devangas and Kumbaras, the non-Lingayat Banajigas, etc. Certain castes like the Ganigas and the Gollas seem to stand in a middle position. If among these castes, a widow chooses to remarry or live with a widower, she is allowed to do so and her children form a *Salu* or line of their own. Among the Kadu Gollas, who believe that a woman on losing her husband becomes the bride of their tutelary deity, the feeling against re-marriage is very intense, and the widow is even allowed to continue to wear the *tali* and bangles as usual. In many other castes, widow remarriage is quite common. Except among some castes, for instance the Banjaras, a widow cannot marry her deceased husband's brother. Among many of the castes, she cannot also marry any of the agnatic relations of her late husband. The restriction is

further extended among a few other castes, for example Kurubas, Helavas, Bedas and Holeyas, to all persons belonging to the exogamous sept of the husband.

When a widow marries her late husband's younger brother as among the Banjaras, there is hardly any ceremony excepting that the new husband has to supply to his caste fellowmen betel and nut. Traditionally, in other cases, there is a brief ceremony on the occasion. However, orthodox married women do not take part in it. The marriage takes place usually during the dark fortnight and often after sunset, in the presence of the assembled castemen. The bride bathes, puts on the new cloth given to her by the new husband, who ties the *tali* to her, and the customary dinner follows.

Social evils

Social evils like prostitution, traffic in women and gambling are prohibited by law; but these evils, however, exist to some extent. They are found more in towns and cities than in the rural areas. While a few vestiges of untouchability would be found in some of the rural parts, it is no longer prevalent in the urban areas.

Home Life

Dwellings

The houses in villages are built in long narrow and irregular lanes and streets. Built usually of mud or sun-dried bricks, most of these dwellings are one-storeyed and low, generally with very few openings outwards except the main door. Larger houses have courtyards within, surrounded by verandahs. Some of the old houses belonging to rich land-lords have wooden pillars and doorways elaborately carved. The houses of the poor consist of a couple of rooms with a small backyard. In the villages of the southern taluks, majority of the houses have roofs covered with Mangalore or country tiles, the rest being thatched with grass.

In the northern taluks (including Chintamani and Srinivaspur), a large number of houses are flat-roofed, tiled and thatched houses being very less. The flat roofs in these taluks are either of mud or of about 3 inches thick stone slabs. The walls of these houses are of burnt bricks, raw bricks, cut-stones, or a combination of stone (outside) and mud or brick (inside). The temporary huts erected by the labourers and the migrating classes are called *Gudlus* or *Gudasalus*. Formerly, most of the villages in the plainer parts of the district appear to have been fortified in some way or the other. Even now one can see the remains of the gateways, which were perhaps closed at night, or the remnants of a *hude* or a round tower loopholed for musketry on the outskirts of some of the villages. The remains of regular forts are also to be found at several places. Each village has its own temple

dedicated to Hanuman, Veerabhadra or Basava and also a shrine dedicated to the local goddess, who is generally a form of *Shakti*.

In towns, housing conditions are much better than in the villages. Almost all the municipal towns have well-planned extensions in addition to the old townships. The layout of streets and their sanitation being under control in these towns, a great deal of improvement has been effected during the last two or three decades. Here too, the roads in the older parts are often narrow and irregular. The houses in the towns range from small insanitary dwellings of the poor classes to the well-designed and elegantly constructed bungalows of the rich people. The houses of the poor are almost similar to those in the villages. The middle class and the well-to-do people have sufficiently big houses often with an upper storey; the majority of them are roofed with Mangalore tiles or R.C.C. Larger towns like the Kolar Gold Fields city, Kolar and Chikballapur have a number of lodging houses, rest-houses and *chatras* or choultries providing some of the modern facilities.

Furniture

Furniture, in the modern sense of the word, is rarely met with in the rural houses. A chair or two and a table may be found in one or two houses and a bench or two in the village hotels. But, in the urban areas, the demand for furniture may be said to be continuously on the increase. The houses of the educated middle class and the upper class generally have some pieces of modern furniture. Traditional pieces of furniture are the dining boards (*manes*) and the swing boards (*toogu manchas*), the latter, however, fast going out of fashion. The well-to-do, in addition to the ordinary chairs and tables, have easy-chairs, wooden or steel cots and cup-boards. In the shops and other establishments, now-a-days steel furniture is becoming more and more common.

Dress and Ornaments

"Dress generally varies with caste"—this was said about 40 years ago (C. Hayavadana Rao. Mysore Gazetteer, 1927, Vol. I, p 418). But in the present day society, the dress hardly betrays the caste. The generality of the orthodox Hindu men, especially of the older generation, usually have their heads shaved except for the tuft at the crown. The *panche* or *dhoti*, a sheet of white cloth covers the lower limbs. The elderly people wear the *dhoti* in the *katche* style, *i.e.*, one end of it being gathered into folds in front and the other passed between the legs and tucked in at the waist behind. The others simply wrap a shorter *dhoti* round their waist. A shirt, half or full, covers the upper parts and a piece of cloth known as *angavastra* is often thrown over the shoulders. In earlier decades, quite a few were not using shirts or other stitched garments, only *dhoti* and *uttareeya* or shawl being used. This mode of dress is now limited more or less to religious occasions. While attending offices, elderly Hindus usually

wear a turban and a cotton, silk or woollen coat which may be in either of the two forms, namely close-collared or open-collared. The *peta* (turban) which consists of a long piece of cloth is the usual head-gear of the older generation in the former Mysore State and it is often lace-bordered. The *rumal*, which is a large square cloth, is less worn now than in the past. The merchant classes dress more or less in the same manner. Among the younger generation, the Western type of dress consisting of trousers and a shirt and a coat or a bush shirt has become common. Boys wear a shirt and a half pant or a pyjama. Some of them wear a cap, white or coloured, when attending schools and colleges, while others prefer to be bare-headed. The Hassan cap, once in great vogue, has been mostly out of fashion now. The dress of the cultivators consists of a *rumal*, a shirt and a short *dhoti*, while some of them wear an *angavastra* and sometimes shorts, all made of cotton. To this is added a *kambli* (blanket) in the cold weather.

Women's dress

Coming to the dress of the women, one may say at the outset that in common with the other districts of the Mysore State, women in this district are fully clothed. A tight-fitting short bodice called *kuppasa* is universally worn here; this covers the upper part of the body leaving the neck, throat and, to some extent, the arms bare. It is generally of a gay colour, or with borders and gussets of contrasting colours. The *seere* or saree, a long sheet of cloth, of various colours, is wrapped round the lower part of the body coming down to the ankle. One end of this is gathered into a large bunch of folds in front while the other, passing across the bosom, hangs freely over the left shoulder, or is taken over the right shoulder also, so as to cover the upper part more fully. The latter end of the saree among the generality of castes is taken over the head, except among the Brahmins and some other castes. Among orthodox sections of some Brahmin sects, particularly among the Madhvas and Srivaishnavas, the saree is worn in particular *katche* styles. The usual dress of the girls consists of a *langa* or skirt and a jacket or sometimes of a frock.

The dress of some Muslim men differs chiefly in cut and colour and in the wearing of long loose drawers. It is mostly the same as that worn by the Deccani Muslims in general. The orthodox Muslims shave their heads completely and grow beard. A skull cap is worn before the turban is tied round the head. The Muslim women wear either a saree or long loose drawers with bodice and, especially in the urban areas, they observe *gosha*.

Among others, the Lambanis are noted for their peculiar dress. The Lambani women's dress consists of *langa* or gown of coarse print, a tartan patticoat and a mantle often elaborately embroidered, which also covers the head and the upper part of the body.

The hair is worn in ringlets or plaits hanging down each side of the face and decorated with small shells and silver ornaments. The arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets and bangles made of bones, brass or other rude materials. The men's dress consists of a white or red turban and a pair of white breaches reaching a little below the knees, with a string of red silk tassels hanging by the right side from the waist band, the bust above the waist being often uncovered. Now-a-days, the Lambani men's dress has changed and is similar to that of others, while the women have still stuck largely to their old type of dress.

Ornaments

The passion for ornaments is universal. It is as strong today as in the past and if there is any change, it is only in the style. Every village has its goldsmith who prepares different kinds of ornaments, and the urban areas have attracted many goldsmiths from South Kanara and some of the Tamil districts. Gold ornaments of to-day usually consist of ear-rings, nose-studs, necklaces, chains, bangles and rings Plaits and studs for the back of the head are also usual. Silver ornaments are more common among the poorer classes, these consisting of chains and heavy rings for the ankles and loops or zones for the waist. Fashions have now changed, lightness and fineness being the order of the day.

Food habits

Ragi and rice are the staple foodgrains throughout the district. The town-dwellers use more of rice, while the people in villages use more of ragi. *Same* (or *Save*) is used in some parts. To some extent, food varies with caste, or more correctly, with class. The Brahmins are mainly rice-eaters. Wheat is usually used on festive, ceremonial and other special occasions. Among other castes also the use of rice is increasing. Largely, poor classes take their food on leaves. This is so with many of the well-to-do families also, for 'reasons of cleanliness'. But generally speaking, leaves are being fast replaced by plates.

Coming to the items of food which do not differ much from those in other districts, the normal vegetarian meals consist of rice, ghee, dal, one or two vegetables, pickles and curds or buttermilk. These are also the common items of hotel food in the district, often with the addition of *chapatis* and *happalas*. On festive occasions, these are supplemented by sweet and savoury dishes and fruits.

The adults among the upper middle class and middle class people have generally two meals a day, one at mid-day and the other at night; but they are supplemented by tiffin, with coffee or tea in the morning and in the afternoon. Orthodox Brahmin

widows do not take meals at night; instead, they take light uncooked food like parched rice and fruits. Many agriculturists, artisans and others have generally three meals, breakfast in the morning, lunch at mid-day and a good dinner at night. Breakfast in many households is now-a-days mostly in the form of tiffin with coffee.

The Brahmins, Vaishyas, Lingayats, Vishwakarmas, Jains, etc., are vegetarians. The majority of the others eat meat, poultry and fish. As elsewhere, beef is not eaten by the Hindus and pork by the Muslims. The Myasa Bedas do not eat fowls and the Pinjaris, a section of the Muslims, beef.

Festivals

The lives of the Hindus are enlivened by a great variety of festivals. While some important festivals are common to all the communities, others are sectarian in nature, the Brahmins claiming many more than the rest. Although these festivals are primarily religious in nature, they also serve social purposes to some extent. Many old traditional festivals are not being now observed. The following is a chronological enumeration of some of the more important festivals observed by the different sections of Hindus of the district. *Ugadi*, or more correctly Yugadi, the first day of Chaitra, is the new year day of the Shalivahana Shaka and is observed by all castes. The day is considered as one of the most auspicious days in the year. On this day, the priest reads the new year's *panchanga* or the Hindu almanac. *Ramanavami*, the 9th day of Chaitra, is celebrated as the birthday of god Rama. *Hanuma Jayanti*, *i.e.*, the birthday of Hanuman, falls on the full moon day of Chaitra. *Basava Jayanti*, *i.e.*, the birthday of Basaveshwara, is celebrated on the third day of Vaishakha Shuddha (Rohini Nakshatra). This is one of the most sacred days for the Lingayats. *Akshayatritiya*, the third lunar day of Vaishakha, is considered as one of the most auspicious days of the year. Most of the cultivators start their spade work on this day and in general, many people begin anything new that they want to do on this day. *Narasimha Jayanti*, on the full moon day of Vaishakha, is observed by a section of the Brahmins. Though the 11th day of the bright half and the dark half of every month is considered as a fasting day, only few observe it; but *Ashadha Ekadashi*, the 11th day of the bright half of Ashadha, is observed by many including Brahmins, Lingayats and Reddis. *Nagapanchami*, the fifth day of Shravana, is one of the important festivals which is observed by almost all sections. This is an occasion on which the serpent in the form of a stone image or an earthen image is worshipped.

Gokulashtami, the 8th day of Shravana, is believed to be the birthday of god Krishna. Many Hindus observe this day as a day of fast and at midnight, when the Lord is believed to have

been born, an idol of Him is worshipped. The whole night is often spent in singing devotional songs in praise of Krishna. *Ganesha Chaturthi,* falling on the 4th day of the bright half of Bhadrapada, is another festival observed by many castes. The festival, which lasts usually for one, three, five or eleven days and during which Ganesha is worshipped as the god of wisdom, is one of the most popular festivals. *Navaratri,* which begins from the first day of Ashvina, is known for the worship of Shakti in her various forms such as Saraswati, Durga, Chamundi, etc. The 10th day known as Dasara marks the end of the festival. *Navaratri* is one of the most important festivals for all the Kannada people and it has now-a-days assumed great importance as *Nadahabba* In this district also, as in the other southern districts of the State, it is celebrated as a festival of dolls in many households. *Dipavali,* signifying a festival of lights, starts from the 13th day of the dark half of Ashvina and lasts for five days. This is one of the most colourful festivals observed by all Hindu communities and known to the children as the festival of crackers. In addition to its religious aspects, this festival also has some social importance and there is much give and take among near relatives on this occasion. *Makara Sankranti,* also called *Bhogi,* on the 4th lunar day of Pushya marks the entry of the sun into Capricorn. It is also one of the harvest festivals in which the newly harvested rice is cooked into a dish called *Huggi* or *Pongal.* There is also a distribution of a mixture of sesamum, sugar or gur and bits of copra on the occasion. *Mahashivaratri,* on the new moon day of Magha, is the most important festival for the devotees of Shiva. On this day, they observe a fast and worship Shiva at home or in a temple. The night is spent in singing devotional songs of Shiva. The next morning, the god is again worshipped and a feast is held. *Holi* or *Kamana Habba,* marking the death of Kama, is observed during the week ending with the full moon day of Phalguna when people revel in songs and sprinkle *okali* or coloured water on one another. In the houses, a cake and some other eatables are thrown into a special fire along with an effigy of Kama; the male members of the family walk round the fire three or four times beating their mouths with their hands as if at a funeral. Communal bonfires, at which the same is repeated on a larger scale, take place at night. In addition, festivals or local deities like Mariamma are celebrated in the belief that this would help to ward off pestilences and the like.

Pilgrimages

Besides, the Hindus undertake *yatras* or pilgrimages to places within the district (*See* Chapter XIX on Places of Interest) as also to places outside the district to worship deities like Venkateshwara of Tirupati, Ranganatha of Biligiri, Madeshwara of Madeshwara Hills, Shrikanteshwara of Nanjungud, Sri Krishna of Udipi, etc., on certain specified days in the year. It is usual for some people to visit one of these places if they are cured of

some disease or if they are blessed with a son, etc. Those that can afford also visit places like Kashi, Rameshvaram and, less frequently, Kedarnath and Badrinath.

Muslim Festivals

The chief Muslim festivals are the Id-ul-Fitar or breaking of the fast, which marks the conclusion of the Ramzan, and the Id-ul-Zuha or Bakrid, which is held on the ninth day of the month called Zil-hajah. Bakrid is perhaps the greatest of the Muslim festivals. The Ramzan falls in the eighth month of the Muslim year. During this period, the time for breaking the fast is from 2 to 5 A.M. Muharram is observed by fasting and is continued for ten days till the day of Karbala in the month called Muharram. The Shab-e-Barat is observed on the fifteenth day of the month of Shaban. The Bara-wafat is observed to commemorate the death of the Prophet and occurs in the month of Rabi-ul-Avval. The Akhiri-Chahar-Shumba or the last Wednesday of the month of Saffar is also observed as a festival. The Milad-un-Nabi, the Prophet's birth-day, is another important Muslim festival. Several *uruses* are also held in the district in honour of saints and other pious persons.

Christian Festivals

The Christians observe the New Year Day, Easter, the day of Resurrection, and Christmas, the birthday of the Christ. Besides, they also celebrate some festivals in honour of their several saints.

Communal life

Communal life of a people is expressed in the group-games, general means of recreation and communal festivals like *jatras*. Children in this district play a variety of indigenous and inexpensive games. Some of these are *chinni-kol, suri-chendu,* kabaddi, kho-kho, *bugari, mara-koti, ote-ata, kuntata, uppana-patti* etc. In the urban areas, the grown-up students and others play modern games like football, cricket, hockey, volley-ball, badminton and basket-ball. Among girls, *kolata* is a common item of entertainment. This is also played on a large-scale in a beautiful manner on festive occasions. Girls also play, both individually and in groups, *haggada-ata* or skipping over a rope. Other minor girl-games are played with pebbles, *gajjaga* (a kind of nut), tamarind seeds and dolls. Major Indian games for boys are *kho-kho* and *kabaddi.* Of the indoor games, the game of cards and carrom are the most popular ones. Some of the office-goers usually spend some time of their evenings in the clubs which are formed in almost all towns. There are also several *Mahila Samajas* or Women's Associations in this district, which are doing good social work.

Many elderly people spend their afternoons in listening to *puranas, keertanas, bhajans,* etc. In the villages, an additional attraction is the singing of *lavanis*. Some of the villages have professional singers of *lavanis*. *Bayalata* or *Bayala Nataka* is a

major form of recreation, particularly in the rural areas. This type of drama is staged often on festive and *jatra* days. The play is enacted on a platform erected in an open space. It starts late at night and continues till day-break. The themes are almost always puranic in content and are very popular among the villagers.

Jatras

The following are the important *jatras* attended by about 5,000 persons and more :—

(1) Venkataramanaswami *jatra* for 10 days about the month of February at Talakailkonda (Taluk Sidlaghatta) attended by about 8,000 persons.

(2) Gangadevi *jatra* for 8 days about the month of April at Melur (Taluk Sidlaghatta), attended by about 5,000 persons.

(3) Adinarayanaswami *jatra* for 7 days about the month of February at Yellodu (Taluk Gudibanda) attended by about 20,000 persons.

(4) Sappalamma *jatra* for 7 days about the month of January at Toranahalli (Taluk Malur), attended by about 12,000 persons.

(5) Prasanna Venkataramanaswami *jatra* for 7 days about the month of March at Chikka-Tirupati (Taluk Malur, attended by about 10,000 persons.

(6) Bayalu Basaveshwara *jatra* for 7 days about the month of February at Sonnappanahalli (Taluk Malur), attended by about 8,000 persons.

(7) Gadadam Venkataramanaswami *jatra* for 7 days about the month of May at Devaragudipalli (Taluk Bagepalli) attended by about 50,000 persons.

(8) Lakshmi Narasimhaswami *jatra* for 10 days about the month of March at Mittemari (Taluk Bagepalli) attended by about 25,000 persons.

(9) Anjaneyaswami *jatra* for 8 days about the month of February at Chelur (Taluk Bagepalli) attended by about 20,000 persons.

(10) Kodandaramaswami *jatra* for 8 days about the month of April at Polinayakanahalli (Taluk Bagepalli), attended by about 5,000 persons.

(11) Ramalingeshwaraswami *jatra* for 7 days about the month of February or March at Avani (Taluk Mulbagal) attended by about 50,000 persons.

(12) Someshwaraswami *jatra* for 5 days in April or May at Mulbagal, attended by about 10,000 persons.

(13) Prasanna Someshwaraswami *jatra* for 5 days in December or January at Madivala (Taluk Mulbagal) attended by about 6,000 persons.

(14) Gattu Venkataramanaswami *jatra* for 5 days in April or May at Chamakalahalli (Taluk Mulbagal), attended by about 5,000 persons.

(15) Someshwaraswami *jatra* for 5 days in March or April at Byrakur (Taluk Mulbagal) attended by about 5,000 persons.

(16) Kodandaramaswami *jatra* in March or April at Yeldur (Taluk Mulbagal) attended by about 10,000 persons.

(17) Narayanaswami *jatra* for 8 days in April at Vidurashwatha (Taluk Gauribidanur) attended by about 60,000 persons.

(18) Someshwaraswami *jatra* for 8 days about the month of January at Alakapur (Taluk Gauribidanur) attended by about 10,000 persons.

(19) Lakshmi-Venkataramanaswami *jatra* about the month of March at Robertsonpet (Taluk Bangarpet) attended by about 15,000 persons.

(20) Markandeshwaraswami *jatra* about the month of February at Vokkaleri (Taluk Kolar) attended by about 10,000 persons.

(21) Annual festival held in honour of Iralappa about the month of April at Vanarashi (Taluk Kolar) attended by about 25,000 persons.

(22) Nandishwara *jatra* in January or February at Nandi (Taluk Chikballapur) attended by about 30,000 persons.

(23) *Urus* held in honour of Hazarat Baba Hyderwali for 3 days in January or February at Mulbagal, attended by about 5,000 persons.

Religion and Caste

The following table gives the religion-wise distribution of population of the Kolar district as per the 1961 Census :—

Religion			*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Buddhists	..	..	197	155	352
Christians	.	..	16,940	16,283	33,223
Hindus	..	..	5,71,425	5,58,011	11,29,436
Jains	..	..	1,437	1,331	2,768
Muslims	..	..	65,635	58,713	1,24,348
Sikhs	..	..	9	4	13
Other religions	..	..	2	2	4

Thus, out of the total population of 12,90,144 of the district, the Hindus form a very large majority, their total number being 11,29,436. The next largest community is Muslim, claiming as many as 1,24,348 persons. Then come the Christians numbering 33,223 persons. Most of the Jains are to be found in the K.G.F. city and Gauribidanur taluk, while a large majority of the Christians are concentrated in the K.G.F. city and the Buddhists are almost exclusively to be found there.

The population of the Scheduled Castes (which in this district comprise Adikarnataka, Adidravida, Banjara or Lambani, Bovi or Vodda, Korama and Koracha) in 1961 was 3,19,912, of whom 2,49,297 lived in villages and 69,715 in the urban areas, the K.G.F. city alone having 54,529 persons of the Scheduled Castes. The number of persons enumerated under Scheduled Tribes was 367, out of whom 321 were in the rural areas and the rest in towns. (*See* also Chapter XVII).

Hinduism

The term 'Hindu' is rather wide in its connotation and covers many traditional faiths. The two dominant religious faiths coming under Hinduism in the Mysore State may be said to be Brahmanism belonging to the Vaidika school and Veerashaivism which, while having many points in common with that school, radically differs from it in many others. Brahmanism is represented, for instance, by the various sects of Brahmins and Veerashaivism by a number of castes professing the Veerashaiva or Lingayat religion. The term 'Lingayat' is sometimes taken to denote a caste* but it would be more correct to treat it as indicating a faith or a way of life. It is a general designation for many castes, the members of which wear a *linga*

* and so is the Brahmin, and, therefore, both of these have been included in the section on 'Castes and Tribes' also for describing certain other aspects of the sects.

on their bodies after due initiation. Thus included in that name are many castes right from the 'highest' to the 'lowest'. Further, though professing the Lingayat faith, many of them follow their own caste, customs and usages, but at the Lingayat marriages and funerals, only a Jangama can officiate; the burying of the dead person among sections professing that faith is usually in the sitting posture; no annual *shraddha* is performed, nor any of the *pancha-sutakas* or five impurities observed and animal food and alcoholic liquors are abstained from. From all these facts, it is clear that the term 'Lingayat' has more a religious than a caste significance.

Brahmanism

Amongst the Brahmins, all the three important sects are represented in the district, *i.e.*, Smarta, Madhva and Shrivaishnava. The Smartas derive their name from Smriti, the code of revealed or traditional law. They worship the triad of Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu under the mystic syllable 'Om' and while admitting all of them to be equal, worship Shiva as their chief deity. Philosophically they hold the monotheistic Vedanta doctrine of *Advaita* or Non-dualism. This is interpreted as belief in one supreme soul. This supreme soul called Brahman is only the existing being, the whole universe including both matter and spirit being an appearance created by the Brahman with the help of Maya. The founder of the Smarta sect was Shankaracharya who lived about the eighth century. Orthodox Smarta Brahmins usually have three parallel horizontal lines of pounded sandalwood or holy ashes (*vibhuti*) on their forehead, sometimes with a round red spot in the centre.

The Madhvas derive their name from Madhvacharya, the founder of the sect, who lived in South Kanara about the thirteenth century. They worship both Vishnu and Shiva, but more particularly the former. They profess the doctrine of *Dvaita* or Dualism; by this is meant the distinction between the independent supreme being and the dependent principle of life (*Jeevatman*). Orthodox Madhva Brahmins usually have a black perpendicular line from the junction of the eye-brows to the top of the forehead with a dot in the centre.

The Shrivaishnavas, also called Iyengars, are worshippers of Vishnu as identified with his consort Lakshmi or Shri and hence their name. The founder of the sect was Ramanujacharya, who lived in the Chola and the Hoysala countries about the eleventh century A.D., and after him the Shrivaishnavas are also called Ramanujas in some parts of India. Their creed is the *Vishishtadvaita*, which differs from the *Dvaita* in attributing both form and qualities to the deity. *Vishishtadvaita* as propounded by Ramanujacharya reconciled devotion to a personal God with the philosophy of *vedanta* by affirming that the soul,

though of the same substance as God, can obtain bliss not in absorption but in existence with Him. In the Mysore State, their *Gurus* are the Parakalaswami of Mysore and Yatirajaswami of Melkote. There are two principal sub-divisions amongst them *viz.*, Tengalai or Southern and Vadagalai or Northern. The distinction between the two groups arose from a dispute as to certain doctrinal points formulated about four centuries back by Manavala Nathamuni on the Tengalai side and Vedanta Deshikar on the Vadagalai side. The orthodox Shrivaishnava Brahmins usually have a *nama* in the form of a trident, the central line being yellow or red and the two outer ones white. The Tengalais continue the central line of the trident in white for some distance down the nose.

Veerashaivism

Veerashaivism, as a faith separate from original Shaivism, was largely built on the writings and teachings of Basava or Basaveshwara, who lived in the twelfth century and other Shivasharanas. The most distinguishing doctrines of the Lingayat religion are what are known collectively as *Ashtavaranas* and *Shaisthalas*. *Ashtavaranas* or the eight environments or coverings comprise the aids to faith and protection against sin and evil. They are: (1) devotion to a *guru*; (2) worship of *linga*, an emblem of Shiva; (3) reverence to the *Jangamas* or priests; (4) use of *vibhuti* or holy ashes; (5) wearing of *rudraksha* (seeds of Cleocarpus ganitras); (6) use of *padodaka* or holy water; (7) partaking of *prasada* or consecrated food and (8) *Mantra* or the uttering of *Panchakshara*, the five syllabled formula '*Namah Shivaya*'. Several of these observances are to be found in Brahmanism also *Shatsthalas* may be popularly described as the six stages of approximation towards union with Shiva; they are: (1) *bhakta*, (2) *mahesha*, (3) *prasadin*, (4) *pranalingin*, (5) *sharana* and (6) *aikya*, the last meaning absorption with God. There are three degrees of manifestation of the deity, sometimes described as the *Bhava-linga* corresponding to the spirit, *Prana-linga* corresponding to the life or subtle body and *Ishta-linga* corresponding to the material body or stone *linga*. The wearing of a *linga* on the person is a distinctive external mark of this faith.

Animism

A form of popular religion is what is known as animism or spirit worship. This essentially consists of firstly a belief in the existence of spirits, secondly of a fear of the evils which they inflict and thirdly their propitiation through offerings. The spirits worshipped are many and usually take the form of goddesses who are referred to as 'mothers'. Among the most common goddesses of this type are Mariyamma, Durgamma, Yellamma, Gangamma, Matangamma and Kalamma. Each village has its own goddess known as *grama-devata*. While some of these *Ammas* are associated with epidemics like cholera and small-pox, *e.g.*, Mariyamma is the goddess of small-pox, the function of the

grama devatas is often to protect her devotees from such epidemics. There is no priesthood attached to it; nor do those who act as priests belong to any hereditary classes. Ordinarily, the head of the family or that of the community officiates. Animal sacrifice was once considered a most accepted doctrine of this cult. But now they have almost become things of the past, even ordinary animal sacrifice being today a rare thing to be seen.

Jainism

The Jains are dispersed throughout India and they are most numerous in Western India including Mysore. Among the Jains, there are largely two sects—Digambara, clad in space, and Shwetambara, clad in white. The *Yatis* form the religious order, the common people being called the Shravakas. Their great teachers called Tirthankaras, of whom there are 24 in all, are the chief objects of Jaina reverence. The moral code of the Jains holds existence as divisible into two heads namely, *jiva* (life) or the living and the sentient principle and *ajiva* (inanimate) or the various modifications of inanimate matter. It lays down five *Mahavratas* or great duties, namely, refraining from doing injury to life and observance of truth, honesty, chastity and freedom from wordly desires. Their philosophical tenet is designated as *Syadvada*, as one can neither affirm nor deny anything absolutely. There are four *Dharmas* or merits, *viz.*, liberality, gentleness, piety and penance. The Jains have their own priests. *Upanayana* and other *Samskaras* are also performed by them. They cremate their dead.

Islam

The essential Muslim beliefs are six in number, *viz.*, (1) in one God, Allah, (2) in angels, (3) in the Koran, (4) in the prophets of Allah, (5) in judgment, paradise and hell, and (6) in the divine decrees. The five primary duties called "the Five Pillars of Islam" are: (1) repetition of the creed, *Kalimah*, every day, (2) prayer, (3) alms-giving, (4) fasting during the month of Ramzan and (5) pilgrimage to Mecca. Apart from the Ramzan, the other principal public feasts are the Bakrid and the Shab-e-Barat. (*See* also under Festivals). The main divisions of Muslims found in this district are Saiyad, Sheikh, Mughal, Pathan and Pinjari. While the Saiyads claim a descent from the Prophet, the next three claim to be of Arab, Mughal and Pathan origins respectively. The name 'Pinjari' denotes the traditional occupation of the section, *i.e.*, cotton-cleaning.

Christianity

Among the Christians of the district, there are both Catholics and Protestants. Catholics believe in Father, Son and the Holy Ghost as comprising one Supreme. As followers of Jesus Christ, they owe their allegiance to the Holy Church founded by Jesus Christ and entrusted to Peter, the first Vicar (the Pope). His Holiness the Pope, who resides in the Vatican city, is the supreme religious head of the Catholics. Protestant Christians are those

who follow the teachings of Jesus Christ as the Lord and Saviour and have faith in His death, resurrection and ascension. They believe in His second coming and judgment. They also profess faith in the Holy Trinity, Nicene creed and Apostles creed.

Castes and Communities

The scope of this chapter does not envisage a detailed description of each caste or community in the district. We confine ourselves here mainly to a general discussion of the traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of the people. The following is a brief account of some of the castes and communities in the district.

Adi-Karnataka

The Adi-Karnatakas, in the district of Kolar, are the chief agricultural labourers and they form a large community in the district. The caste is divided into several territorial and occupational sub-divisions which do not inter-marry. The caste panchayats consider questions of divorce and allow it in suitable cases. Widow re-marriage is also permitted. The dead are usually buried. In the matter of inheritance, Hindu Law, modified by custom, is followed. In the villages, the members of the caste generally live together. Amongst the Adi-Karnatakas, there are worshippers of both Shiva and Vishnu and they have their own priests also. The *gurus* of the Shaiva group belong to the Lingayat sect, while those of the Vaishnava group are called Satanis. The caste, as a whole, also worships several village goddesses. The Adi-Karnatakas are engaged in several occupations—chiefly agriculture.

Agasa or Madivala

The Agasas or washermen are divided into two main divisions, Kannada and Telugu, who do not generally inter-marry. They are a functional community in the villages of the district: their remuneration is paid usually in the form of grains by the cultivators and in cash by others. They are also employed as torch-bearers on marriage and other ceremonial occasions. The Agasas seldom followed any other profession than that of washing, but now-a-days, a few of them have taken to other professions also. Widow re-marriage is prohibited among them. They usually bury their dead They worship Bhoomadeva or *Ubbe, i.e.*, the steam arising from the cauldron in which they boil the clothes, besides the main Hindu deities. The *dhobis*, a sub-division of the caste, appear to be immigrants from Orissa. They are Vaishnavites and occasionally engage Brahmins as their priests and they cremate their dead.

Banajiga

The Banajigas are mostly traders, their name being derived from the word 'vanijya' meaning trade. But many of them have now taken to agriculture and other professions. Kolar is

one of the districts in which this community is larger than elsewhere. The Banajiga community is divided into three distinct groups—Panchama Banajigas, Jaina Banajigas and Telugu Banajigas—who do not inter-marry. The Panchama Banajigas are all Lingayats. Widow re-marriage is prohibited among them. The Telugu Banajigas are either Shaivites or Vaishnavites, these groups also being mutually exogamic. Widow re-marriage is prohibited among them also and the dead are buried.

Beda

The Bedas form a large community in this district. They are also called Nayakas or Nayakamakkalu and sometimes they call themselves as paleyagars also. From the fact that Valmiki, the original author of the Ramayana, is described as a Beda, they claim that they belong to Valmiki-mata. It is also said that Kannappa Nayanar, one of the 63 great devotees of Shiva, belonged to their caste. Their traditional occupations had been military service and hunting; but most of them have now taken to agriculture. Some of them are also employed as revenue and police peons; the village watchman in various parts belongs to this class. Many persons of this caste were soldiers in the armies of the Vijayanagara kingdom and of the Paleyagars and Haidar Ali. Many of them are Vaishnavites and also worship all the Hindu deities. Divorce and re-marriage of widows are not traditionally permitted. The Beda caste is divided into several endogamous groups: (1) Uru Bedas or Chinna Boyis, (2) Myasa Bedas or Pedda Boyis, (3) Ureme Bedas, (4) Monda Bedas, etc. As the first of these lived in the villages proper, they were called 'Uru' Bedas. They form by far the largest division of the caste. The Myasa Bedas live mostly outside the inhabited places, in temporary huts. They do not eat fowl or pork. It is an interesting sub-division in that its members present a strange and unique jumble of customs not usually found among other Hindu classes. These customs seem to have been adopted by them when some of them were enlisted in the armies of Haidar Ali. Another traditional peculiarity about them is that they scrupulously avoid liquor of every kind, so much so that they do not even use materials connected with the date palm, even for building purposes. The Uru Bedas bury their dead, whereas cremation prevails amongst the Myasa Bedas.

Banjara

See under Lambanis

Besta or Gangakula

The Bestas are also known as people of Gangakula or Gangemakkalu or Gangaputras. Fishing and boating have been their traditional occupations, but now many of them follow lime-burning, cultivation and other occupations; these differences sometimes act as bars to inter-marriage among them. The caste is divided into numerous exogamous sects which appear to be totemistic in origin. Widow remarriage and divorce are allowed.

The dead are usually buried. They worship all Hindu deities and have caste panchayats.

Bovi

See under Vodda.

Brahmin

As already mentioned, there are Smartas, Madhvas and Shrivaishnavas amongst the Brahmins of the district. Intermarriage amongst them is not common. All the Brahmins, whether Shaivas or Vaishnavas, have, according to the Sutras, to go through 16 *samskaras* or rites, the more important of which are (1) *Garbhadana* or foetus-laying ceremony known as *Shobana* in the regional language; in short, it is a rite for the consummation of marriage; (2) *Pumsavana* or worship to secure the birth of a male child, performed at the end of the third month of pregnancy; (3) *Simantha* performed either in the fifth, seventh or ninth month of pregnancy with a view to warding off evils from foetus; (4) *Namakarana* or naming of the child on the 12th day after birth, (5) *Nishkramana* or taking the child out of the house in the third month: it is taken to a temple and well-water is worshipped; (6) *Annaprashana* or feeding the child for the first time with solid food; (7) *Chaula* or *Chudakarma* or the ceremony of tonsure, *i.e.*, shaving the head, except for one lock which is the *chuda* or crest; (8) *Upanayana* or investiture with sacred thread to be done in the 8th year, but now usually done much later and (9) *Vivaha* or marriage. In addition to these ceremonies, all Brahmins perform annual *Shraddha* in honour of the dead. They are also expected to perform everyday the *Sandhya* services, the *Pancha-Mahayajnas* comprising *Brahma-yajna*, *Deva-yajna*, *Pitru-yajna*, *Bhuta-yajna* and *Manushya-yajna* and *Deva-puja*, *Tarpana*, etc. Usually in every-day life only the head of the family performs the worship, his wife only assisting him. The initiated boys are expected to perform *Sandhya* services thrice a day. In the evening, only the *Mangalarati* or the waving of the sacred flame is performed. The married ladies worship the *Tulasi* plant. Widow remarriage is generally not in vogue and the dead are cremated.

Gangakula

See under Besta.

Golla or Yadava

Traditionally Gollas have been cow-herds and dairymen, but at present many of them are agriculturists. They are also called 'Yadavas'. Among them, there are two main exogamic divisions: Uru Gollas and Kadu Gollas. Their original language appears to have been Telugu, but now they have adopted Kannada as their own language. The Uru Gollas are divided into numerous endogamous units, one of them being Bokkasamu or Bigamudre, who were, in former times, the guards of the treasury. Even now, the persons who open and lock the Government

treasury and handle the money boxes, are often known as Gollars. Among these, widow-marriage is not permitted. 'Manevalatana' or 'Illatom' adoption is in vogue. Divorce is allowed, though a divorced wife cannot re-marry. The dead are usually buried. The Gollas are usually Vaishnavites; a few of them become *dasas* and lead a mendicant life. The Kadu Gollas say that they are immigrants from Delhi and its neighbourhood. They speak Kannada and are divided into three endogamous sects which are again divided into different exogamous sects known after animals, plants and other inanimate objects. Widow re-marriage is not permitted, but divorce is allowed. The dead are usually buried.

Holeya *See* under Adi-Karnataka.

Idiga The Idigas are said to be of Telugu origin which language many of them still speak. Their traditional occupation is toddy-drawing, but many of them have taken to other professions and services. Some of them also hold land and are agriculturists. They worship all the Hindu deities. Widow re-marriage is permitted and they bury their dead.

Komati *See* under Vaishya.

Kumbara The Kumbaras are traditionally potters and tile-makers. Like the Agasas, they have been a functional community in the village organisation. Many of them have now taken to agriculture and other occupations. They are divided into Kannada and Telugu Kumbaras and have also many exogamous clans. Widow re-marriage and divorce are not much in vogue. They worship Kumbeshvara (God of pots), both Shiva and Vishnu as well as the local deities. They generally bury their dead.

Kuruba Traditionally, Kuruba is a caste of shepherds and blanket-weavers. Many of them now follow agriculture. The caste is divided into three endogamous divisions, Halu, Ande and Jadi or Kambli. Each of the three divisions is further sub-divided into several exogamous sects named after plants, trees, animals, etc.; which are of totemic nature. Some of them have accepted the Lingayat religion. Widow re-marriage and divorce are allowed. The dead are usually buried. The caste is well-organised, being divided territorially, the head of each section being known as a Gauda. Shaivism is professed by many and they worship Biredevaru.

Lambani The Lambanis or Lamanis or Banjaras may be classed among the gypsies of India. They are of good stature and fair-complexioned. They are a branchycephalous race, with oval face, black or brown eyes and straight nose. Theirs is a peculiar

Indo-Aryan dialect which has borrowed words from various languages. In this district, they are to be found mainly in the Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks, particularly in the Bagepalli taluk. They live in detached clusters of huts called *Tandas* which are mainly pitched away from the villages and usually on high grounds. Their traditional occupation was the transport of grains and other produce by means of herds of pack-bullocks, especially in the hilly and forest tracts which were difficult of access. Due to the change in the mode of transport, they were thrown out of their professions and they took to other means of livelihood. Until recently, some of them were considered as habitual offenders. But now they lead a settled life and work as labourers of various kinds. The Lambanis have 'gosayis' or 'gosavis' as their priests. The Lambani 'outcastes' comprise a sub-division called 'Dhalya' who are their drum-beaters and live in detached habitations. Among the Lambanis, post-puberty marriage has been in vogue. Widow remarriage is permitted and it is also customary for divorced women to marry again under the 'Udike' form of marriage, which also obtains among some other castes. The Lambanis are Vaishanvites, their principal deity being Krishna. They also worship the goddess Banashankari.

Lingayat or Veerashaiva

The Lingayats are also known as Veerashaivas and Shivacharas. They have several occupations like agriculture, trade, private and public services and learned professions They follow a simplified system of daily and special ceremonies. The daily ceremonies consist chiefly of *Shivapuja* or *Lingapuja* or the worship of Shiva, in the form of *linga,* while the special ceremonies consist of what are known as *Dasha-samskaras* or ten rites, some of them being common to the Brahmanic rites The Lingayats do not perform *yajnas.* The Veerashaiva house-holder has also to observe the five *Acharas* in his daily life, namely, *Lingachara, Sadachara, Bhaktachara, Shivachara* and *Ganachara*, more or less similar in their object to the *Pancha-mahayajnas* of the *Vaidika* house-holder. They have their own *gurus* and priests called *viraktas* and *jangamas.* The *virakta swamis* live in *mathas* and lead a solitary and spiritual life and are highly venerated. Divorce and widow re-marriage are permitted among certain sections.

Madiga

The Madigas sometimes call themselves as Matangas, *i.e.*, descendants of Matanga Rishi and a section among them is known as Jambava, one of the allies of Rama. There was formerly a Matanga dynasty in the Kannada country and the Madigas are believed by some to be the descendants of those people who were once connected with those rulers. Kolar is one of the districts of the State in which the people of this caste are in a large number. Though by tradition the Madigas are the workers in

leather, very few of them actually follow that profession now. Some of them are cultivators and many others are agricultural and other labourers. A few of them are also village servants and musicians. They speak Kannada and Telugu forming two sections which do not generally inter-marry. Each of these groups is divided into three endogamous divisions known as 'Tanige Buvvadavaru' meaning the eating dish division, the 'Hedige Buvvadavaru' or the basket division and the 'Mora Buvvadavaru' or the winnow section. The last of these is further divided into two sub-sects—one of single winnow and the other of double winnows. This division is based on the manner in which the bride and the bridegroom eat the 'Buvva' (the common marriage meal).

There are also two other divisions known as the Jambava and the Dakkalu. The Dakkalus were said to be the hereditary bondsmen of the Madigas and were treated by them as outcastes. They live separately. The members of the Jambava section form the *gurus* of the Madigas and have also some *mathas* of their own. They wear a *linga* and mark their forehead with ashes and sandal paste. The Jambavas may marry girls from the other Madigas after subjecting them to some purificatory ceremony, but they do not give their girls in marriage to the other Madigas. The Jambavas claim to be immigrants from Cuddapah and some of them speak Telugu. The Madigas also pay reverence to Aralappa, said to be a contemporary of Basaveshwara, as their patron-saint.

These various divisions have, in their turn, many exogamous septs known after animals, plants, trees and other inanimate objects, several of them being totemic in nature. Divorce and widow remarriage are allowed. The dead are usually buried. Village deities such as Maramma, Morasamma and Matangamma, the caste goddesses, are worshipped. Their temples have their own *pujaris* called *Tappattigas.* Some Madigas profess also Vaishnava religion. As a caste, the Madigas are well organised under *Kattemanes*, each with a head called *Dodda Yajamana* and a deputy called *Chikka Yajamana.*

Nayinda

The Nayindas, who are traditionally barbers, have been a functional community in the village organisation. Like the Agasas, they receive their remuneration usually in the form of grains from the cultivators and in cash from others. They have been also professional musicians and they prefer to call themselves as Nayana Kshatriyas. There are three endogamous divisions among them. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu and also other deities. Divorce and widow remarriage are permitted by a section of the caste. They bury their dead.

Neygi is the common occupational name of a number of castes engaged in handloom weaving. The following are the main sub-divisions amongst them :— **Neygi**

(a) ***Bilimaggas*** (Bilimagga literally means white loom) are engaged in the weaving of white muslin and other cloths. Some of them are Lingayats who do not generally inter-marry with the non-Lingayats. The caste comprises several endogamous divisions. Widow re-marriage is allowed. The dead are buried.

(b) *Devanga* caste consists of two main linguistic sub-divisions, Kannada and Telugu, which do not inter-marry. The Kannada section has further sub-divisions some of which are Lingayats. In some places, widow re-marriage is allowed. Traditionally divorce is not in practice. The dead are usually buried. Though both Shiva and Vishnu are worshipped, their caste goddess is Chaudeshwari.

(c) *Khatri* is a caste of immigrant silk-weavers. They are Shaivites in religion and speak an Indo-Aryan dialect.

(d) *Patvegar* or *Pattegar* is another class of immigrant silk-weavers. They speak a mixed Indo-Aryan dialect and worship all the Hindu deities, especially Shakti.

(e) *Sale* caste is divided into Padma sale, Pattu sale and Sanku sale. The Pattu sales profess the Lingayat religion. The Padma sales are Vaishnavas. The caste deity is, however, Chaudeshwari. Neither widow re-marriage nor divorce is traditionally permitted. The dead are cremated or buried according to the faith followed.

(f) *Saurashtra* caste is also known as Patnuli and Jamakhanwala. According to tradition, they are immigrants from Gujarat and speak a language akin to Gujarati. They do not permit widow re-marriage. They profess Vaishnavism.

(g) *Sanigar* is a class of immigrant weavers from the northern districts. They are Lingayats.

(h) *Togata* is a Telugu caste of weavers. They are Vaishnavites by religion but also worship Chaudeshwari as the caste goddess.

Panchala *See* under Vishwakarma.

Tigala The Tigalas are also called Vanneru or Vannikuladavaru, *i.e.*, the descendants of Vanniraja and also as Palligaru. Their traditional occupations have been horticulture and agriculture. They have two main endogamous divisions, namely, Ulli (Kannada) Tigala and Arava Tigala or Dharmarayana Okkalu and several exogamous groups. Their distinctive festival is the *Karaga* which falls in the month of *Chaitra*. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. They permit divorce and widow remarriage and bury their dead.

Uppara Traditionally Uppara is a caste of earth-salt workers, but its chief callings at present are cultivation and labour. Many of them are also brick-layers in towns and some are lime-kiln burners. The caste has two linguistic divisions, Kannada and Telugu, who do not generally inter-marry. Each of these is further subdivided into many exogamous septs of totemic origin. Widow re-marriage and divorce are allowed. The dead are usually buried. They are largely Vaishnavas by religion, their caste god being Channakeshava. They also worship the village deities.

Vaishya The Vaishyas or Komatis, whose traditional occupation has been mainly trade, are mostly found in towns and large trade centres. They are also known as the Nagarthas. Kolar district, it may be said, is in a way the veritable home of this class in the Mysore State, inasmuch as a large percentage of them is to be found here. Chintamani taluk in this district, in particular, has a large number of them. The caste contains two main divisions, Vaishnavas or Namadharis and Shaivas or Lingadharis, worshipping mainly Vishnu and Shiva respectively; but the chief objcts of their reverence are the god Nagareshwara and the goddess Kannika Parameshvari. They are again divided into five endogamous and a number of exogamous groups. Most of them are merchants, jewellers and money-lenders. The Vaishnava division follows the Brahmins in most of its customs. One peculiar custom of this caste is the obligation of a boy to marry his maternal uncle's daughter. Though originally the mother-tongue of the Vaishyas was Telugu, now the Bheri division amongst them speaks Telugu and the rest Kannada. They follow the Hindu Law of inheritance. But at the time of partition, an extra share is generally allowed to the eldest brother. 'Manevalatana' or 'Illatom' adoption is also practised, but very rarely.

Vannikula

See under Tigala.

Vishwakarma or Panchala

Vishwakarmas or Panchalas, a collective name for the artisan castes of goldsmiths, brass or copper-smiths, sculptors, blacksmiths and carpenters, *i.e.*, Akkasaligas, Kanchugaras, Kammaras. Shilpis and Badagis. They claim descent from Vishwakarma, the architect of gods. 'Panchala', which is a generic term, also denotes the five types of crafts in which they are engaged. They inter-marry except, occasionally, in the urban areas, where the goldsmiths remain aloof from the blacksmiths. They have five *gotras* and many *upa-gotras*. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. Widow re-marriage and divorce are not traditionally permitted. They are vegetarians. The dead are generally cremated.

Vodda

Vodda has been a caste of earth-workers, well-sinkers, tank-diggers and stone-dressers who are also known as Bovis. It is fairly large in the Kolar district. The Voddas are divided into three endogamous divisions, namely, Kallu or Uru or Bandi Voddas, Mannu or Bayalu or Deshada Voddas and Uppu Voddas. Each of these sub-divisions is divided into many exogamous totemic septs. Widow re-marriage and divorce are allowed. They worship god Venkateshwara of the Tirupati Hills.

Vokkaliga

This is the general name given to the cultivating castes It is made up of several castes amongst whom inter marriage is not generally in vogue. Vokkaligas are the most numerous of all the communities in the district. The two principal divisions of the Vokkaligas found in this district are the Morasu Vokkaligas and the Reddis. Traditionally, their chief occupation has been agriculture. In recent decades, they have taken up several other professions also and have progressed in many fields.

Though the Morasu Vokkaligas form a large group of the main caste, yet they are among themselves a homogeneous community, not only restricting marital relations within itself, but also containing a few sub-groups which are endogamous. They are most commonly called Morasu Okkalu and less frequently Hosadevara Okkalu. The Morasu Okkalus are confined mainly to the Kolar and Bangalore districts. The obsolete practice of cutting off two fingers of a woman was a peculiar custom in this caste; and those who followed it, formed a distinct endogamous group. There are a few endogamous groups and numerous exogamous classes amongst the Morasu Okkalus. The exogamous classes, called *kulas* or *bedagus*, are of totemic origin, being named after some animal, plant or other object. Widow re-marriage is not traditionally allowed; divorce is permitted among certain sections, but a divorced woman may not marry again.

The Morasu Vokkaligas have a well-defined caste organisation. The whole caste is divided into separate groups known as *Kattemanes*, each of them being presided over by a headman called *Yajamana* or *Gauda*. Several *Kattemanes* together form a *Nadu* or a territorial division, presided over by a Desayi Gauda or Bhumi Gauda. There are two such Desayi Gaudas, one at the head of the Telugu section and the other at the head of the Kannada section, the headquarters of the latter being Muduvade in the Kolar taluk. The offices of the Gaudas are all hereditary and descend in the male line. The Morasu Vokkaligas worship Shiva in the name of Bhairedevaru or Bandidevaru. The chief place of this deity is Seethi-Betta, a hill in the Vemagal hobli of the Kolar taluk. The celebration of the feast of Hosadevaru (literally meaning new god) by women is a unique institution of this caste. Some observe this only once in a year during Dipavali, while others celebrate it also on the occasion of Yugadi. The chief deity of the other main section is Venkateshwara. The common mode of disposing of the dead in this caste is burial, though, of late, some are resorting to cremation. (*See* also Chapter II under Minor Ruling Families and Chapter XIX under Seethi).

Yadava

See under Gollas.

Caste Panchayats

Caste Government of some kind or the other was universal in the past; in modern times, its powers and jurisdiction have been largely taken away from them and given to the civil courts. At present the caste tribunals usually consider only questions relating to food, marriage, admission of outsiders into the caste and like matters. Their hold on these matters too is, of course, becoming less and less. These tribunals are of two kinds. One of them is presided over by the *Swamis* of the recognised *Mathas* belonging to different castes. The other kind of caste tribunal is the Headman of the caste resident in each village, who decides every dispute as it arises. The office of the Headman is hereditary and his jurisdiction is known as *Kattemane*. He is usually assisted by his deputies (as among the Bedas) or by assessors (called Buddhivantas) in his work (as among the Voddas).

unerals

The dead are either buried or cremated. Cremation is universal among Brahmins, Banjaras and Vaishyas. The priestly section among the Helavas and other Vaishnavite castes also cremate their dead. Occasionally, aged men among the Adi-Karnatakas are also cremated. Those dying of communicable diseases are also usually cremated. Among some castes, for instance, the Upparas, Voddas, Madigas, Agasas, Telugu Banajigas and a few others, the body is sometimes disposed of by what is known as *Kallu Seve* (or stone-service). This consists of the body being placed on suitable ground and being heaped over with

stones so as to form a mound. The generality of castes bury their dead with the head turned to the south. Amongst the Muslims, the dead are buried in the sleeping posture on the back, with the face towards Mecca. The Christians also bury their dead in the sleeping posture. Lingayats and those who have come under their influence bury their dead in the sitting posture. The Lingayat-Devangas, however, bury in the lying posture. On the other hand, the Vaishnavite Adi-Karnatakas bury their dead in the sitting posture.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land utilisation

THE total geographical area of the district, according to professional survey, is 20,27,285 acres, out of which the extent of land put to agricultural use during the years 1956-57 and 1965-66 was 6,67,382 and 6,31,011 acres, respectively, forming roughly one-third of the total land area. From ancient days, the district has occupied a pre-eminent place in dry cultivation. Agricultural practices in the area largely conform to a traditional type depending on the rains. Nature has not been singularly kind to this district. Scarcity conditions have often ravaged the district, because of periodical failure of rains. The following tables give the cultivable and uncultivable areas in the district during 1956-57 and 1965-66 :—

1956–57

Taluk		Cultivable area in acres				
		Total area	*Cultivated area*	*Forests*	*Pastures*	*Cultivable waste*
1		2	3	4	5	6
Kolar	..	1,91,908	62,696	11,524	42,280	1,803
Mulbagal	..	2,09,382	69,616	5,053	50,933	6,216
Srinivaspur	..	2,07,853	66,003	21,023	72,702	1,976
Chintamani	..	2,14,232	78,161	5,451	78,770	3,234
Sidlaghatta	..	1,67,652	46,738	3,502	61,152	3,015
Bagepalli	..	2,32,831	73,968	45,576	48,286	10,346
Gudibanda	..	53,485	21,951	4,748	11,520	3,770
Gauribidanur	..	2,19,395	89,880	13,118	44,352	6,230
Chikballapur	..	1,58,341	36,473	43,710	16,016	9,269
Malur	..	1,59,148	61,973	3,796	35,278	1,525
Bangarpet	..	2,13,058	69,923	6,700	54,255	1,532
Total	..	20,27,285	6,67,382	1,64,201	5,15,544	48,916

Taluk		Uncultivable area in acres			
		Current fallows	Other fallow land	Land put to non-agricultural use	Barren land
1		2	3	4	5
Kolar	..	29,534	1,087	13,639	3,446
Mulbagal	..	16,161	..	26,687	7,834
Srinivaspur	..	5,390	1,210	16,381	11,293
Chintamani	..	1,152	10,121	2,381	14,276
Sidlagbatta	..	10,120	3,462	4,165	9,730
Bagepalli	..	13,296	350	15,110	15,408
Gudibanda	..	2,644	510	3,168	3,506
Gauribidanur	..	11,240	3,382	27,216	6,330
Chikballapur	..	4,625	373	9,780	12,333
Malur	..	7,201	3,511	9,584	1,703
Bangarpot	..	12,998	1,840	15,912	14,577
Total	..	1,14,361	25,846	1,44,023	1,00,445

1965–66

Taluk		Cultivable area in acres				
		Total area	Cultivated area	Forests	Pastures	Cultivable waste
1		2	3	4	5	6
Kolar	..	1,91,908	57,015	11,524	42,276	1,784
Mulbagal	..	2,09,382	66,962	4,614	50,013	6,028
Srinivaspur	..	2,07,853	55,703	21,023	69,838	2,716
Chintamani	..	2,14,232	59,802	5,450	90,647	2,695
Sidlaghatta	..	1,67,652	37,333	3,502	61,050	1,984
Bagepalli	..	2,32,831	78,319	45,576	46,216	5,902
Gudibanda	..	53,485	19,702	4,150	11,134	1,068
Gauribidanur	..	2,19,395	70,534	13,118	38,023	5,618
Chikballapur	..	1,58,341	44,645	48,710	14,546	3,152
Malur	..	1,59,148	62,789	3,796	36,262	1,126
Bangarpet	..	2,13,058	77,207	6,700	45,698	1,432
Total	..	20,27,285	6,31,011	1,68,163	5,05,703	33,505

Taluk		Un-cultivable area in acres			
		Current fallows	*Other fallow land*	*Land put to non-agricultural use*	*Barren land*
1		2	3	4	5
Kolar	..	28,692	6,211	13,645	3,440
Mulbagal	..	13,178	1,462	26,302	7,723
Srinivaspur	..	13,719	2,622	16,826	11,283
Chintamani	..	19,168	3,365	2,745	18,276
Sidlaghatta	..	19,942	2,952	4,185	9,730
Bagepalli	..	10,916	447	16,374	18,725
Gudibanda	..	9,947	573	3,132	3,500
Gauribidanur	..	19,965	21,380	26,542	6,339
Chikballapur	..	4,563	450	9,780	12,333
Malur	..	3,970	3,698	9,593	1,700
Bangarpet	..	13,928	990	15,912	14,577
Total	..	1,57,988	44,150	1,45,036	1,07,626

From a comparsion of the two tables given above, it is seen that in the year 1965-66, there was an overall decrease in the cultivated area to the extent of 36,371 acres. But, while the cultivated area in some taluks had shown a decrease, in other taluks there was an increase—in a few cases, a marked increase. For instance, in the Bagepalli taluk, the cultivated area during 1956-57 was 73,968 acres, but during 1965-66, this acreage had increased to 78,319 acres. Similarly, Malur taluk had 61,973 acres under farming during 1956-57 and this had increased to 62,789 acres during 1965-66. Same was the case with Bangarpet where the cultivated area increased from 69,923 acres to 77,207 acres from 1956-57 to 1965-66. Chikballapur taluk also showed a definite improvement. The cultivable area in 1956-57 in respect of this taluk was 36,473 acres and this had increased to 44,645 acres in 1965-66.

But the other taluks, namely, Kolar, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur, had shown a decrease. In the Chintamani taluk, the decrease was marked: from 78,161 acres in 1956-57, the cultivable area had come down to 59,802 acres in 1965-66. The ratio of cultivable area to the total area of the taluk varies from about one-fourth in some cases to about one-third in others. The cultivable waste available in these taluks is not much and even if all the waste is made fit for farming, it cannot be a very significant addition to the arable acreage. The figures as shown in the tables give a pride of place to Bagepalli taluk, where the land area is largest, with a fairly large cultivated portion. The total area of this

taluk is 2,32,831 acres, out of which 78,319 acres have been utilised for agricultural pursuits. The smallest taluk is Gudibanda, where 19,702 acres have been put to agricultural use out of a total land area of 53,485 acres.

Seasonal conditions have been the main factor causing fluctuation in the acreages under cultivation. The periodical drought and the recurring scarcity conditions reduce the cultivated areas in such years. The cultivators have now realised that they can get more from the land if they adopt scientific methods. In order to reap full benefits, many land-owners have attempted to concentrate more on better fields in their possession, which may mean leaving out very inferior portions of land at least for the time being. This preferring of intensification to diffusion in some cases would contribute to show a decrease in the overall acreage under cultivation. The extent of barren land and the land put to non-agricultural use during the years have not shown any significant variations.

Agricultural meteorology

The district, which is situated half way between the eastern and western coasts, comes under the influence of both the south-west and north-east monsoons and the average rainfall in the district is about 730.5 mm or 28.76 inches. During the monsoons, the rainfall is not evenly distributed and instances are not wanting where, in some taluks, there was a total absence of rainfall for the sowing operations. This results in some variations in the sowings, about 10 to 20 per cent of the cultivated land at times remaining unsown due to absence of rains. The rainfall being uncertain, proper grain formation in the earhead stage is sometimes stultified resulting in crop failures. All this makes the total expected yield poor. The Kolar District Handbook published in August 1914 has this to say about the rainfall in relation to agriculture in the district: "The rainfall in the district is liable to considerable fluctuations. It is often meagre and unseasonable and years of anxiety both to Government and the people are not of uncommon occurrence". This pinpointed the uncertainty of adequte production of foodgrains. The belief that agriculture is a gamble on the rains in the district is not altogether untrue.

The south-west monsoon season beginning from June and ending in October gives the district about 69 per cent of the total annual rainfall. The month of September is reckoned as the heaviest rainfall month. The variations in the rainfall from year to year are fairly large. In a few years it is abnormal and in many years it is sub-normal. According to particulars furnished by the Indian Meteorological Department, it is seen that in a period of 50 years (1901 to 1950), 11 years went with less than normal rainfall in this district. This sub-normality is so marked

that in those years there was 80 per cent less of the normal rainfall. With all this, the average of the district as a whole remained at 730.5 mm or 28.76 inches. (*See* also Chapter I).

Agricultural seasons

The agricultural seasons in the district follow a traditional line comprised within the periods of the two monsoons for the bulk of the crops. Now the seasons are reckoned as *Kharif* or *Mungaru* and *Rabi* or *Hingaru*. The weather in the district is at no time of the year so cold as to preclude agricultural operations altogether and provided there is a supply of water for irrigation, crops can be raised all the year round. As a matter of fact, under well-irrigation and under the larger tanks, the lands are found to be under some crop or other throughout the year. In the old days, usually the following seasons were reckoned as a matter of agricultural practice :—

(1) The *Kar* or early *Mungaru* beginning about the month of April or May.

(2) The *Hain* season or later *Mungaru* beginning about the month of July.

(3) The *Hingaru* commencing in September or October.

The terms, *Kar, Hain, Mungaru* and *Hingaru* have been used in relation to the cultivation of dry crops. In Kolar, it has not been customary to rely on the *Kar* crops as the early *Mungaru* rains are often uncertain. The *Hain* or the later *Mungaru* beginning in the month of July is the accepted agricultural season. In the present-day agricultural practice, the two prominent seasons are the *Mungaru* and *Hingaru*, *Mungaru* being the *Kharif* season beginning from June and ending in December. The *Rabi* or *Hingaru* season begins in December and continues till April. There are separate seasons for growing paddy called the autumn, winter and summer.

In general, it may be stated that the agricultural year in the district begins in April. Traditionally, the seasons are associated with 27 rainfall periods called after the lunar asterisms, each of about a fortnight's duration. Each such lunar asterism is further divided into four *Padas*. According to this reckoning, the rains begin in the middle of April with the emergence of *Ashwini* lunar asterism and end with *Revati* on April 13 in the following year. The cultivators in the district rely, for timing their agricultural operations, on these lunar asterisms with their four *Padas*. By practice they know roughly the quantum of rainfall expected in particular periods in relation to their crops. Some of the more important feasts which are observed by the cultivators are closely associated with the agricultural operations.

Forestry

The rainfall being scanty, the forest area is small and restricted; the percentage of forests is as low as ten in the district. Maintenance of forests in good condition to the optimum extent possible is essential especially for a district like Kolar. Apart from producing timber, firewood, fodder, pasturage and materials required for agricultural implements, the indirect benefits conferred by good forests by way of moisture conservation in the soil, prevention of soil erosion, improvement of soil fertility by the addition of organic manure, reduction of flood havocs, maintenance of regular flow of water in the streams and regulation of rainfall and climate are seldom realised, though the benefits are fully enjoyed. These indirect benefits help agriculture to a considerable extent. Besides assisting agriculture, forests can support several industries by way of supplying raw materials required by them. The low percentage of forests is a drawback for rapid economic development of the district.

The principal forest products are firewood, sandalwood and minor forest produce. The minor forest products are tanning bark, myrobalans, tamarind, *sithaphal* fruits, *maradi* seeds, *honge* leaves and seeds and tupra leaves. Exploitation of forest produce is now done on a scientific basis. The forests are worked under sanctioned working plans, basing the management of forests on the principle of securing sustained yields. Intensive efforts are being made for development of the forest wealth with the financial assistance given by the Central Government under the successive Five-Year Plans. Unlike other crops, forest crops are long-term crops. What is sown or planted cannot be harvested in the immediate future. More often the benefits of a forest crop raised by one generation are enjoyed by the next generation. (*See* also Chapter I).

IRRIGATION

The scantity of rainfall and the uncertainty of a well-distributed rainfall highlight the importance of irrigation for agriculture. Periodical rainfall, no doubt, is the best source for the soil moisture. The Kolar district, being in the moderate rainfall area, is largely used to dry farming practices, ragi being the major crop. There are no perennial rivers nor big water storages. There are 585 major tanks and about 3,300 minor tanks in the district. The waters from rivers, tanks and irrigation wells are used for irrigating wet crops like paddy and sugarcane. Tanks and wells are the chief sources of irrigation in the district. The following table indicates the extent of

acreage under irrigation, as supplied by the District Statistical Office, for the year 1965-66 :—

Taluk		*Government Canals*	*Private Canals*	*Tanks*	*Wells*	*Other sources*
Kolar	..	..	..	7,623	1,312	..
Mulbagal	..	..	..	10,804	2,942	..
Srinivaspur	..	..	..	5,230	2,292	..
Chintamani	..	..	..	3,210	2,000	..
Sidlaghatta	..	..	..	8,950	6,310	322
Bagepalli	..	250	..	6,741	3,347	..
Gudibanda	..	..	..	1,366	421	..
Gauribidanur	..	..	533	7,235	5,660	..
Chikballapur	..	..	..	826	5,250	20
Malur	..	..	..	5,563	2,400	..
Bangarpet	..	..	..	6,563	2,170	..
Total	..	250	533	64,111	34,104	342

Out of a total cultivated area of 6,31,011 acres in 1965-66, the irrigated area as per the above table came to 99,340 acres. That means, actually 5,31,671 acres depended entirely on the two monsoons, *viz.*, south-west and north-east. Out of the total irrigated area, the tanks alone account for a little less than two-thirds and the wells for about one-third. During the First and Second Plan periods, about 20 per cent of the tanks were improved or repaired and the balance of works were taken up for execution in the Third Plan period. During the first two Plans, a little more than Rs. 133 lakhs were spent on these irrigation works in the district, while a further financial outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs was made under the Third Plan for the same purpose. Desilting-*cum*-reclamation, restoration, construction of new tanks and pick-ups and opening of feeder channels were undertaken in the district by the Public Works Department.

Irrigation Wells

Irrigation wells in the district consist of *yathas*, step-wells and draw-wells. According to the annual administration report of the District Agricultural Office (1966-67), there were 26,000 small and big irrigation wells of different categories used for lift-irrigation in the district. The cost of constructing these wells varied from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000. Each well is able to irrigate, on an average, half to one acre. Some big wells have a command of 2 to 3 acres. For sinking irrigation wells, subsidies and loans to the extent of Rs. 8,54,400 were given during the first two Plans. Besides, a special programme of sinking 2,000 irrigation wells with Central assistance was also continued during the Third Plan. The over-all expenditure in

this respect was nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. In addition, an allocation of Rs. 21 lakhs was also made for digging new irrigation wells, for a well-boring scheme and for supply of pump-sets under the Third Plan.

Tank Irrigation

The tank system is well developed in this district which has afforded immense facilities for constructing tanks because of the peculiar river system in the district and the configuration of the countryside. Many of the tanks are found in a series, one emptying into the other. The Palar series is particularly noteworthy, as a considerable portion of the water-spread is found in the basin of this river. The waters of this river, which run through the central and eastern parts of the district, have been intercepted to construct a series of tanks, one above the other, and a few miles apart from one another. Though there are isolated tanks in certain areas, a large number are constructed on a connected system of streams and their feeders which are many in Kolar district. Many of the tanks get silted up frequently, but even then they play a prominent role in the agricultural sphere.

As already stated, there are no perennial rivers flowing through the district. The rivers Palar, Arkavathi, Chitravathi, Kushavathi, North Pennar, Papaghni, Vrishabhavathi, Kumudvathi, South Pennar and Markandeya are small and flow only during monsoons. Important tanks are constructed along these rivers. The following table gives the names of some of the important tanks constructed across rivers with the extent of the atchkat area and the storage capacity of each tank :—

Name of tank	*Across river*	*Atchkat in acres*	*Storage capacity in units*
Ramasagara	Palar	1,261	1,730
Markandeya	Markandeya	847	807
Kamasamudra	Vrishabavathi	690	649
Bethamangala	Palar	Water supply to K.G.F.	1,216
Somambudhi Agrahara	Palar	888	778
Jannaghatta	Palar	455	217
Amani Byrasagara	Kushavathi	455	212
Srinivasa Sagara	North Pennar	1,200	127
Ramasamudra	Chitravathi	859	1,207
Amani Bhadranakere	South Pennar	1,013	1,225
Venkatesh Sagara	Papaghni	197	517
Mudavadi Doddakere	Palar	943	513
Chillapalli Amanikere	Palar	470	598
Reddihalli Amanikere	Chitravathi	243	199

A brief account of the more important of these tanks may not be out of place, considering the vital role these tanks play in the irrigational sphere in the district.

The *Ramasagara* tank, situated within a few furlongs of Ramasagara village in Bangarpet taluk, is a reservoir constructed across the Palar river and is the last tank in the Palar series. The tank dates back to the time of the Chola rule. Formerly it was known as Bukkasagara. It acquired its present name because of its proximity to Ramasagara village. Previously, the capacity of this tank was 2,028 units, the atchkat being 1,091 acres. But during the disastrous floods of 1903, the bund was overtopped suffering three heavy breaches. It was restored in 1904. This tank has an independent catchment area of 8.9 square miles and a combined catchment of 803 square miles. The present capacity of the tank is 1,730 units. The atchkat now works out to 1,261 acres. The tank has four channels, the first running for a length of 1¾ miles, commanding an atchkat of 64 acres. The second channel is 6 miles long, commanding an atchkat of 745 acres. The third channel is only a distributary channel, commanding an atchkat of 39 acres. The last has a total length of 5 miles and 5 furlongs with an atchkat of 413 acres.

The *Bethamangala tank* is one of the very old tanks constructed by the Chola rulers, across the Palar river, the last but one in the series, with a capacity of 1,216 units having an irrigation potential of 1,300 acres. Since the year 1903, the tank has been reserved for supplying water to the Kolar Gold Fields area.

The *Markandeya dam* is a masonry dam constructed across the Markandeya stream. The construction of the dam was started in 1939 and completed in 1944, at a cost of about Rs. 4,34,000. The reservoir is situated about eleven miles from Bangarpet with a storage capacity of 807 units and an atchkat area of 847 acres. The height of the dam above the foundation is 61 feet and the length is 1,050 feet. This tank has an irrigation canal running to a length of four miles.

The *Kamasamudra tank* is a newly constructed tank across the Vrishabhavathi river, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs. There is an earthen bund protected with size-stone revetment in front. This tank has a capacity of 649 units with an atchkat of 600 acres with a canal running to a length of six miles.

The *Somambudhi Agrahara tank* is a major tank constructed across the Palar river in Kolar taluk. It is on record that this tank was also constructed during the Chola period. In 1903, there was a serious breach at the waste-weir portion. After

this mishap, the waste-weir was reconstructed. This tank has an independent catchment area of 9.9 square miles with a net supply capacity of 1,398 units. The water-spread area is 316 acres. It has an atchkat of 888 acres and the two channels of the tank are 3½ miles in length.

The *Jannaghatta tank* is a major tank constructed across the Palar river, discharging across the Bangalore—Chikballapur—Bangarpet narrow gauge railway line. It has got an independent catchment area of about 10 square miles with a net supply of 409 units facilitating an atchkat of 455 acres.

The *Amani Byrasagara tank* is constructed across the river Kushavathi in Gudibanda taluk and owes its existence to a Paleyagar, Byra Nayaka by name, who lived some 200 years ago. It has a storage capacity of 600 units with an atchkat of 1,200 acres. There are two irrigation channels on the right and left flanks, the right bank channel running to a length of 1½ miles and the left bank channel to a length of 4 miles, feeding the entire atchkat area.

The *Srinivasa Sagara tank* is a major tank constructed across the river North Pennar in Chikballapur taluk. It is said that the Royal Engineers constructed this tank in 1893. Due to inflow of heavy silt, the original storage capacity of 600 units has been reduced to 127 units with an atchkat area of only 367 acres. The Irrigation and Public Health Wing of the Public Works Department have restored the lost storage capacity by raising the tank's weir by two feet and constructing a silt arresting reservoir higher up across the river near Jakkalmadagu at a total cost of Rs. 15½ lakhs. A new balancing tank higher up Srinivasa Sagara across the North Pennar river was completed at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1964-65.

The *Ramasamudra tank* in Chikballapur taluk is a major tank constructed across the Chitravathi river during the latter part of the 18th century. It has got a storage capacity of 1,072 units with an atchkat of 859 acres. There are two irrigation canals feeding the entire atchkat.

The *Amani Bhadranakere* is also a major tank constructed across the river South Pennar in Sidlaghatta taluk with an atchkat of 1,053 acres and a storage capacity of 1,225 units. The tank commands atchkats both in Sidlaghatta taluk of Kolar district and Devanahalli taluk of Bangalore district.

Irrigation pump-sets

Varied appliances are used for baling out water from the irrigation wells. In the old days, the agriculturists of the district were depending only on manual and bullock power for

the purpose. Many agriculturists have now fitted electric pumps, which, in the year 1965-66, numbered 3,611 in the district. Some have recourse to oil engine pumps, but the number of these pumps is small when compared to electric pumps. In 1965-66, such oil engine pumps in use for irrigation purposes were 510 in number. Barring these, the remaining large number of wells in the district are still handled by manual or bullock power. The familiar *picota*, which is a long lever mounted on a central vertical fulcrum, is largely in use in Gauribidanur taluk. There are nearly 3,500 of these in use in this taluk which is noted for sugarcane cultivation. The *picota* lever is suitably weighted at one end and a water bucket is attached to the other end. The weight at the rear-end is heavy enough to be of help to the man to raise the full bucket. In wells of very low lift, the lever is fairly broad, with steps cut on it, along which men can walk up and down. The buckets used in *picotas* have a capacity of about three gallons.

The other variety used in drawing water from the wells is the *kapile* lift, which is specially adapted for bullock power. The bucket, which is used for baling water, is lowered and raised by a pair of bullocks moving up and down a steep ramp, pulling the bucket by means of a rope passing over an elevated pulley. The bucket is made out of leather and is circular in shape with a wide and long leather hose stitched on to the bottom of the bucket. As the bucket enters the water, both the bucket and the hose fill. They are pulled up by two ropes, one tied to the mouth of the bucket and the other to the tail end of the hose in such a manner that the hose bends like a 'U' and the bucket and the hose come up full. These buckets hold from 30 to 50 gallons of water. Persian wheels are also in use in a few places in the district. This method is not different from the usual *kapile* lift. The *kapile* type is adapted to a circular motion of the bullocks on the level along a circular track in which the bucket rope winds and unwinds round a large wooden drum. Though there have been tube wells in urban areas for drinking water supply, there had been none for irrigation purposes. The Third Plan made a beginning in this direction and a financial outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs was made, with a physical target of sinking a hundred bore-wells in the district.

Water-Table.—The water level varies in different parts of the district, the average depth being 25 feet. It is the lowest in parts of Gauribidanur taluk, where water is found in a depth of only 20 feet. In other taluks, the depth varies from 40 to 60 feet.

Soil Conservation

Soil erosion in the district is an acute problem. There is a considerable erosion of soil and loss of moisture through run-off,

owing, mainly, to the peculiar nature of the rainfall and the soil. Heavy erosion had become rampant all over the district. Careful and systematic measures have been devised to reduce the heavy erosion. Under the scheme of soil conservation and reclamation of eroded lands, several measures have been undertaken. Bunds have been erected across the slopes and the growth of grass has been encouraged, to a large extent, wherever possible. The contour bunds constructed on catchment basis, at suitable distances from ridge to valley, not only save soil from erosion, but also conserve moisture received by the soil during the monsoon season. For bunding ten thousand acres and for popularising dry farming in the bunded areas, Rs. 6.56 lakhs were provided under the Third Plan. The Agricultural Officers are giving timely technical advice for terracing and levelling and for practising contour cultivation. Loans are given for reclaiming waste lands. Bulldozer and tractor services have been made available to the cultivators. In order to help reclaim both the waste lands and the lands affected by alkalinity and acidity, a subsidy of Rs. 50 per acre was given. The Development Blocks have also given increased loan amounts for land improvement. Afforestation work is also being carried on in some parts of the district by recourse to community work. The target for reclamation for the year 1966-67 was 400 acres and, out of this, 237 acres were reclaimed. The area that had been bunded upto 1967 was 13,962 acres.

Soil types

The soil of Kolar district is mainly divided into three types, *viz.*, red, clay loam and laterite. Some black-soil patches are seen here and there. The red loam region extends from south to north comprising Chikballapur, major parts of Sidlaghatta, Kolar and Malur and some parts of Bangarpet and Mulbagal taluks. The water-table in this red loam region is between 40 to 50 feet deep. The red loam soil is very easy for cultivation purposes and responds to good manure and other treatments. This soil is particularly suited for growing vegetable crops like potatos, onions, cabbages and radishes.

Gravelly soil: The gravelly soil region is found in parts of Bangarpet, Kolar, Srinivaspur, Gudibanda and Chintamani taluks The water-table in these types of soils is between 50 to 60 feet deep. Groundnut, ragi and pulses are largely grown in these tracts.

Clay loam soil: Clay loam soil is found in the taluks of Gauribidanur, Chikballapur and parts of Sidlaghatta and Bagepalli These soils have good moisture-retentive capacity and allow deep furrowing. This soil is suitable for raising paddy, sugarcane, chillies and tobacco.

Patches of laterite soil are found here and there in Sidlaghatta taluk. The soil-test values for available nutrients in the soils are determined by a variety of factors, such as the type of soil, rainfall, facilities for irrigation, systems of cultivation, manuring and rotation. The soil in Kolar district has a normal soil reaction and here and there tends towards alkalinity, probably due to the development of alkalinity under irrigation.

AGRICULTURE

Principal Crops

The following statement gives acreages under various important crops in the district for the years 1959-60 and 1965-66 :—

Crop		*Acreage* 1959-60	*Acreage* 1965-66
Ragi	..	3,19,339	3,50,490
Paddy	..	44,363	79,200
Jowar	..	16,145	4,954
Bajra	..	975	17,587
Pulses	..	47,740	66,054
Groundnut	..	58,709	89,200
Sugarcane	..	12,444	13,000
Potato	..	6,696	5,000
Tobacco	..	4,297	6,582

For particulars of acreages under different crops and their production for the year 1966-67, please see Table 2 appended at the end of this chapter.

Ragi

Ragi (Eleusine coracana) is the most extensively grown crop in the district. It is the staple foodgrain of the bulk of the population. It is grown both as a dry crop and also under irrigation. The cultivation of irrigated ragi is confined to certain areas, mostly under well irrigation. The ragi crop is raised practically on all kinds of soils. The deep red fertile loam, which forms the predominent type in the district, is the most congenial soil for this crop. On good soils, well manured and helped by a good rainfall, it gives very fair yields, but even with a poor rainfall, it makes a moderate growth giving a fair yield. The crop is very hardy and drought-resisting. Even under unfavourable conditions, the crop maintains its growth. It is remarkably free from fungus or insect attacks. There is not much rotation of crops followed in the case of ragi, which is grown year after year, by and large, in the same field. Where a cultivator's holding is large and a variety of crops could be grown, cultivation of a rough kind of alternate crop is practised.

In almost all the taluks of the district, a practice is in vogue where a mixed or subsidiary crop of *avare* (*Dolichos lablab*) is grown along with ragi. It is said by agriculturists that this interculturing of a leguminous crop neutralises in some degree the evil effects of a succession of ragi crops on the same field.

Ragi is grown in all the eleven taluks of the district. Where rotation is prevalent in the raising of this crop, in the first year the cultivators sow gingelly and jowar for fodder followed by horsegram. *Save* and *baragu* may also be raised in place of horsegram if the former two are not already grown as first crop. In the second year, ragi is grown. This rough rotation is confined only to large holdings. The following figures give the acreage-extent of ragi cultivation in the eleven taluks of the district for the years 1959-60 and 1965-66 :—

Taluk		*Acreage*	
		1959-60	1965-66
Kolar	..	38,150	54,390
Mulbagal	..	35,788	28,000
Chintamani	..	29,550	37,500
Srinivaspur	..	31,496	27,500
Sidlaghatta	..	23,500	26,000
Bagepalli	..	12,532	28,200
Gudibanda	..	8,500	10,500
Gauribidanur	..	29,560	34,200
Chikballapur	..	17,299	26,000
Malur	..	50,000	33,200
Bangarpet	..	43,000	45,000
Total	..	3,19,375	3,50,490

Cultivation methods

In the district, the ragi-sowing season is generally about the middle or early part of July. If there is a paucity of rains, the sowing operations are put off till about the middle of August. The methods of cultivation of ragi adopted in different taluks are well designed to conserve soil-moisture so as to reduce, as far as possible, the risks of crop failure. For example, the practice of ploughing the dry fields immediately after harvest is followed as a rule in areas where the crops are harvested early. By employing this method, not only the soil moisture is conserved, but the soil is left in such a condition as to soak up, without loss, by surface drainage. Where the soil is too hard for the plough, the heavy bladed harrow is used. Ploughing and tilling are repeated several times to obtain a very good tilth before the

actual sowing. The ragi seeds are often sown in rows for facilitating a good inter-culture. A thorough weed removal is secured in order to reduce the drain on the soil-moisture. Often the ragi seeds are sown mixed with manure so that the seedlings obtain a good start. If the soil is loose and blowing, then it is firmed up or slightly compacted after sowing so as to bring up the moisture to the germinating seeds, by driving a herd of sheep over the field. Crust formation on the sprouting seed is broken up and loss of moisture is thus prevented.

As ragi is the main food crop, the ragi fields are manured to the full capacity, which is further supplemented in various ways, such as, by the supply of silt from tanks, penning of sheep and the like. The amount of cattle manure applied may vary from 15 to 20 cart loads per acre, which are further supplemented by another 10 to 15 cart loads of silt or red earth. Cattle manure is applied not only when the soil is being prepared, but also, in certain areas, it is mixed with the seed as already stated and applied in furrows at the sowing time. Artificial manure and oil-cakes are also applied at a later stage. The use of modern fertilisers is hindered by the consideration that in the case of dry land ragi, the rainfall may turn out to be poor and render this costly manuring fruitless. In view of the very low organic matter in the ragi soils and the great need for enhancing it so as to make the soils more receptive and retentive of moisture, the question of growing a green manure crop and ploughing it in has been studied and it has been found that it is possible to grow a sufficient quantity of some green manure crop like sunnhemp or one of the pulse crops, if these can be sown early enough.

High seed-rate

Ragi is sown broadcast or in rows through seed drills or in shallow furrows or may be transplanted. By far the commonest method in the district is to sow the seeds in rows through drills or in shallow furrows. After the sowing is completed, the field is worked with light-bladed harrow which covers the seed. The field is also worked lengthwise and breadthwise by furrow-making drills. The seed rate for ragi is very high. About 20 to 25 lbs. of seeds are sown per acre. This large quantity is used to allow for the unduly large thinning which takes place during interculturing and also to guard against non-germination, owing to lack of moisture in the soil. For the same reason, *avare* and *togari* are also sown thick at the rate of about 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Ragi seed sprouts readily without any dormant period. In fact, grains are sometimes seen to sprout even in the earheads if harvest is delayed and should a heavy rain fall at the time of harvesting. Ragi is also sometimes transplanted. Much of the *hain* season ragi is raised by this method. Seedlings are raised in special nurseries for transplanting.

The main-season ragi grows from the beginning of October and is fully in earheads in about a fortnight thereafter. The earheads mature and become ready for harvest in about forty days from that stage and the actual harvest begins from about the middle of November and may continue upto the middle of December depending upon the variety and the month when the crop had been sown. The ragi crop usually takes about 5 to 5½ months to mature. Harvest is done by means of ordinary sickles and the plants are cut close to the ground so as not to waste any of the straw, which is useful. Ragi remains in the stack for a month or two until the dewy season is over and the weather warms up about the middle of February. By this time, all the mixed crops are also harvested and the threshing begins.

Threshing is done in one of three ways, *viz*., by beating out the grains with sticks, by treading out the grains under the feet of oxen, which are driven in a team round and round over the sheaves spread on the ground, or by working a stone roller over the sheaves. The threshing of ragi is more difficult than that of paddy or jowar as the grains are held much more firmly in the glumes and require pressure. Ragi is preserved in ordinary earthen-ware receptacles like other grains, and to a much larger extent, under ground in large pits excavated in suitable places. Ragi, for food, is ground into flour and then used—cooked either as a pudding or as a porridge. It has been found that the protein of ragi is of the type known as biologically complete as in the case of milk.

The estimated average yield of ragi is about four quintals per acre. During summer, the crop is grown under lift irrigation by which the yields are higher, being about 8 quintals per acre. The usual varieties common in the district are Co-1, K-1, H-22, Aruna, Kaveri and Annapurna.

Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) is also grown in all the taluks of the district. It is the most important crop next to ragi and is mainly grown under tank and well irrigation. When rains fail, *Punaji* or *Barabatta*, *i.e.*, dry cultivation of paddy, is practised under the atchkat of tanks. The paddy strains used in the district are: S-661, S-1092, SR-26-B, CEB-24, S-705, CH-45, CH-2, S-199 and S-317. Nearly 90 per cent of the paddy-growing area is covered with improved strains. In taluks of Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta, CH-45 and CH-2 strains have become popular varieties. In the taluk of Chikballapur and parts of Sidlaghatta and Gauribidanur taluks, S-661, S-1092, SR-26-B and S-317 are the popular strains. **Paddy**

The notable S-661 variety of paddy is grown in a large area of Gauribidanur and Bagepalli taluks. This strain is, however, easily susceptible to a blast disease locally called *Benki-roga*. The strains S-705, S-199 and S-317 are cultivated in Gauribidanur, Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli, Chikballapur, Kolar and Chintamani taluks. The S-1092 and SR-26-B strains are popular in Gauribidanur, Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspur taluks. The H-294 strain, also grouped under the *Dodda Baira* variety, is also grown in several taluks because of its drought-resistence power. The SR-26-B is a new strain of paddy recently introduced in Sidlaghatta, Chintamani and Chikballapur, and these have come up very well and the cultivators have taken to it readily. In the taluks of Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta and Malur, the CH-45 and CH-2 strains, which are short duration varieties, are grown under the atchkats of minor tanks.

Cultivation of dry land paddy is practised particularly in Sidlaghatta taluk. The traditional variety grown under *Punaji* cultivation is known as *Dodda Baira*. The cultivation methods employed in the area are still largely traditional. Under dry cultivation, the land is ploughed twice or thrice till about June. When the field is moist after a rain, the seed grains are sown broadcast or harrowed with the wooden *halube*. However, not much attention is paid during the next two months and then the plants are fed with water by irrigation. After the weeds are removed from the fields by hand, water is let in profusely as in the case of other paddy fields. The *Punaji* paddy is a short-duration crop and comes up well in the *maidan* areas.

Transplantation

The popular method of growing paddy is by transplanting seedlings from a seed-bed. The paddy land is ploughed soon after the last harvest. Water is then let in and the green manure crop is trampled in. The field is ploughed once again. The bunds are trimmed and the puddle is levelled. Into this puddle, seedlings, about 30 to 45 days old, are transplanted in bunches containing from 4 to 15 plants, at intervals of about a span. Water is let in slowly till the yellow of the transplanted seedlings changes into deep green. The field is kept continuously irrigated till about 10 days prior to harvesting, when water letting is stopped. The crop is then harvested and threshed straightaway.

The average yield of paddy in the district, as per district agricultural reports, is about 15 to 20 quintals per acre under the ordinary method.

The following table gives the extent of paddy cultivation in the eleven taluks of the district as in 1959-60 and 1965-66 :—

Taluk			*Acreage* 1959-60	*Acreage* 1965-66
Kolar	..	..	4,200	10,300
Mulbagal	..	..	11,115	12,000
Srinivaspur	..	..	5,700	11,000
Chintamani	..	..	3,656	9,500
Sidlaghatta	..	..	3,500	2,200
Bagepalli	..	..	1,125	4,000
Gudibanda	..	..	2,960	3,000
Gauribidanur	..	..	2,945	9,500
Chikballapur	..	..	1,192	2,500
Malur	..	..	4,500	5,200
Bangarpet	..	..	7,390	10,000
	Total	..	48,283	79,200

Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum) is grown in all the taluks of the district. The total area under this crop in 1965-66 was 13,000 acres. The figures given below indicate the extent of acreage under sugarcane cultivation in the several taluks of the district in 1959-60 and 1965-66 :— **Sugarcane**

Taluk			*Acreage* 1959-60	*Acreage* 1965-66
Kolar	..	..	175	..
Mulbagal	..	..	1,704	..
Srinivaspur	..	..	940	1,700
Chintamani	..	..	160	..
Sidlaghatta	..	..	500	..
Bagepalli	..	..	1,250	..
Gudibanda	..	..	580	1,300
Gauribidanur	..	..	5,890	10,000
Chikballapur	..	..	245	..
Malur	..	..	800	..
Bangarpet	..	..	400	..
	Total	..	12,444	13,000

The planting of sugarcane is generally taken up about the months of January and February and harvesting is done during

the month of December or January. Nearly 90 per cent of the sugarcane-growing area has been brought under improved varieties like CO-419 and HM-320. These strains are popular in Gauribidanur and Srinivaspur taluks, where cane is grown largely for manufacture of jaggery. The Sugarcane Development Scheme organised by the State Agricultural Department has been of immense benefit to increase the sugarcane area under the new varieties. The average yield is 28 tons per acre.

Sugarcane is considered as the most important money crop of the district. It is grown only under the most assured sources of irrigation. Drainage is very important for the crop and the cultivator generally tries to provide it in his own traditional way. He works up his soil with additions of clay or sand consistent with the requirements of a clay loam. The land meant for sugarcane is given a very thorough preparatory tillage and is ploughed several times. It is then worked with the *kunte* and the harrow. Weeds and stubble are gathered and burnt. The clods are broken by using mallets. Farmyard manure is then applied. The sugarcane field is ploughed into ridges and furrows, about 1½ to 2 feet apart, and the cane sets are planted in these furrows, after which the irrigated water is let in. The crop requires constant attention during the first four to six months of its growth. Soon after planting the sets, hand-weeding becomes necessary. As the crop acquires height, the canes are supported by earthing them up. This is done three to four months after planting.

Early research

Sugarcane cultivation and the jaggery industry have received special attention in the district. The whole of Gauribidanur taluk is well-suited for sugarcane production, and out of a total cropped area of 13,000 acres, this taluk alone accounts for 10,000 acres. Research work pertaining to the development of sugarcane and the jaggery industry was started as early as 1897 by the Chemical Section of the Mysore Agricultural Department. Dr. Lehmann, who was then the Agricultural Chemist, wrote a valuable report in 1904-05 wherein he devoted a major portion to his elaborate studies on sugarcane-crushing by various types of mills. He laid particular emphasis on the preservation of the quality of juice after the milling process and also of the manufacture of centrifugal sugar. He published also an informative article on "Improvement of the sugar industry in Mysore" in the Agricultural Journal of India, Vol. II, Part I (1907), which was considered a valuable contribution to the study of this important commercial crop in Mysore. The sugarcane then grown in Kolar district was the *Pattapatti* or the striped variety, about which Dr. Lehmann noted that it was of an excellent quality containing 16 to 19 per cent of cane sugar and about half per cent of glucose.

The sugarcane crop matures in about 10 to 16 months depending on the variety used. In the taluks of Sidlaghatta, Bangarpet, Mulbagal and Gauribidanur, there were, in old days, several establishments for manufacture of the local white sugar by recourse to a method which was comparable to the West Indies method of manufacturing "claying sugar". With the availability of refined and cheaper sugar, these traditional manufacturing units went out of business. The famous Kolar *Boora* sugar is not now seen in the market. However, the jaggery industry pursued as a cottage industry is still thriving in Gauribidanur, Mulbagal and other taluks. Recently, a co-operative sugar factory has been established at Gauribidanur (*See* Chapter V).

The total area which came under the sugarcane development scheme in 1966-67 was 6,400 acres. A total expenditure of Rs. 20,906 was incurred during 1966-67 for sugarcane development. Altogether, 11 demonstration plots for manurial development and 22 plots for weed control were conducted by the officers of the Agricultural Department.

Groundnut

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is a popular oil-seed grown in all the taluks of the district in a total area of about 89,200 acres, out of which, Gauribidanur, Chintamani and Bagepalli account for 55,500 acres. The following statement indicates the talukwise extents of acreages under groundnut as per figures supplied by the District Statistical Office for the years 1959-60 and 1965-66 :—

Taluk	*Acreage* 1959-60	*Acreage* 1965-66
Kolar	800	1,100
Mulbagal	15,694	11,500
Srinivaspur	2,300	6,800
Chintamani	5,100	22,500
Sidlaghatta	420	..
Bagepalli	14,010	18,500
Gudibanda . ..	490	4,500
Gauribidanur	9,915	14,500
Chikballapur	1,780	3,000
Malur	2,210	800
Bangarpet	5,990	6,000
Total ..	58,709	89,200

The cultivation of groundnut in the district is conducted principally as a dry-land crop. In the taluk of Gauribidanur and its neighbourhood, it is also grown as a wet crop under semi-irrigated conditions. The crop is cultivated generally in the better class soils, the light red and ashy coloured loams inclined to be sandy. Even stiffer loams tend to foster the growth of groundnut. At present, the crop is grown largely as the main crop of the year, but earlier maturing varieties called the Spanish and Small Japan have also been introduced. The usual variety takes about five months to mature and bears thin long pods with three or four seeds in the pod. The land receives a good initial tillage in the early monsoon rains. Sowing is done in May for the early maturing variety and in July for the long season crop. Seeds are sown in plough furrows, about one foot apart and about 4 inches in the rows. After the plants come up, the rows are worked with a *kunte*. After a period of 3½ to 5½ months, the leaves become yellowish and begin to dry.

New varieties like HG-7, Spanish and HG-10 have been introduced under the oil-seed extension scheme. The area under the new varieties is increasing. The yields vary from variety to variety. The later maturing types yield more than the early varieties. While early varieties yield about 500 lbs. per acre, the later maturing varieties about 800 lbs. The semi-irrigated crops yield twice or thrice these quantities.

For oil-seeds development in the district, a financial outlay of Rs. 0.63 lakh was made under the Third Plan. The target under the Oil-seeds Development Scheme for 1966-67 was to bring 14,350 acres under oil-seeds. But the achievement far exceeded the target. The acreage under oil-seeds development came to 37,497 acres in the district. Six demonstrations were held during 1966-67. It is estimated that about 5 per cent increased yield was obtained. The expenditure incurred under this scheme for the year 1966-67 was Rs. 7,539.

Bajra

Bajra or *Sajje* (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) is grown in most of the taluks. The gravelly soils found in the district are well-suited for this crop. The total acreage under this crop was 17,587 during 1965-66. It is raised as a dry land crop; it is sown both pure and also mixed—generally with ragi. The varieties differ in size, colour of the earheads and in the presence or absence of awns. The grain is eaten in the same way as rice.

Pulses

According to a statement prepared by the District Statistical Office showing the areas under principal crops, a total acreage of 66,054 is shown under pulses in 1965-66. Among pulses, horse-gram (*Hurali* in Kannada) is the main crop, having a total

acreage of 29,032 in 1965-66. All the taluks, except Mulbagal, grow horsegram. Among them, the taluk of Gauribidanur occupies the pride of place with a total of 7,300 acres under horsegram during 1965-66.

Generally, horsegram is grown either as the main crop of the year or along with ragi, jowar or gingelly. This pulse is grown as an *akkadi* crop in ragi-growing fields. Wherever suitable conditions are not found for sowing of ragi, horsegram is produced as a dry crop. Most of the surplus land of the cultivator, which he cannot prepare sufficiently well in time for the ragi crop, is also put under horsegram. When the monsoon rains fail, the land is then sown for raising horsegram. The sowing, which is done generally by broadcasting, takes place in the months of September and October. The crop becomes ready for harvest in about three and a half months. Threshing is done under the stone-roller. About two quintals per acre are the normal yield in the district. Horsegram is the poor man's food and is eaten boiled or fried. It is also given as food to horses. Among the other varieties of pulses, blackgram (*Uddu*) and greengram (*Hesaru*) are grown in all the taluks.

Potato

Among vegetable crops, potato is grown widely in Malur, Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur taluks. The total acreage in all the taluks in the year 1965-66 was 5,000, of which Chikballapur alone accounted for 3,000 acres. Gudibanda was the next with 500 acres. The Simla variety was usually grown in the district. Of late, the Rangoon variety has become popular as it was found to be better than the Simla variety. Between 300 and 400 maunds per acre is the usual yield in the district. Potato, being an important vegetable crop in the district, the agricultural researchers conducted trials in the cultivation of the Holland variety, particularly in Chikballapur and Kolar taluks. The experiments have yielded good results. It has been shown that nearly 800 maunds per acre can be grown if the Holland variety is used.

The cultivators in the Chikballapur and Kolar taluks have been greatly benefited by these new experiments. There is a great and persistent demand for seeds of the Holland variety and efforts have been made by the Agricultural Department to fulfil these needs. With a view to further improving and helping potato cultivation in the State, a financial allocation of Rs. 3.06 lakhs was made under the Third Five-Year Plan for research work on this crop. The other important garden crops grown in the district include chillies, onions and cashew. The acreage of

four of the garden crops as in 1965-66 are given below :—

Taluk		*Chillies*	*Onions*	*Cashew-nuts*	*Betel nuts*
Kolar	..	132	330	7	..
Mulbagal	..	28	58	24	..
Srinivaspur	..	300	40	218	82
Chintamani	..	115	40	316	..
Sidlaghatta	..	280	600	54	2
Bagepalli	..	900	65	4	..
Gudibanda	..	123	8	..	..
Gauribidanur	..	1,795	101	..	145
Chikballapur	..	250	1,022	..	3
Malur	..	335	160	8	17
Bangarpet	..	256	26	8	6
Total	..	4,514	2,450	639	255

Mulberry, which is a very important commercial crop, is grown in Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Kolar and Chintamani taluks. The total area under this crop was 16,200 acres in 1965-66 (*See* also Chapter V under Sericulture).

About 6,500 acres were under tobacco cultivation in the district in 1965-66. Improved seeds of tobacco were distributed to the farmers to whom guidance was also given on better methods of cultivation of this crop, under the Second Five-Year Plan. In order to bring 1,000 additional acres under tobacco cultivation and to start a demonstration centre in the district, a sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh was allocated under the Third Five-Year Plan.

Scientific agriculture

It has been a common saying in India that agriculture is not a paying proposition. This belief has undergone a change in recent years by the progressive adoption of scientific methods of agriculture, to a large extent, encouraged especially under intensive schemes to grow more out of the land. At one time the cultivator was satisfied with what he grew by the old methods, because the produce was then sufficient for his needs. But with the fast growth of population and the changed socio-economic conditions, it became imperative to pay particular attention to agriculture for more production. Various incentives were given to the cultivators so as to make them conscious of the great need to follow improved methods

Agricultural implements

Both indigenous and improved implements are being used in the district. The indigenous implements are the wooden plough

(Marada Negilu), *Koorige* (Seed drill) and *Heggunte*. Among the improved implements, the K.M. Plough and the K.M. Cultivator are popular in the dry tracts. In the tank irrigated wet lands, Eureka and Gurjar ploughs are quite common. Of late, the paddy puddler and weeder are in use in wet lands and these are becoming popular. The twelve-tined seed drill is being replaced by the six-tined drill. In the paddy fields, new hand-weeders are being introduced for the work of removing the weeds. Improved implements are issued to the cultivators on 50 per cent subsidy and demonstrations held on their use. For the tractor and bulldozer organisation and for supply of new tractors and implements on a hire purchase basis, Rs. 4.14 lakhs were allocated for the district under the Third Plan. It is a common feature in the district that the well-to-do agriculturists are coming forward to mechanise their farming methods. During 1965-66, 85 tractors were working in the various taluks of the district.

Manures and Fertilisers

Compost and farmyard manure are the easily available organic manures and are in ordinary use. The compost is prepared both in rural and urban areas. A system of subsidy is in vogue to encourage cultivators to purchase and transport compost from the various local self-governing bodies. Green manure application is widely practised in wet cultivation. It is also applied in garden crop cultivation. The District Agricultural Organisation is doing intensive propaganda to popularise the planting of green manure plants, such as *Honge* and Glyricidia sesbania. Green manure crops like sunnhemp are grown as *akkadi* (*i.e.*, mixed crop), to obtain seeds for the next season. In order to help exploitation of rural and urban wastes, utilisation of bones and supply of green manure seeds, a financial outlay of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was made for the district under the Third Five-Year Plan. A total quantity of 25,720 tons of green manures was estimated to have been produced during 1966-67 and 1,02,625 tons of urban and rural compost were prepared and distributed during the same period in the whole district.

Use of inorganic manures is also increasing and all the popular chemical fertilisers are being used in the district. Intensive experimentation has been conducted in the use of new inorganic manures like Ammonium Sulphate, Nitrate. Urea, Super-phosphate and Ammonium Nitrate. There is a great demand for Ammonium Sulphate, Urea and Super-phosphate in all the taluks. The cultivators have become increasingly aware of the benefits, and the demand put forth for speedy and timely supply of modern fertilisers is exceeding the supply. In the year 1966-67, a total quantity of 16,776 tons of chemical fertilisers was distributed to cultivators, nitrogenous fertilisers alone accounting for 11,360 tons. A statement indicating the quantities of chemical fertilisers

distributed from 1959-60 to 1966-67 and the approximate total costs of the same is appended at the end of the chapter.

Seed multiplication

Three Seed Farms are located in the district. They are: Burudagunte Seed Farm in Chintamani taluk, Varadahalli Seed Farm in Chikballapur taluk and Chikadasarahalli Seed Farm in Sidlaghatta taluk. All of them were started in 1958. The Burudagunte Seed Farm is situated 22 miles north of Chintamani town. The taluks which are in the jurisdiction of this Seed Farm are Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Kolar. A total area of 52.07 acres has been set apart for seed multiplication work in this Farm. The Varadahalli Seed Farm is situated four miles from Chikballapur on the Chikballapur-Sidlaghatta road. This Farm is serving Chikballapur, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda taluks. A total area of 50 acres has been reserved for seed multiplication work in this Farm. The Chikadasarahalli Seed Farm is four miles south of Sidlaghatta. This Farm is serving Sidlaghatta and Bagepalli taluks. It has an area of 25 acres. These Farms multiply the nucleus seeds for distribution to registered seed-growers. The following statement indicates the extent of distribution of such seeds during the year 1965-66 :—

Variety		*Distribution in Quintals*
Paddy	..	245
Ragi	..	140
Groundnut	..	23
Sesbania	..	6
Castor	..	1.33

Pests and diseases

Among dry land crops, ragi is not infested by too many pests or diseases and the crop has earned the name as one of the hardiest of crops. When compared to other staple crops, ragi is remarkably less subject to infestations. The 'flea beetle' is one of the pests which is quite common in the ragi-growing areas. This insect is identified as dark in colour and quickly flies off when disturbed. The beetle sucks the milk of the grain and thereby causes the wilt of the plants. Usually, June and July are the months when the plant is infested by this pest. The treatment recommended in this case is hexidol spraying, some 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

The shoot-borer or the leaf-webber is another insect which attacks the stem and thereby causes a slow death of the plant. The shoot-borer lodges itself inside the stem, just in the same way as it does for the paddy plant. After the pest attacks the plant, the foliage withers. If the stem is cut, the borer can be seen. The usual treatment for this is spraying of any one of the known insecticides.

The main ragi season infestation is by the hairy caterpillar. The caterpillar lodges itself on the plant and eats away the leaves making the plant to wilt. The shoots are also affected. For the *Kharif* ragi, attack by hairy caterpillars is common. They feed on leaves and shoots. Usually, insecticides are sprayed and the pest is controlled.

Among known diseases, the 'ragi blast' is particularly troublesome during the period from June to September. Similar to paddy blast, the disease affects the healthiness of the plant and makes it wither. The affected plants are treated with Bordeaux mixture.

Paddy pests

The paddy crop in the district raised under tank irrigation is vulnerable to attacks of case worm, stem-borer and blast. The case worm insect is common in all paddy tracts and attacks the transplanted paddy plants. The older plants are not usually infested. The case worm adult is a small-sized moth with white wings. The larva constructs a case out of cut blades and lives within attacking distance from the plant. It protrudes its head out of the case and feeds on the tissue of leaves. The presence of white streaks on leaves and cases attached to plants is a sure indication of the prevalence of the insect. There are traditional methods to prevent the spread of this attack. Flooding the affected field with water with a thin film of kerosene oil and dislodging the cases by passing a rope or pole across the field controls the pest.

The stem-borer moth is a medium-sized insect which bores into the stem and causes 'dead heart' in young transplanted plants. Occasionally, seedlings in the nursery are also bored. The presence of 'dead hearts' and chaffy earheads indicates the prevalence of the pest in the area. Various control measures are adopted to put down the pest. Commercial insecticides are used to dip the seedlings prior to transplanting. Spraying of insecticides is also done a fortnight after transplanting.

The worst disease affecting the paddy crop is the blast locally known as *Benki-roga*. It is a fungus disease often caused by excessive application of nitrogenous fertilisers, late planting, infection of the previous crop and humid cloudy weather. This disease spreads rapidly through wind and rain. The infected straw and chaff also convey the disease to a great distance. The common method of treatment employed to arrest the growth of this disease is to plough the field immediately after the harvest and to treat the seed with organo-mercurial fungicides.

Other pests and diseases, which are common in the district, are . Ephilona beetle on potatoes, Thrips on onions, Caterpillars

on groundnuts and Aphids on tobacco. The plant protection staff stationed in various taluks and the village level workers help in controlling these pests and diseases. A financial outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs had been made under the Third Five-Year Plan for plant protection work in the district. A sum of Rs. 1,33,000 was provided during the year 1966-67 for the purchase of chemicals which were distributed to the cultivators on 50 per cent subsidy basis through the Taluk Development Boards.

Agricultural propaganda

Efforts have been made by sustained propaganda and demonstrations to inculcate in the minds of the cultivators the great need to follow the modern methods of agriculture. Since agricultural extension work is now entrusted to the various Development Blocks, the Agricultural Extension Officers attend to this aspect of work and also give training to selected farmers in the improved practices of agriculture. Two district-level training camps were held in June 1966 and October 1966 to prepare the cultivators in the intensification programme. Similarly, block-level, circle and village-level programmes were also conducted during 1966, both during *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons. Young Farmers' Clubs have been started in all the 15 block areas. Enlightened young farmers have joined themselves in an endeavour to advance the interests of agricultural extension. The 11 Taluk Development Boards render assistance to these clubs, through which the message of scientific agriculture is permeated in the rural areas. The Information Wing of the State Agricultural Department is also disseminating useful knowledge on agricultural practices, by various means. The Social Education Section of the Development Blocks also co-operates in the intensification programme.

With the object of applying co-operative principles to pursuits of agriculture, four farming societies were formed in the district in 1960. Their number had increased to 11 in 1965-66. Particulars of these societies and other co-operative institutions which help the agriculturists are given in Chapter VI.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

The main objective of the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme is to canalise all available resources and efforts to step up the yield per acre of the principal crops. Recent advances in scientific agriculture and the results of research work available from many sources, particularly from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, also serve as guide-lines in the execution of the intensive programmes to step up agricultural production. All the major crops grown in the district are usually selected for this purpose and increased production is aimed at by the process of selectivity, taking the help of selected progressive farmers. The farmers so selected are then given special training in the methods of intensified production of the crops in view

and it is through them that improved cultivation practices are spread. High-yielding varieties like Taichung-65, ADT-27 (paddy), hybrid maize and hybrid jowar, which are all capable of yielding cent per cent higher yields than the traditional varieties, are also introduced and popularised on a large scale. The methods adopted to intensify agricultural production serve effectively to give a new orientation to farming practices and help to bring about a break-through. The programme envisages a quick implementation, without undue delays.

The Kolar district, where the imperative need to get more out of the arable land had been for long keenly felt, was selected for the starting of the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme during 1966-67. A special staff consisting of a Project Officer of the status of a Senior Class I Officer, assisted by two subject-matter specialists, ten additional Agricultural Extension Officers, 50 gram-sevaks and the necessary office staff was sanctioned by the Government. This staff worked from 1st April 1966 to 15th February 1967. From the latter date, the set-up of the Agricultural Department was reorganised and the Project Officer of the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme became the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the district. The two subject matter specialists working under the Project Officer were designated as Gazetted Assistants. Another Gazetted Assistant was also appointed bringing the number to three, one for seed development, one for manure development and the third for plant protection. The district was divided into two separate sub-divisions, with headquarters at Mulbagal and Chikballapur, under the control of Assistant Directors of Agriculture.

All the eleven taluks of the district have been covered by the Community Development Programme and there are, at present, 15 development blocks. Each block is headed by a Block Development Officer assisted by an Agricultural Extension Officer and ten gram-sevaks. All the work connected with the intensified agricultural programme is put through the block agency.

Seasonal factors

The implementation of the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme to step up food production depends largely on seasonal factors also. The augury was good and the favourable seasonal conditions during 1966-67 encouraged those in charge of this task. At the time when the programme was launched, the south-west monsoon commenced a little earlier than expected. These timely wide-spread showers in 1966 helped the launching of the new scheme. These good rains enabled the cultivators of the district to take up sowings of *Kharif* crops in time. But subsequently, in July of the same year (1966), the rains were scanty. But from August 1966 to November 1966, good rains were received throughout the district. All the available irrigation sources like

tanks and wells got copious supplies of water. From the point of view of agricultural meteorology, the year 1966 made a history with about 65 inches of rain as against the average of about 28 inches. In general, the seasonal conditions that prevailed during 1966 could be considered as highly favourable. The crops in general (except the ragi crop), and the high-yielding crops in particular, were richly benefited by these rains. The yields obtained in respect of most of the crops, both rainfed and irrigated, were above normal during the year. But the ragi crop suffered severely due to excessive rains. Vast areas of ragi were subject to complex diseases. Apart from this, the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme bore rich fruit and gave ample benefits.

High-yielding variety programme

This programme was launched for the first time in the *Kharif* season of 1966-67. Principally, three crops, *viz.*, hybrid maize, hybrid jowar and Taichung-65 paddy were selected for the purpose. During the period, the rainfall position in the district, as already stated, was entirely satisfactory. The available irrigation sources like tanks and wells were also made use of fully. The service co-operative societies spread all over the district took a leading part in the implementation of the programme by undertaking the task of distributing improved seeds to the cultivators. The improved seeds chosen were Taichung-65, Taichung native-1 and the ADT-27, which were known to give good yields. These various improved seeds were procured in time by the service co-operatives and promptly distributed. So also hybrid maize and jowar seeds were obtained from processing centres and stocked by the Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Societies and distributed to the circle societies. By such efficient process, the whole district was covered by this scheme.

Taichung-65 Paddy :—The Taichung-65 paddy is a high-yielding cosmopolitan variety of paddy imported from Taiwan. This specialised strain is highly responsive to doses of fertilisers. The duration of this crop is about 140 to 145 days. The Taichung-65 paddy seeds come up very well in the monsoon as well as summer seasons. It can be sown as a mid-season crop also. It is observed that the paddy plant of this variety grows to a height of three feet. At some places, where a very heavy dose of manure was applied, the plant was seen to grow to a height of even five feet. Experiments conducted in the rice research stations have proved that the seed rate per acre of this strain is 30 kilograms. It is generally sown in lines of two inches apart. The seedlings, when 20 days old, are transplanted.

Hybrid Maize :—The variety selected for hybrid maize sowings is called Deccan hybrid. This particular variety responds

favourably to all types of soils and is known to give ample yields. Generally, six kilograms of hybrid maize are sown in an acre.

Hybrid Jowar:—The familiar CGH-1 variety was selected to achieve maximum production in jowar. This high-yielding strain has helped considerably to step up production.

The cultivators were given timely guidance in the execution of this important high-yielding variety programme in the district. The following statement indicates the targets and achievements and the average additional yield per acre obtained during the year 1966-67:—

Crop		*Target (acres)*	*Achievement (acres)*	*Average additional yield per acre*
Hybrid Maize	..	6,350	2,144	20 quintals
Hybrid Jowar	..	1,900	360	5 quintals
Taichung—65 Paddy	..	5,420	3,740	6½ quintals

Farm Plans

The intensification programme became the spearhead of the agricultural activities of the district, starting from the year 1966. The primary task was the preparation of farm plans so as to assess the potentialities of growing more foodgrains. The results achieved in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Mandya district served as a guideline to go ahead with the programme in the Kolar area also. In formulating the farm plans, various factors concerning the particular areas were taken into consideration and the targets to be achieved were indicated. These are called "simple farm plans" as distinguished from the detailed farm plan adopted in the Mandya area. In the Kolar district, it was intended to prepare 45,000 individual farm production plans. By the end of June 1967, 38,000 farm plans were ready. The target and achievement acreages of the crops selected for intensification, other than those included in the high-yielding variety programme, are shown below:—

Crops selected		*Target* (acres)	*Achievement* (acres)
Dry-land Ragi	..	1,06,562	65,020
Irrigated Ragi	..	..	6,077
Paddy	..	20,526	20,000
Groundnut	..	20,562	11,892
Sugarcane	..	..	12,360

Demonstrations

To popularise the methods of intensification of agriculture, holding of demonstrations, wherever feasible, becomes imperative. Purposeful demonstrations were held in the several areas of the district, so as to instil in the minds of the cultivators the possibilities of growing more out of the land and to prove that increased yields could be obtained by following scientific methods of agriculture. In respect of Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, three selected crops, *viz.*, dry-land ragi, irrigated ragi and paddy were chosen for the purpose of holding the demonstrations. During 1966-67, 177 demonstrations were held in respect of dry-land ragi, 98 in respect of irrigated ragi and 158 in respect of paddy.

Loans

In order to achieve the maximum benefit from the programme, liberal loans were given throughout the district, to those cultivators who readily came forward to grow more food. The monetary help was extended to both members of co-operative societies and non-members. As per statistics furnished by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kolar, a total sum of Rs. 35,75,000 was distributed by way of loans to members and a sum of Rs. one lakh to non-members. This financial help was intended to assist the agriculturists in adopting improved agricultural practices.

Highest yields

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme evoked a positive response from the cultivating public, as they saw to their satisfaction better yields from the soils. The highest yields obtained at the block levels, during 1966-67, are shown below :—

Block	*Crop*	*Yield obtained per acre (quintals)*
Kolar and Vemagal	Paddy	27
	Ragi	10
Bagepalli	Paddy	0.75 per gunta
Gauribidanur and Vatadahosahalli.	Paddy	34
Chikballapur	Paddy	32
	Ragi	23
Sidlaghatta	Ragi	0.26 per gunta
Chintamani	Paddy	30
	Ragi	15
Malur	Paddy	33
	Ragi	9
Mulbagal	Paddy	20
	Ragi	10
Srinivaspur	Paddy	22
	Ragi	9
Bangarpet and Bethamangala	Paddy	22
	Ragi	..

Improved seeds

In an earnest endeavour to make the Intensive Agricultural Scheme a major success, large quantities of improved seeds of all the crops included in the Intensive Agricultural Area and High-yielding Varieties Programmes were made available. In respect of paddy, seeds of the popular strains, *viz.*, S-661, S-1092, SR-26-B, S-317, S-705 and S-749 were distributed. As regards ragi, H-22, Aruna, Annapurna and Cauvery varieties were made available. Seeds of the most popular varieties of groundnut, *viz.*, HG-8, HG-10, TMW-2 and Spanish were given on a large scale. In selected areas, rosy castor seeds were given.

The year 1965-66 had been a very bad year for agricultural pursuits on account of drought. The production of foodgrains was at a very low ebb and the employment opportunities for agricultural labour were poor. The market rates of various foodgrains had reached their climax during the sowing season of the year 1966-67. Later, due to abundant showers, the rates showed a downward trend, particularly during the harvest season and the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme carried out during the year gave a rich dividend. Taking advantage of the favourable seasonal conditions, the targets fixed were high and the achievements were quite profitable.

Extension agency

The Agricultural Extension Agency to which the intensification work is entrusted is guided by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, who has the assistance of all the Block Officers. The extension activities are carried out by having mass as well as individual contacts with the cultivators. Mass contacts with the cultivators are made during the training camps, *jatras* and festivals, field days, seminars, meetings and the like. Individual contacts are made while preparing farm plans and during field visits. Particulars of some of the extension activities carried out during 1966-67 are given below :—

Type of activity		*Number*
Publicity and propaganda meetings	..	4,500
Composite demonstrations	..	900
Fertiliser demonstrations	..	220
Indian Council of Agricultural Research demonstrations	..	45
Agricultural exhibitions	..	14
Training camps	..	2

These efforts under the intensification programme gave a spurt to increased agricultural production. Encouraged by these steps, more cultivators came forward to sink irrigation wells and

to instal pumpsets to augment water supply. The cultivation of hybrid maize, hybrid jowar and Taichung-65 paddy varieties has become very popular with the cultivators of the district, so much so that the hybrid varieties are tending to replace the traditional crops like ragi to a certain extent. It is observed that people are also trying to change their food habits in that some of those who were using ragi as their staple food, are now consuming hybrid maize. Wherever dry cultivation is predominant, the cultivators are coming forward to take up soil conservation methods in earnest. The timely application of modern fertilisers is becoming very popular. There is an increasing awareness among the cultivators that the crops have to be properly protected against pests and diseases. The plant protection work is being intensified throughout the area.

Special Long-term Programme

Especially the eastern districts of Mysore State from Kolar to Gulbarga are affected by chronic scarcity conditions. It has been said that in these districts a cycle of five years consists of one year of normal harvest, one year of good harvest, two years of scarcity and a year of famine or near famine. The traditional pattern of Governmental assistance has been one of offering doles and providing employment to the population in the construction of scarcity works. These measures, however, gave some temporary relief, but did not help to solve the basic problems.

Therefore, a great need was felt for undertaking measures which would, in course of time, prevent conditions of scarcity from arising. It has been recognised that in spite of certain natural factors, which are adverse to the development of such areas, an adequate number of positive and helpful factors have to be created and that the backward areas offer a good deal of potential for development, once their initial disadvantage is overcome. It has been estimated that as many as 74 taluks in general out of the 173 taluks in the State, covering about 45 per cent of the land area and 41 per cent of the population in 13 out of 19 districts in the State, are affected by scarcity conditions periodically. According to a revised list published in 1967 (*vide* 'Special Long-Term Programme for the Development of Backward areas of the State'), scarcity-affected areas in the Kolar district are the following :

Bagepalli, Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda and Chikballapur taluks and parts of the Kolar taluk.

Integrated measures

In 1963, the State Government appointed a Special Officer to draw up a perspective plan after an elaborate study of the needs and assessment of potentialities of such areas in the State, and a special and integrated long-term programme covering

several fields of development was drawn up and is being implemented. Lack of water being the major problem of these areas, emphasis has been laid on the creation of new water resources and greater utilisation of the existing ones. Minor irrigation schemes for these areas include surface irrigation wells and pumpsets, lift irrigation, bore-wells and tanks, while the schemes for land improvement include afforestation, contour-bunding and tractor and bulldozer services. Cattle development, poultry, piggery, sheep-breeding, fisheries, sericulture, horticulture, agro-industries, marketing, etc., have also found an important place in the programme. It has been estimated that it may take 25 to 30 years to carry out the entire programme at a total cost of about Rs. 280 crores, out of which a sum of Rs. 18.18 crores has been allocated for the Kolar district.

Horticulture

Crops of fruits comprising mangoes, citrus fruits and grapes are grown in almost all the taluks in the district. Large areas in Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks produce mangoes which are indigenously called *Rasapuri, Badami* and *Malgoba*. The mango crop is raised in summer months and exported to railheads from where they are transported to big cities like Bangalore and Madras. The following table gives the acreages of the principal fruit crops in the district as in 1965-66 :—

Taluk		*Mangoes*	*Citrus*	*Grapes*
Kolar	..	915	12	32
Mulbagal	..	912	..	..
Srinivaspur	..	4,703	15	2
Chintamani	..	1,356	20	4
Sidlaghatta	..	68	24	35
Bagepalli	..	167	..	..
Gudibanda	..	86	..	..
Gauribidanur	..	384	59	3
Chikballapur	..	220	15	32
Malur	..	217	42	75
Bangarpet	..	396	60	25
Total	..	9,424	245	208

In order to supply 1,70,000 fruit plants, rejuvenate 750 acres and bring 500 more acres under orchards and thereby help the development of fruit production in the district, a sum of Rs. 1.87 lakhs was allocated under the Third Five-Year Plan. For a State-level scheme for conducting fruit research work with

its main centre in this district, a financial outlay of Rs 2.39 lakhs was also made under the Third Plan. Growing of vegetables, which can contribute in a large measure as a protective food, is also being encouraged and, for this purpose, Rs. 0.30 lakh had been set apart in the district under the same Plan.

Famines and floods

In the closing years of the eighteenth century, the area in which the present revenue district of Kolar is situated, suffered from a dreadful famine, preceded by bloody wars with the Marathas, who ravaged the countryside. Again, during the invasion of Lord Cornwallis, many died of starvation. In the 19th century, periods of scarcity occurred now and then, particularly in 1824, 1831 and 1833. The decade following 1851 was one of misery as scarcity conditions followed year after year. The great famine of 1875-76 and 1876-77 proved most calamitous. Till the month of March 1877, the situation in the district did not improve. The area suffered enormously. Thousands of starving people were being fed from relief kitchens. Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy, visited the State and appointed Sir Charles Elliot as the Famine Commissioner with a large staff for organising relief. The foodgrain prices had shot up to an unprecedented extent. About 20 years later, in 1899, rainfall again was very scanty and the expected north-east monsoon did not materialise The rains of September and October 1899 were far less than the average.

During the 20th century also, scarcity conditions from failure of rains have continued to arise now and then. The 'heavy rains' which fell in 1903-1904 damaged the crops throughout the district. The north-east monsoon, which was eagerly expected during 1904-1905, failed, throwing the agriculturists into despair. The year 1908-1909 was also a bad one. The south-west monsoon of 1923 was scanty in Kolar district and the north-east monsoon of that year also completely failed. In contrast to this situation, the south-west monsoon of 1924 was plentiful, damaging the dry crops. From then on, the district has periodically suffered from partial failure of rains, poor production and consequent distress. After the advent of freedom, relief measures have been augmented and the successive Plans have created varied avenues and opportunities for fruitful economic endeavours as the result of which now less suffering is caused by scarcity conditions. When such conditions arise, recovery of the land revenue due from the cultivators is suspended and liberal remissions of revenue are sanctioned and prompt and adequate relief measures are organised. The year 1966 was a good one, when there was an abnormally heavy rainfall in the district, but during 1967 the rains failed again, causing anxiety and inadequate production. The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme had a setback during the year 1967.

Relief measures

Famine, in the sense given to it in the Mysore Famine Code, has not been declared in any area of the district during the last 45 years. As the district is vulnerable to periodic scarcity conditions, the Government have had perforce to open grain depots, wherever possible, and distributed imported foodgrains through fair price shops. During the periods of distress, the Government have carried out several relief works such as restoration of tanks, sinking of wells and laying of roads to give timely employment to the needy. During such periods, all State Forests were thrown open for grazing purposes. The Taluk Development Boards and the Village Panchayats also initiate helpful measures in providing employment to the people.

As there are no large and perennial rivers in the district, floods of a serious nature do not occur. But when excessive and abnormal rains occur once in many years, the streams and rivers in the district would swell considerably and some tanks may breach. In living memory, during 1903, abnormal rains fell in all parts of the district causing heavy damage to crops and tank breaches occurred. In that year, the Ramasagara tank bund suffered a serious damage, so also the Somambudhi Agrahara tank. Barring this, heavy floods have not ravaged the area.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As in other districts of the State, agriculture in Kolar district also depends to a large extent on available livestock. A cultivator keeps as a rule a pair of bullocks, a few cows and a couple of buffaloes and in addition, he may have some sheep, goats and poultry. From time immemorial, a cultivator's social status in the rural area has been judged by the number of cattle he possesses. Most of the agricultural work like ploughing, drawing water from the wells, threshing the grains and carrying the produce from place to place is done by cattle.

Cattle Census

Reliable figures of livestock population prior to 1911 are not available In the Kolar District Handbook published by the Mysore Government in the year 1914, the livestock population figures of 1911 have been given on the basis of a census taken along with the general census. Those figures as pertaining to 1911 are as follows: cattle 5,67,046 (including buffaloes), sheep 5,15,879, goats 2,70,419 and asses 12,889.

According to the livestock census taken in 1961, there were 1,639 breeding bulls, 1,66,713 working bullocks, 8,442 bulls and bullocks over three years of age not in use for breeding or work, 50,525 breeding cows in milk and 86,851 dry cows, 57,378 cows over the age of three years put to work and 10,403 cows over the

age of three years not put to use. The total number of females in the category of cattle over the age of three years was 2,32,156. The total cattle population according to the 1961 Census was 5,57,357 (2,52,681 males and 3,04,676 females).

The livestock census of 1961 gives details of the buffalo strength in the district. In that year, there were 1,23,700 buffaloes, of which 23,040 were males and 1,00,660 females. The number of female buffaloes has increased due to the greater demand for milk and milk products and also to the better economic condition of the cultivators.

Livestock census, 1966 :—According to the livestock census taken in 1966, Kolar district had 5,13,277 cattle, 1,20,306 buffaloes, 5,26,024 sheep, 2,13,876 goats, 3,128 horses and ponies, 5,774 donkeys, 28 mules, 30,049 pigs and 7,15,136 poultry. In all, there were 6,33,583 bovines and 14,12,462 livestock including bovines. (*See* also Appendix).

Development of cattle

The development of cattle and buffaloes is very essential not only from the point of view of better agriculture but also in the interests of the farmers and the general public. The Hallikar breed of cattle is a particular popular variety which is bred in this district. Cross-breeds from the Hallikar and Hagalvadi family groups are also found in several areas of the district.

In order to upgrade the local breed of the district, 38 standard stud bulls of Hallikar breed had been distributed under a Free Bull Scheme during the First and Second Five Year Plans. In addition, 36 bulls were given on subvention basis by the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks in the district. Three centres and four sub-centres for artificial insemination work were also opened, besides establishing five new veterinary dispensaries during the Second Plan. For increasing the milk yield, 100 calves of the Murrah breed and 189 cows of the Haryana breed were distributed after collecting only the transit charges. In 1960-61, a Key Village Block with six units, costing Rs. 71,000, was opened in the Chintamani taluk for taking up the work of improving the cattle breed in an intensive form. For starting four new rural veterinary dispensaries and upgrading three such institutions, an outlay of Rs. 62,000 was made under the Third Plan, which also provided Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the work connected with the improvement of cattle breed. The breeders are also given a subsidy of Rs. 5 per month for each calf born out of insemination in the Key Village Area.

Cattle Fairs

Cattle fairs, which serve a useful purpose, have not declined in importance and they are held annually in Kolar, Varanasi and Vokkaleri in Kolar taluk, Mushtur, Chamkalhalli, Byrakur,

Mulbagal town, Yelavahalli and Avani in Mulbagal taluk, Yeldur, Ronur and Kolagurki in Srinivaspur taluk, Burudagunte, Srengerihalli, Konakunte in Chintamani taluk, Chelur, Mittemari and Devaragudipalli of Bagepalli taluk, Mallarahalli, Melur, Kunbigunahalli, Thimmanayakanahalli, Chikkadasarahalli, Devaramallur and Thalakayalabetta of Sidlaghatta taluk, Doddakurugod and Alakapura in Gauribidanur taluk, Honnenahalli and Nandi in Chikballapur taluk, Chikka-Tirupathi, Ulleranahalli, Dadinaikanadoddi, Tornahalli and Kodiyanur in Malur taluk, Kamasandra, Guttahalli, Bangarpet town, Thallapalli and Mallahalli in Bangarpet taluk.

During the Gosamvardhana week, rallies are organised in all the taluks and also in the headquarters of rural veterinary dispensaries. Castration of scrub bulls is not compulsory, but the cultivators come forward of their own accord to get their scrub bulls castrated with the object of getting better breeds. A mass castration of 2,41,515 bulls was undertaken during 1965-66.

Fodder development

As a measure to maintain and improve the health of livestock, it has been found imperative to reserve some areas to be exclusively sown with fodder crops such as napier grass. During 1965-66, there were 18,378 acres of land put to this use. The taluks which have layer areas under fodder crops are Mulbagal (1,664 acres), Chintamani (1,864 acres), Sidlaghatta (1,806 acres), Gauribidanur (5,430 acres), Bagepalli (967 acres), Chikballapur (2,008 acres), Malur (1,010 acres) and Bangarpet (2,500 acres).

Sheep and Goats

In 1961, there were 5,86,360 sheep and 2,74,365 goats in the district as against 5,26,024 sheep and 2,13,876 goats in 1966. The census of 1956 showed that there were then 4,97,828 sheep and 2,85,035 goats. In the five years, the sheep strength had increased considerably, while the number of goats had registered a decrease. But when compared with the 1911 census figures, there has been no marked increase. Lack of good pastures and continuous fall in prices of indigenous raw wool seem to be the reasons for this. However, in the development of sheep and wool, Kolar district is playing an important role. A Sheep and Wool Development Unit with Kolar as headquarters is functioning under the control of a Superintendent. There are eight extension units, one each at Avani, Chowdenahalli, Shapur, Sugutur, Kamasandra, Tayalur, Hunkunda and Badamkanehalli. In each of these centres there is a stockman assisted by two shepherd-cum-grazers. Rams of Rajasthan—Marwari breed are kept in use at these centres to upgrade the local breed. A hundred stud rams were also distributed by the National Extension Service Blocks during the Second Plan. According to the experts in sheep-breeding, the sheep generally found in Kolar district do not belong to any distinct breed. As a result of the

working of the new scheme, wool yield from the improved breed is stated to have increased from about 6 to 12 ounces to 1½ lbs. to 10½ lbs. per animal per year. For continuation and expansion of this scheme, an allocation of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was made under the Third Plan. The Sheep Breeders' Association situated in Kolar town has a strength of 786 members with 55,100 sheep under its control.

Horses and Ponies

The number of horses and ponies is not very large. According to the Livestock Census of 1961, their number was only 1,620. However, the Livestock Census of 1966 revealed an increase in their number and there were 3,128 ponies and horses in the district during that year

Donkeys and Mules

The numbers of donkeys and mules, which came under enumeration in 1961, were 6,997 and 21 respectively as against 5,774 donkeys and 28 mules in 1966. These animals are put to various uses as beasts of burden. There were no camels anywhere in the district.

Pigs

In 1961, the number of pigs found in the district was 26,546. This number had increased to 30,049 in 1966. During the successive Plans, several facilities were made available for upgrading the local breed of pigs. Piggery Development Blocks are located at Mulbagal, Kolar, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Gudibanda, Bagepalli and Srinivaspur. Berkshire and Yorkshire boars have been supplied. Stud boars are distributed to selected custodians engaged in pig breeding at a nominal cost of Rs. 10 each and each custodian is also given a subsidy of Rs. 5 per month for maintenance of each boar.

Poultry

According to the 1961 Livestock Census, there were 2,74,557 hens, 95,200 cocks, 4,94,621 chickens, making a total of 8,64,378 birds. Besides, the enumeration also revealed a total duck population of 3,672 comprising 822 ducks, 1931 drakes and 919 ducklings. According to the Livestock Census of 1966, the total number of poultry in the district was 7,15,136. The development of poultry has good scope as there is increasing demand for eggs and poultry meat. In order to provide improved foreign breeds of poultry throughout the district, a poultry farm was established at Kolar at a cost of Rs. 55,000 during the Second Plan and 9,000 fertile eggs of white leghorn, Rhode Island red and blackminocas varieties, besides 500 adult birds of these breeds, were distributed at concessional rates. Twenty selected farmers from the district were given training in the Hesarghatta Poultry Farm. An Intensive Poultry Development Block has been also established with headquarters in Kolar town. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was provided for the district under the Third Plan for the expansion of poultry development activities.

Veterinary treatment

The veterinary section of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services deals both with the treatment and the prevention of cattle diseases. The animal diseases generally prevalent in Kolar district are Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black-quarter, Anthrax, Sheep-pox, Foot and Mouth disease, respiratory, urinary and digestive disorders. These diseases are controlled by inoculations and proper treatment by qualified veterinarians. There were 33 veterinary institutions comprising one Veterinary Hospital, 11 Taluk Veterinary Dispensaries and 21 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries functioning in the district in 1966-67 and their particulars, taluk-wise, were as follows:—

Taluk	*Type of veterinary institution and place.*
Kolar ..	(1) Veterinary Hospital, Kolar.
	(2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Vemagal.
	(3) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Madderi.
Bangarpet ..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Bangarpet.
	(2) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Kolar Gold Fields.
	(3) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Guttahalli.
	(4) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Vangasamudra.
	(5) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Chickanakadahalli.
Sidlaghatta ..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Sidlaghatta.
	(2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Ganjiguta.
Srinivaspur ..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Srinivaspur.
	(2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Ronur.
	(3) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Lakshmipur.
Chintamani ..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Chintamani.
	(2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Buttalapalli.
	(3) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Burudagunte.

Taluk	*Type of veterinary institution and place.*
Mulbagal ..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Mulbagal. (2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Byrakur. (3) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Tayalur. (4) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Devarayasamudra.
Malur ..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Malur. (2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Masti. (3) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Shivarapatna.
Bagepalli ..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Bagepalli. (2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Pathapalya. (3) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Chelur.
Gudibanda ..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Gudibanda. (2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Yellodu.
Chikballapur..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Chikballapur. (2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Peresandra.
Gauribidanur..	(1) Taluk Veterinary Dispensary, Gauribidanur. (2) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Darinayakanapalya. (3) Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Manchenahalli.

In 1966, Key Village Centres and Livestock Insemination Centres were working at the following places :—

Kolar ..	Main Centre.
Srinivaspur ..	Main Centre.
Sidlaghatta ..	Main Centre.
Kolar Gold Fields. ..	Sub-Centre.
Chintamani ..	Key Village Centre.
Malur ..	Sub-Centre.

Mulbagal	..	Key Village Centre.
Bagepalli	..	Sub-Centre.
Gudibanda	..	Sub-Centre.
Gauribidanur	..	Sub-Centre.
Chikballapur	..	Sub-Centre.
Bangarpet	..	Sub-Centre.
Tayalur	..	Sub-Centre.
Hannur	..	Sub-Centre.
Shivarapatna	..	Sub-Centre.

FISHERIES

The Palar and North Pinakini rivers, Bethamangala and Ramsagara reservoirs and 394 major and 1,531 minor tanks are the main sources of fisheries in the district. The scientific and common names of the important fishes found in the district are given below :—

Carps

Scientific name		*Common name*
Barbus sps.	..	Gende
Barbus puckeli	..	Pakke
Cirrhina fulungre	..	Arja.

Cat Fishes

Callichrous bimaculatus		Godhle
Wallago attu	..	Balemeenu
Saccobranchus fossilis		Chelu Meenu
Clarias magur	..	Anemeenu —Marve
Mystus vittatus	..	Girlu

Murrels

Ophiocephalus marulius	Hoovumeenu
Ophiocephalus striatus	Kuchumeenu
Ophiocephalus punctatus	Korava
Ophiocephalus gachuva	Holakorava

Miscellaneous

Mastacembelus armatus	Havumeenu
Notopetrus notopterus	Chavale, Volagathatte
Prawns	Seegadi

Fishing methods

Fishing in the rivers, reservoirs and tanks is done by means of cast nets, gill nets, drag nets, prawn nets, long lines, fish traps and rod and line.

Cast Nets.—This is a common type of net used by fishermen in this district. The diameter of the net varies from 15 feet to 20 feet and size of the mesh varies from 1/4 inch to 1 inch. The net, which is made of cotton yarn, is circular in shape with a hauling-in-cord passing through an aperture in the centre. From the upper end of the cord, about fifteen subsidiary cords radiate towards the margin of the net where these are all tied to a thick marginal cord termed foot rope. On the foot rope, sinkers of iron piping are inserted at varying intervals. The fisherman moves noiselessly to the spot where he desires to cast the net. The net when cast spreads out into a circle The sinkers drag the net to the bottom, trapping the fish underneath. The fisherman slowly drags up the hauling-in-cord, and the margin of the net comes closer and closer towards the centre, when he finally takes the net out of the water along with the fish.

In Ramsagara tank, the fishermen go into the water on agave rafts in two rows and cast the nets simultaneously. thus trapping the fish in the area between the two rows.

Gill Nets :—These nets are used for fishing in reservoirs and big perennial tanks. In this net, the fish gets caught in the mesh of the net when trying to swim through. The fish is able to get its head through a mesh but not its body and when it attempts to free itself, the twine slips under the gill cover and the fish becomes gilled. The nets are rectangular in shape and mostly made of cotton yarn. The length of the net varies from 75 feet to 100 feet and breadth 2 feet to 5 feet with floats and net sinkers. The mesh size varies from 1½ inches to 4 inches. These nets, when laid out in the water, stand more or less vertically and are laid either in the night or in the early hours of the morning for being collected after sunrise. Mostly carps and cat fishes are caught in these nets.

Drag Nets.—These nets are mostly used in tanks. It is a strong net, rectangular in shape, made of cotton yarn; the size of the mesh varies from 1/4 inch to 1 inch and length from 100 feet

to 150 feet and breadth 8 feet to 10 feet. The net is operated in a depth of 4 feet to 5 feet of water.

Prawn Nets.—The prawn net is more or less like a cone in shape. The wider end is opened and kept in position by a set of three poles, two of which are about 6 feet in length, out of which one is slightly longer than the other (the extra length serves as a handle) and the third is at the base and is about 4 feet in length. At the apex of the cone is an opening, which leads into a long cylindrical linen bag. The net is pushed in shallow water with the wide mouth directed forwards. The water is filtered through the net and the prawns and small size fish are driven into the linen bag. The prawns and the fish are removed now and then by detaching the bag from the net. The weeds are prevented from entering the net by a triangular wire-meshed screen tied to the mouth of the net. The net is operated in shallow areas of the tanks in a depth of about 4 feet to 5 feet.

Long-line.—The line consists of a coir cord, varying from 200 feet to 300 feet in length and short and strong cotton threads, to the free ends of which hooks are tied or attached to the coir cord at intervals of about 2 feet to 3 feet. The baits offered are earthworms, live fish and frogs. They are operated both in shallow and deeper waters. In Ramsagara tank, the fishermen go on improvised rafts (*theppas*) to tie the line between two poles meant for the purpose. Mostly cat fishes and murrels are caught in the long lines.

Fish Traps.—These are more or less conical baskets. The ribs of the baskets are formed of mostly splints of bamboo or sometimes ribs of cocoanut leaves. They are fixed against small channels and streams. Mostly, small fishes are caught in this method of fishing.

Rod and Line Fishing.—This is a common method of fishing used by non-professional people. The rod consists of a long bamboo stick of about 5 feet to 10 feet in length. The line made of cotton or hemp thread is tied to the narrow end of the rod. The hooks used generally are from half to one inch. The baits used are earthworms, dragon flies, house flies, flour paste, etc.

Conservation

Conservation is an important aspect in the development of fisheries. It is necessary to conserve the fishery resources for planned exploitation. The Fisheries Department has introduced a system of auctioning fishery rights of all major tanks and issues licences for fishing in reservoirs and big tanks like Ramsagara tank, Markandeya reservoir, Kamasamudra tank, etc.

Fishing Communities

The most important fishing community in the district is that of *Besthas*, who live in villages situated around big reservoirs like Bethamangala reservoir, Ramsagara tank and other major tanks. Tigalas, though not a fishing class by profession, are also engaged in fishing in some places. As the fishing season is not spread throughout the year, fishermen generally do not entirely depend upon fishing for their livelihood. They have taken to agriculture and some also work as labourers.

Fish Marketing

There are no fish markets in any place in the district built specially for the purpose. The fish that is caught is sold by fishermen or by vendors by squatting in the open areas. Though there is ample demand for fish, the supply is meagre. There is good scope for developing fish marketing in this district, especially in the Kolar Gold Fields. Fresh iced fish is receivel in small quantities by train from Malabar coast and Mettur reservoir. There are no facilities for preserving fish, since no cold storages exist in the district.

Markandeya Fish Farm

A fish farm was established in the year 1942-43 below the Markandeya tank, which is 11 miles from Bangarpet and 2½ miles from Budikote. There are four nursery ponds and four rearing ponds in this fish farm.

Fry of quick-growing varieties like Catla, Rohu and Mrigal are reared in this fish farm and the fingerlings are stocked in Markandeya tank and other perennial sheets of water in the district. Exotic varieties like Osphronemus gourami and Cyprinus carpio have been successfully bred in the ponds of this farm. Etroplus suratensis, which is a backwater fish, was first reared and successfully bred in this farm and the fingerlings were introduced into the Markandeya tank and other selected water areas.

Development of fisheries

In order to develop the fisheries in the district in a phased manner, the Directorate of Fisheries in Mysore has created two separate divisions with headquarters at Bethamangala and Chikballapur. Under the technical guidance of these divisions, the major tanks and reservoirs are being exploited by improved methods of fishing, *i.e.*, by nylon gill nets, using coracles. The principles of co-operative efforts have been applied in the sphere of fisheries by the establishment of Fishermen's Co-operative Societies at Bethamangala and Chikballapur. These societies have been formed to encourage and augment fishery activities and also to improve the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen. Financial help in the form of short-term and long-term loans is provided to fishermen to wipe off their old debts and to buy their own crafts and tackles.

The Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Chikballapur, was started in November 1960 and in 1966, it had 60 members and a share capital of Rs. 1,269 and the Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Bethamangala, which was established in 1961, had 50 members, with a share capital of Rs. 1,761 in 1966.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, an intensive development scheme was introduced in the Mulbagal Block, in order to fully exploit the fisheries resources in the minor tanks of the area. Carp fry was imported from Tungabhadra dam area and stocked in several selected watersheds. Fishery requisites are supplied to fishermen on a subsidised basis. In addition to this intensification scheme, an Applied Nutrition Programme has also been introduced in the district to bring 150 acres of water area under fish-culture by intensive stocking of quick-growing varieties like major as also common carps to exploit selected tanks in each established feeding centre and to distribute the fishes to nursing mothers and school-going children and to grant subsidies to village panchayats for proper renovations of tanks. The following table indicates some of the activities of the Fisheries Department in the district for four years from 1963-64 to 1966-67 :—

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of licences issued	580	361	459	378
Revenue realised	Rs. 3,929	2,156	2,963	2,164
Number of tanks auctioned	124	178	26	61
Revenue realised	Rs. 4,695	3,694	1,283	1,947
Fish catches	177 Kg	948 Kg.	1,456 Kg.	914 Kg.
Revenue realised	Rs. 2.017	1,749	1,296	915

TABLE 1

Statement indicating the quantities of modern fertilisers distributed in Kolar District and their approximate total costs from 1959–60 to 1966–67

(*In metric tonnes*)

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Ammonium Sulphate	874	917	1,134	1,570	1,734	2,415	2,917	3,737
Urea	114	234	351	482	696	1,130	2,500	2,972
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate ..	..	451	492	895	1,322	2,155	3,214	3,874
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate ..	..	..	..	..	500	318	286	775
Super—Phosphate	474	503	673	1,121	954	1,480	3,274	4,268
Potash	17	19	34	62	49	140	261	476
Other	152	200	294	327	426	538	575	674
Total ..	1,531	2,324	2,978	5,057	5,681	8,176	13,037	16,776
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate total cost of the above fertilisers.	5,35,500	9,93,000	11,31,000	20,21,000	22,72,000	32,70,000	61,13,000	85,34,000

Source : Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kolar District, Kolar.

TABLE 2

Acreage and Production of Food and Non-Food Crops in Kolar District for the year 1966-67 (Final Estimates)

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Area in Hectares*	Production in Metric Tonnes
1.	Paddy	22,297	31,434
2.	Ragi	1,15,809	89,225
3.	Bajra	10,483	3,033
4.	Maize	106	78
5.	Navane	2,277	913
6.	Haraka	4,024	1,613
7.	Save	9,458	3,794
8.	Other minor millets	1,931	774
9.	Tur	2,848	2,535
10.	Gram	20	10
11.	Horsegram	9,427	5,656
12.	Avare	3,756	2,629
13.	Other pulses	50	20
14.	Groundnut	22,924	12,043
15.	Castor	144	120
16.	Sesamum	1,117	520
17.	Rape and Mustard	43	23
18.	Sugarcane	4.718	3,23,907
19.	Tobacco	2,066	1,366
20.	Potato	4,018	10,437
21.	Onion	833	3,431
22.	Garlic	68	111
23.	Chillies	1,892	377

*One Acre equals 0.405 Hectares.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

THERE is not much on record to show the nature of industries that flourished in the district before the advent of the modern age, but it can be presumed that the rural parts in the district of Kolar had their own activities for the development of such of the cottage industries whose products found a ready market. The manufactured wares consisted of handloom goods including blankets of coarse and fine varieties, bangles, etc. There was abundant demand for these products. The Kolar *kambli* (blanket) was in great demand in the old days. It is recorded that in the early years of the 19th century, in the villages round about Malur and elsewhere, coarse woollen blankets or *kamblies* were woven from the wool of the sheep. Twelve sheep were reckoned as giving as much wool as was necessary for a blanket, 6 cubits long and 3 cubits wide. The wool-weaving occupation has been put on a firm foundation by the sustained support given by successive Governments. This industry is the oldest on record.

Next in importance came the manufacture of glass-bangles. This industrial art was practised in Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta taluks and handed down from father to son as a traditional occupation. The Julupalya bangles were spoken of highly in the old days and when the markets were flooded with these attractive bangles, ladies of all classes used to buy them. Some villages in Sidlaghatta taluk like Thimmasandra and Hosahalli were also noted for the manufacture of glass-bangles. In the old days, the artisans here used to manufacture bangles of a special variety which gave added grace to the wearers. In recent decades, there has been a noticeable decline in this once flourishing industry because of the importation of cheap-priced bangles from outside which forced most bangle-making units to close down.

Earth-salt

According to Francis Buchanan, earth-salt was being manufactured at Takali (Tekal) in Malur taluk. In the dry season, the surface of the earth was scraped and collected in heaps. In front of these heaps, the salt-makers constructed a semi-circle of small round cisterns, each about three feet in diameter and a foot in depth. The sides and floors of these cisterns were made of dry mud and each cistern had, at its bottom on the side towards the heap of saline earth, a small aperture with a wooden spout to convey the brine into an earthen pot that was placed in a cavity under it. The bottoms of the cisterns were covered with straw and then the saline earth was put in. till it rose nearly to the tops of the walls. Water was then poured on the surface of the saline earth and in filtering through into the pots carried with it all the salts. The inert earth was then thrown out behind the cisterns and new earth was put in with more water. In the meantime, the brine was emptied into a cavity cut in a rock and the evaporation was entirely done by the sun. This salt was very cheap and was sold at the rate of 20 seers a Sultani Fanam.

Sugar-candy

The sugar-candy made at Chikballapur[2] was famous and the clayed sugar was very white and fine. The process of manufacture, it is said, was introduced by Tipu Sultan and was kept a secret. The price of the fine sugar-candy was 10 rupees for a maund of 24 lbs., and of the fine soft-sugar 25 Sultani Fanams a maund, while the prices of the common brown sugar-candy and soft-sugar varied from Rs. 3 to 5 per maund. The sugar-makers purchased the juice of the cane from the farmers after it had been boiled down to a certain degree, and paid Rs 2 for the produce of 2 maunds or 80 seers of jaggery. Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta were also known for the manufacture of jaggery and sugar-candy.

In parts of Srinivaspur taluk, hand-pounding of rice, leather-tanning and handloom-weaving flourished once; but hand-pounding of rice suffered a setback because of the increase in the number of rice mills. The leather-tanning industry also declined, because hides and skins were largely exported outside. Handloom-weaving also suffered because of certain handicaps like lack of demand to some extent and paucity of adequate marketing facilities; the same pattern of industry existed in Chintamani taluk. In this area, hand-pounding of rice, oil *ghanas*, smithy and sculpture flourished in the old days. In later days, there was a perceptible decline due to financial difficulties, lack of technical skill and non-availability of raw materials. The contiguous Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks were also noted for silk-weaving, hand-pounding of rice and sculpture. These also showed a decline with the passage of time. Shivarapatna in

1. Modern Mysore (from the beginning to 1868) by M. Shama Rao, 1936, p-309.
2. Ibid, p-314.

Malur taluk was famous for the manufacture of fine stone-ware idols. This hereditary art is still being practised by a number of families at the place.

One prominent industry, which had great potentialities, was gold-mining and this has developed in recent years. This has been discussed in full elsewhere in this chapter. Modern industrial growth is mainly dependent on the availability of power, modernisation of machinery, good markets and the necessary technical know-how. The Central and State Governments have, of late, formulated various schemes to help the growth of not only large-scale but also small-scale and cottage industries.

Power supply

The Kolar district was the first along with Bangalore and Mysore to get the benefit of hydel power generated at the Cauvery Power Station at Shivasamudram. Though the district had no thermal or hydro-electric power production units, the area was among the first to get electric power on account of the gold-mining industry. In June 1899, Captain A. J. De Lotbiniere of the Royal Engineers, who was the Deputy Chief Engineer of Mysore. conceived the idea of power motivation to work the mining machinery in the Kolar Gold Fields area. Captain Lotbiniere had the required experience of power installation at the Niagara Falls in America. The scheme as adumbrated by the Royal Engineer received the warm support of Sri K. Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore at that time, and was sanctioned by Her Highness the Maharani Regent.

In August 1900, the Mysore Government entered into an agreement with the Mining Companies for the supply of power. The contracts were then given to the General Electric Company of New York and Messrs. Escher Wyss and Company of Zurich for the supply and erection of the electric and hydro-electric plants, respectively. The first agreement entered into by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons with the Mysore Government stipulated a power supply to the extent of 4,000 H.P. for working the mines at the rate of £ 20 per annum per H.P. for an initial period of 10 years. This rate was reduced to £ 10 per H.P. per annum after the tenth year. This rate existed upto 1941 when a fresh agreement was entered into based on a flat rate of .40 anna per unit.

As per agreement, the General Electric Company of New York undertook the execution of the Cauvery power scheme and laid a transmission line to the mining area from Shivasamudram by 1902. The voltage was stepped up to 33.000 volts by the method of diffused transformers of 1,200 K.W. each, which were four in number. The power supply was stepped down to 23,000 volts at the mining site. In the beginning, there were 31 motors in the mining area and now there are 1,016 motors.

By 1916, the then existing system of transmission was changed over to 78,000 volts with the installation of 4 banks of transformers of 5,250 K.V.A. It has been noticed that the demand for electric power in the mining area from 1902 to the present time has gradually increased. The demand now is about 20,000 K.W. The whole mining area is now depending on the power supply from Shivasamudram. The mining area has a contract demand of more than 16,000 K.W., yielding a revenue to the State of 28.91 lakhs of rupees per annum. The power supply for running the machineries is on 25 cycles and the mining authorities do not desire any change in the frequency as all their equipments work only on 25 cycles.

Mines' Power Station

As the output in the mines increased, it was noticed that the power supply from the Cauvery power scheme became inadequate. It was then decided to erect a Mines' Power Station by way of supplementing the hydel power. In 1905, the then Mining Company brought into existence a new power station consisting of Babcock and Wilcox's water tube boilers, coal being fired by hand to supply steam to high speed reciprocating Allen Engine-driven alternators. This power was first used for running motors in intermittent use and was known as the intermittent power The fields were also lighted by this power. In the early days of this power station, a total of 2,10,294 units was consumed. Now the consumption is anywhere in the neighbourhood of 3,50,000 units. With the increasing demand for power from all sides, the optimum benefit was derived from this power station. In 1915, a new contract was entered into for the purchase of bulk supply from the Shivasamudram Hydel Scheme. The distribution was on 25 cycles for operating motors and 50 cycles for lighting. The generating unit of the mines was used purely as a stand-by.

In 1957, the conversion from steam to diesel was completed and the present capacity of the Mines' Power Station is 4,325 K.W. on 25 cycles and 400 K.W. on 50 cycles. The emergency plant is kept in constant readiness in case of a prolonged failure of the Shivasamudram system. The total average consumption of power per year in the mining area is now about 9,43,86,000 K.W.H. The power is purchased in bulk from the Shivasamudram generating unit and transmitted from there on 25 cycles. There are 42 large and medium-size and 26 small-size electric hoists both on the surface and underground. Three large-size surface hoists are at Edgar's, Gifford's and Henry's shafts. These hoists have fly-wheel generator sets for storing the power drawn from the line to equalise the peak loads caused at starting. The largest electric winder installed on these mines is at Gifford's shaft, which is of the conical double drum type with a drum diameter of 36 feet and is driven by two 1,275 H.P. D.C. motors directly geared to the main drum shaft. The power for the motors is received from the motor generator set driven by a 1,750 H.P. synchronous motor,

driving through a hydraulic coupling with two 20-ton fly-wheels. Until recently, this was one of the largest winder installations in the world.

Extension of power supply

The power supply in Kolar Gold Fields area gave an impetus to the rest of the district's inhabitants who also wanted their houses and villages to be electrified. Representations were sent to Government to provide power to as many villages as possible. The Government was not slow in meeting the popular demands. The busy area of Andersonpet was first electrified in May 1924. Bangarpet, in the proximity of the Gold Mines, received electric supply in September 1927, while the headquarters town of Kolar was electrified in October 1929. According to the statistics prepared by the Mysore State Electricity Board, there were 256 electrified towns and villages in the district in 1960; this number increased to 931 by the year 1966, thus registering about a four-fold increase in the number of villages and towns electrified

With the easy availability of power, the cultivators of the district came forward in good numbers to instal irrigation pump sets. This method of irrigation became very popular in all taluks of the district. It was ascertained that there were in all 2,385 pump sets in the district worked by electricity in 1960 and this number registered a sharp increase, and by 1966-67, there were as many as 9,535 pump sets in the district. The following are some relevant particulars of development of power supply in the district relating to the year 1966-67 :—

Number of lighting installations	..	27,625
Number of heating circuits	..	398
Number of power circuits	..	953
Irrigation pumping sets	..	9,535
Number of towns and villages electrified	..	931

Power distribution

The hydel power produced at Shivasamudram is taken through transmission lines by way of Kanakapura, Anekal and Bangarpet taluks and then on to the mining area. Important step-down stations are located at various places with installed capacities ranging from 300 K.V.A. to 28,500 K.V.A. The following were the step-down stations located in the district in 1966-67 :—

Kolar Gold Fields step-down station.			28,500	K.V.A.
Bangarpet	..	..	300	„
Kolar	..	..	10,000	„
Chintamani	..	..	750	„
Chikballapur	..	..	2,100	„
Gauribidanur	..	..	6,000	„
Bagepalli	..	..	1,000	„
Mulbagal	..	..	750	„
Sidlaghatta	..	..	750	„

Recently, the Mysore State Electricity Board has decided to have a uniform frequency in the power distribution. It has been programmed to give 50 cycles power to all the areas except the mining area. Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur, Malur, Bagepalli and Gudibanda areas are already fed with 50-cycle power supply. The remaining areas around Kolar, *viz*, Bangarpet, Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Mulbagal will be supplied with 50-cycle power in the coming years.

Economic minerals

Some of the important economic minerals like gold, corundum, kyanite, sillimanite, kaoline, ochres, building stones, graphite, feldspar are available in the district. The gold-bearing lodes of the Kolar Gold Fields lie in a narrow band of rocks of the Dharwar series for about 50 miles in length. Corundum, which is used for the manufacture of abrasive products, is available in Gauribidanur taluk. Kaoline, another mineral used in the manufacture of porcelain and china clay, is obtainable in Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta and Chintamani taluks. Kyanite and sillimanite are available in Sakarasanahalli, Dodderi and Kamasandra in Bangarpet taluk; these are used in aluminium refractories. Several patchy deposits of pale yellow ochre occur in parts of Kolar, Mulbagal and Srinivaspur taluks. This mineral is used in the manufacture of pigments, distempers and oil paints. Amethyst, a transparent crystal of quartz, rock crystal and other building stones are available near Chikballapur and Malur. Some of these minerals are already being worked in the district and the following figures, relating to the year 1963-64, indicate the quantity of minerals worked and their value :—

Mineral		*Quantity worked*	*Value in Rs.*
Gold	..	34,38,074 grams	1,80,75,000
Silver	..	2,37,456 ..	55,000
Feldspar	..	2,334 tonnes	19,378
Graphite	..	681 ,,	19,378
Kaoline	.	381 ,,	2,602
Ochre	..	172 ,,	1,580

Large-Scale Industries

Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings

The progressive outlook of Mysore has been evident in several directions—cultural, educational, industrial and other fields—and the State has carved out her own unique place in the map of India for several pioneering undertakings of economic and industrial importance. Nature has been bountiful in her blessings in this part of the country. The two waterfalls of the Cauvery and Sharavathy in Mysore State have been harnessed to generate electricity on a large scale which is so essential for industrial development.

With the help of this motive force, several large-scale industries took their birth in the State and have prospered. One such industry that has been helped by electric power is the gold-mining industry in Kolar Gold Fields.

Gold, the queen of metals, coveted alike by prince and peasant and from times immemorial the most eagerly sought precious metal by every nation on earth, savage or civilised, is being produced to a considerable extent in Kolar Gold Fields. Gold mining is a highly speculative venture, but a venture of a kind which will repay a hundred-fold if it succeeds. It is estimated that India's annual contribution to the world's gold production amounts to a little less than one per cent. More than 99 per cent of it comes from Mysore and a major portion of this from Kolar Gold Fields, situated sixty miles from Bangalore and ten miles from Bangarpet on the Bangarpet-Marikuppam branch of the Southern Railway.

Early history

The early history of gold-mining in India is lost in the mists of antiquity and nothing is now known for certain of the identity of the miners who worked for the precious metal; neither is it known when exactly gold-mining first started. In the first century A.D., the Roman historian, Pliny, recorded that "in the country of the Nareae (Nairs) beyond the mountain Capitalia (Mt. Abu in Rajasthan) there are numerous mines of gold and silver in which the Indians work very extensively" and it must be assumed that the industry was well established by then for its fame to have spread as far as Rome. None of the European adventurers, who visited India in the middle ages, mentions gold-mining, and what happened to cause an almost complete cessation of the production of gold for many centuries is not known. It is quite certain, however, that it was not the exhaustion of the gold-bearing lodes. Natural disasters such as famine or disease might have overtaken the mining communities or invasions might have caused the miners to fill up their workings so that the invaders could not work them, and to retreat in the hope that they or their sons might be spared to reopen the mines in later years—a hope that was never fulfilled. Whatever the reason for the abandonment of the mines might have been, it is fairly certain that they remained idle until the 17th or 18th centuries.

Ancient workings

Ancient mine-workings are wide-spread in the Deccan, particularly in the areas of Mysore and Madras, some of them extending to depths of 300 feet in the Kolar Gold Fields and 640 feet at Hutti, in the Raichur district, and it was mainly the existence of ancient workings that led to the commencement of modern prospecting on the Kolar Gold Fields.

The earliest workers of the gold-bearing lodes in South India had neither steel nor explosives and they employed the slow process of "fire-setting" to extract the ore. Wood fires were lit

against the face of the rock which, when sufficiently heated, was quenched with water and so disintegrated. In the old Coromandal Mine (now part of the Nundydroog Mine), at a depth of 200 feet in the ancient workings, remains of old water vessels were found and a series of niches in the foot-wall were observed which were apparently for the purpose of holding the feet of workers who were passing up the water and ore.

The wide distribution and the great number and extent of the ancient workings discovered in South India indicate an industry of great magnitude and it is strange that there is no recorded or traditional history of the ancient miners, of their activities or of their identity.

Recent history

It is believed that over the years, some desultory mining continued in the Kolar Gold Fields and it is stated that in the 18th century, Tipu Sultan tried to work the mines but failed. Local workers continued to win a little gold from the ancient mines, but so numerous were the accidents that under-ground working was prohibited by law in 1859 and so, once again the production of gold ceased.

The first authentic record of gold in the Kolar district is found in the report of Lieut. John Warren of H.M. 33rd Regiment in the Asiatic Journal of 1804. In 1802, while demarcating the Mysore boundary on the south side of Yerakonda hill, about five miles from Marikuppam, he heard rumours of the discovery of gold at Marikuppam and Oorgaum, and prospected the area but without success. During the next 60 years, spasmodic prospecting operations were conducted, and in 1860, a small syndicate of military residents of Bangalore was formed. Their capital was soon exhausted in prospecting, and no tangible results having been obtained, they also abandoned the search.

The pioneer of the present industry was undoubtedly Michael F. Lavelle. He was an Irish soldier who served with his Regiment during the Maori War of 1864 and on the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Bangalore While in New Zealand, he had learned something about gold-mining and when, on his return to Bangalore, he heard rumours of the occurrence of gold in the Kolar district, he decided to prospect the area. He first visited the district in 1871, and in 1873, applied to the Mysore Government for a licence to prospect for coal and other minerals. In 1875, he obtained the exclusive right to prospect for minerals in the Kolar district for a period of three years, with the option of selecting not more than ten blocks of land, each not exceeding two square miles in area, on which to commence mining operations. On each selected block, the Mysore authorities agreed to grant a twenty years lease. Lavelle commenced operations by sinking

a shaft near Oorgaum. But finding that a large capital was required for carrying out the work, he made repeated efforts to obtain the support of influential people. He eventually succeeded and in 1877 transferred his rights to Maj. Gen. de la Peor Beresford of the Madras Staff Corps and others who later formed a syndicate known as the Colar Concessionaries Company Limited. The capital of the syndicate was soon exhausted. Fresh capital was raised and in 1879 a little auriferous quartz was found. Shortly afterwards, the original Oorgaum Company of Madras Limited was formed with a capital of £ 10,000. At this time, the Wynad boom was at its height and interest soon spread to the Kolar area. By the year 1881, as many as eleven companies with an aggregate capital of £ 1,300,000 had been floated, the majority of which, however, subsequently ceased operations.

John Taylor Company

In 1880, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons of London were approached to undertake the development of certain of the properties of the Kolar Gold Fields. The results for a time were disappointing, and credit must be given to Mr. John Taylor of that firm, who, with Captain Plummer, who discovered the Champion lode, and Mr. Bell Davies, persevered when several of the original companies had gone or were going into liquidation. The case of the Mysore Mine is remarkable. On 5th October 1883, at a momentous meeting of the shareholders in London, it was disclosed that only £ 13,000 in cash was left. The shareholders debated whether it was better to distribute the money or continue operations. Mr. John Taylor persuaded them to make a further trial. His wise counsel prevailed and in a short time valuable gold discoveries were made. Had the mine then been abandoned as desired by a number of shareholders, the Kolar Gold Fields, instead of becoming one of the greatest gold-producers, would, in all probability, have been numbered among its failures.

By 1885, the success of the Kolar Gold Fields became established. In 1886, the Mysore Mine paid a royalty of Rs. 33,368 to the Government. This was the first sum of royalty received by the Mysore Government from the Mines. The sum went on increasing in the subsequent years and it was Rs. 7.33 lakhs in 1895 and Rs. 9.80 lakhs in 1935. In 1894-95, there were 13 companies at work representing a capital of £ 3,500,000, with a labour population of 400 Europeans and 11,700 Indians. The initial output of gold was 16,325 ounces (1886-87) valued at Rs. 8,88,606. But although the State and the country at large were naturally benefited thereby, the principal transactions in respect of the mining companies used to take place in England from where all the capital had been raised and to where all the gold was conveyed.

The history of the Gold Fields would be incomplete without an account of the firm of John Taylor and Sons, who, as mining engineers, had a notable record in mining history. Founded in 1798 by Mr. John Taylor, a young engineer of Norwich, it conducted mining operations in all parts of the world. The development and management of the mines of the Kolar Gold Fields were started by a grandson of the founder, and the efficient manner in which it was continued resulted in the industry becoming the largest and a most successful commercial enterprise in the Mysore State.

During the three quarters of a century since organised gold-mining in the Kolar Gold Fields started, many mining companies were floated and some of them either failed or were absorbed by their more powerful neighbours, and eventually the number of operating mines was reduced to five. In 1931, the Balaghat Mine was taken over by the Nundydroog Company, and in 1953, the Oorgaum Mine was amalgamated with the Champion Reef Mine leaving only three mines.

At the request of the Mysore Government, new companies were formed and registered in India in 1950, the share capital of which was, however, totally owned by the original British Companies; the place of business was transferred from London to the Kolar Gold Fields and Messrs. John Taylor and Sons formed a subsidiary Indian Company to carry on the management of the Mines.

Nationalisation of Mines

In 1955, the Government of Mysore announced their intention to nationalise the gold-mining industry of the Kolar Gold Fields. After some negotiations, it was agreed that the Government should take over all the assets and liabilities of the mining companies in India for a net payment of Rs. 1,64,00,000. A Bill was accordingly formulated and it was passed by the Mysore State Legislature embodying the terms agreed upon and providing substantial safeguards and guarantees for all grades of employees of the Mines.

On 29th November 1956, the management of the Mines passed from the control of the British private enterprise into the hands of the Government of Mysore as a national venture and on that day, Sri S. Nijalingappa, the then Chief Minister of Mysore, formally took over the industry on behalf of the State Government. With the passing of the nationalisation Act, the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons ceased to be Managers of the Mines, but were appointed by the Government of Mysore to serve as Mining Consultants. By the Act of nationalisation, the Mysore Government acquired the Mysore, Champion Reef and Nundydroog Mines, together with the Kolar Mines Power Station and the

Kolar Gold Fields Hospital. These enterprises, which constitute one of the largest industrial units in the country, provide employment to over 13,000 persons as at present and support a local population of over one lakh. To illustrate the magnitude of the industry taken over from the mining companies, some recent figures of production and value of gold are given elsewhere in this chapter.

The gold-mining industry has been a source of revenue to the Government of Mysore in the form of payment of royalty and taxes and since its inception, over Rs. 25 crores have been paid to the Government on these accounts. Over the same period, the annual return to the Government on account of sales of power and water to the Mines has averaged over Rs. 30 lakhs. In addition to direct payments to the Government, much of the revenue from mining has been paid out in the State in the form of wages and purchases of local supplies. The circulation of new wealth thus created within the State has undoubtedly contributed to the economic prosperity and industrialisation of the Mysore State.

The Kolar Gold Mines were taken over by the Government of India on 1st December 1962 from the Government of Mysore and these mines are now under the administrative control of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The management of the Undertakings is vested in a Board of Management constituted by the Government of India of which, the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India, is the Chairman. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons continued to be Consulting Engineers for the Gold Mining Undertakings.

Geology of Gold Fields

The gold-bearing lodes of the Kolar Gold Fields lie in a narrow band of rocks of the Dharwar series. This band is about 50 miles in length reaching from Srinivaspur in the north to within a few miles of Krishnagiri in Madras State in the south and the width in the gold fields area is about three miles. The major gold producing region, which is located near the centre of the band, is contained within a strike-length of about five miles. Minor occurrences of gold are to be found elsewhere throughout the length of the band. The Dharwar rocks in this area consist of a pseudoconglomerate series on the eastern side, schists in the centre and ferruginous quartzites to the west, the whole lying within a complex of fundamental granite gneiss rocks.

The gold-bearing lodes in general are all located within the schists though gold does occur occasionally in the quartzites. The schists are generally hornblendic, but are complex and varied in nature, and no definite relation has yet been proved between any particular type of schist and the rich auriferous chutes which

occur within the lodes. Recently, an extensive and detailed investigation of the schists of the Kolar Gold Fields area has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India.

The schists are intruded by both diabasic dykes and pegmatites and are cut and in varying degree displaced by numerous faults. The occurrence of these intrusive rocks and the nature of the faults, which are still undoubtedly under very great geological strain, have played a major part in the development of the special mining techniques employed on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Lodes of Gold Fields

In the early days of prospecting on the Kolar Gold Fields, extensive parallel runs of ancient workings and lodes were discovered but the work was eventually concentrated upon what came to be known as the Main or Champion lode. This lode, which can be traced along its strike for over four miles, has been worked to a depth of nearly 10,000 feet and a highly payable ore has been mined over the whole of the strike distance. The width rises, in places, to over 30 feet but averages under four feet, and a marked feature is the concentration of gold values into well-defined and persistent ore chutes which have yielded great tonnages of high grade ore. Closely parallel to and possibly concentrated with the Champion lode, are a number of smaller eastern and western branches which have also yielded appreciable tonnages of payable ore. The lode is occasionally, and in particular, on the Mysore Mine, closely folded on itself. These fold structures persist for considerable distances and are frequently the source of high grade ore, the mining of which presents many special problems of extraction and support.

Lying well to the west of the Champion lode is a well-defined system of western lodes. These were mined in the earlier days on the Golconda, Nine Reefs, West Balaghat and Road Block Mines which now form parts of the Nundydroog property. The lower grade of the ore, however, and the metallurgical problems associated with its highly mineralised nature, eventually resulted in the suspension of operations at these mines for many years, and it was not until 1935 that a limited amount of mining was re-started. As a result of the approaching exhaustion of the ore reserves on the Champion lode at the Nundydroog Mine, an intensive search was initiated in 1946 by that Company for the downward extension of the western lodes which had been worked in the small and shallow mines in the region A very large tonnage of medium and low grade ore has already been opened up, and there is every indication that further development will yield many millions of tons of ore of similar grade in the next decade.

The greater part of the ore so far developed is on what is known as the Oriental lode which runs parallel to the Champion lode at an average distance of 1,700 feet to the west. Between these two are a number of minor lodes, the most important of which are the McTaggart's East and McTaggart's West, which, as yet, have not been extensively explored underground. The western lodes are most clearly defined at the northern end of the Kolar Gold Fields, and whilst there can be little doubt as to the relationship between those worked by the ancients and in the earlier days of modern mining and the exposures in depth in the Nundydroog Mine, the problem of the relationship between the lodes on Nundydroog and the complicated system of western outcrops, which extend through Champion Reef to the Mysore Mine, has yet to be established.

The Geological Survey of India has, in recent months, carried out an investigation of the western lodes at the south end of the Gold Fields and active prospecting is on hand in the Mysore Mine and it is hoped that this may lead to the further discovery of payable ore on the western lode system. The development of the Western lode system on Nundydroog Mine has called for new shafts, and after a period of many years during which there has been no shaft sunk from surface anywhere on the Gold Fields, two new shafts have recently been started.

The new trial shaft, which reached a depth of 1,668 feet on 1st December 1966, serves the workings on McTaggart's lode near the south end of Nundydroog Mine and ore is being hoisted regularly from several levels. It is intended to sink an auxiliary shaft below 1,500 feet level to develop McTaggart's West Reef in depth. The Golconda shaft at the north end of the mine had reached a depth of 2,213 feet and hoisting of ore has been in force for the last eight years. It is proposed to continue the shaft to 38th level which is equivalent to 3,200 feet below surface. The Golconda auxiliary shaft, from its 2,000 ft. level horizon, has been sunk to a depth of 1,025 feet and this shaft is used for developing the southern parts of the Oriental lode above the 38th level and it is intended to continue sinking of the shaft to the ultimate depth of 3,800 feet. Hoisting of ore is already in progress in this shaft for the last five years.

Mineralogy

The gold of the Champion lode is disseminated throughout the quartz and the individual particles cover a wide range of sizes, from the finest upwards, nuggets weighing over 10 ounces having been recovered in the Mysore Mine some years ago. The gold is naturally alloyed with silver and for many years the bullion sent to the Bombay Mint has averaged 7.2 per cent silver.

The quartz of the Champion lode contains, in addition to gold, small quantities of sulphide minerals. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and arseno-pyrite are the most common ; galena and chalcopy-rite also occur occasionally, and very rarely, zinc blende. The galena is very markedly associated with the richest portions of the lode. Biotite mica is frequently found in the wall rocks of the lode. Tourmaline is not uncommon and appears almost certainly to be derived from the granitic intrusions into the schists whilst garnets occur under similar conditions. The total content of sulphide mineral is low and the ore milled from the Champion lode rarely contains as much as 1 per cent.

The mineral associations of the Western lode system are similar to those of the Champion lode, but the sulphide mineral content is far higher. Pyrrhotite and arseno-pyrite predominate and occur in both massive and disseminated form. The other sulphides are far less common, and blende has not yet been detected. Garnets and tourmaline occur, and occasionally graphite is found. The sulphide content of the ore from this system at present being milled at Nundydroog averages about 5 per cent and occasionally rises well above this figure.

In contrast to the sulphides of the Champion lode, those of the Western lode system contain gold in a form that is not completely liberated by fine grinding with the result that the extraction of gold on Nundydroog is not so high as on the other mines.

Shafts

In the early days of the Mines, the shafts were usually sunk through the quartz reef in order to avoid any unprofitable excavation of barren rock. But with the progress of the industry, this practice had to be abandoned, for the hoisting of large tonnages at high speeds was found to be impossible through tortuous shafts which followed the vagaries of the various reefs.

The rapid development of the mines in depth required straight shafts which were sunk either vertically or on incline in the footwall rock below the reef. There is, however, a limit to the economic depth of a shaft and as mining con'inued to ever lower horizons, it eventually became necessary to sink a number of secondary shafts, sited deep within the mine. These shafts, moreover, are often positioned at distances of upto 500 feet from the reef, with the intention that they will be unaffected by the stresses and strains which develop in the rock when the reef is subsequently removed. Finally, with the attainment of ultra-deep levels, the limit of these secondary shafts is now being approached and plans are on hand for the sinking of tertiary shafts which will be necessary to obtain access to the gold ore lying at and below the 10,000 feet horizon.

Gifford's shaft

Resulting from the tremendous depths at which work is carried out, the technique of sinking deep shafts was undoubtedly pioneered on the Kolar Gold Fields. Remarkable among these shafts is the Gifford's Shaft, the principal means of access to the Champion Reef Mine. At the time of its completion in 1940, this was the deepest single shaft in the world, having a depth of 6,586 feet or almost exactly 1¼ miles. The shaft is circular in cross-sections, with a diameter of 18 feet and is lined throughout its length in brick and concrete. The two duralumin cages weigh 3.6 tons each with a capacity of either 50 men or four 1¼ ton trucks. The time of travel through the shaft is 3½ minutes, the cages attaining a speed of about 30 miles per hour. The driving power is provided by a Ward-Leonard controlled winding engine, which can be said to be one of the most powerful of its kind in the world and develops 4,450 H.P. at peak load. The cages are suspended by wire ropes each of which weighs 21 tons. In short, this shaft is an engineering wonder of no mean dimensions, and indeed, many well-known personages including His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Lord Wavell, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have all, at one time or other, visited Gifford's Shaft and travelled in its cages.

The other shafts worthy of note are Bullen's Shaft (1911) which is 3,871 feet in depth and is rectangular in section and timber-lined; Edgar's Shaft (1917) which reaches a depth of 3,804 feet and is the principal means of access to the Mysore Mine to the south, and Henry's Shaft (1924) which reaches a depth of 4,088 feet and serves the Nundydroog Mine to the north. These two shafts are circular in section and are brick or concrete-lined throughout. A fine example of a secondary shaft is the Bullen's Incline, serving the lower levels of the Oorgaum section of the Champion Reef Mine. This shaft was sunk 4,975 feet from the 40th to the 88th level and is equipped for hoisting men and large tonnage of ore at high speed. The winding engines used to drive the cages in these and the many other shafts of the Gold Fields are operated either by electricity or compressed air, electricity being used for the larger and more modern shafts.

Recently, certain safety devices were invented by the Chief Engineers attached to the Undertakings so as to make the underground mining operations safer and easier. Sri A. R. Satyabodha Rao, Chief Engineer of the Central Workshop of the Mines, invented a new device that automatically stops the over-winding of the engines operating the underground and surface cages of the Mines, while Sri B. V. Krishnaiah, Chief Engineer of the Nundydroog Mine, invented an automatic speed-indicating recorder for the winding engines. These devices, apart from making underground mining safer, have also helped to save a considerable amount of foreign exchange.

In order to obtain access from the shafts to the lode, to exploit the lode itself and to carry out prospecting operations in the unending search for gold, it is necessary to tunnel through the rock and some 600 miles of such tunnels have been driven. The ground below the surface is, therefore, honeycombed with a maze of workings so intricate that there is no man living who can claim to know them all.

Drilling operations

Prior to the introduction of the compressed air-operated rock drill, "hammer-men" were employed to drill holes by hand in the rock face, these holes being subsequently charged with explosives and blasted. This was, however, an inefficient process, as one hammer-man and his assistant could not normally drill more than three or four feet with a day's work because of the hard nature of the rock. Machine-drilling was introduced about half a century ago, and the various types of rock-drill in use since their introduction have undergone a remarkable evolution from the cumbersome old reciprocating machines, which had to be laboriously rigged to a bar, to the fast and light jack-hammers in current use.

The development practice, to-day, consists of drilling some 20 holes in the face of the tunnel, using a compressed air jack-hammer, an "air-leg" support, and tungsten carbide tipped drill rods, the holes being some three feet in depth and about 1¼ inches in diameter. After completion, they are charged with blasting gelatine which is detonated either electrically or by safety fuse. The holes are timed to explode in such a way that the first few shots release the wedge of rock in the centre of the face and the remaining shots are then free to explode into the opening so formed. Where safety fuse is used, the timing is effected by varying the length of the fuses, but in the case of electrical detonation, advantage is taken of the different grades of detonators which are manufactured in such a way that they explode with the required time-lag after the current has been passed through them.

The typical data for development work on the Kolar Gold Fields are as follows:

Size of face	.. 7 ft. x 6 ft.
Explosive consumption per foot advanced	.. 8 lbs.
Drilling crew	.. 1 maistry and 2 men.
Mucking and tramming crew	.. 1 maistry and 3 men.
Blasts per day	.. 2.
Daily advance	.. 3 to 4 feet.

In the deeper levels of the Mines, which in some places have reached nearly 10,000 feet below the surface, the rock pressure is

so great that the tunnels have to be continuously supported by massive steel rings or "setts" placed at intervals of 3'—6" and lagged with casuarina poles. If this is not done, there is the danger of violent collapse taking place.

Stoping operations

The tunnels or "drives" through the lode are sited at intervals of about 100 feet in depth. These are inter-connected by sinking a series of minor shafts of "winzes" at the required intervals, these being essential both for ventilation and to help expose the ore body. When this work is completed, the next operation is the mining of the quartz "blocks" opened up by the winze and drive development, this operation being known as "stoping".

The most common methods of stoping employed in the Kolar Gold Fields are back-stoping, bottom-stoping and rill-stoping. The same type of drilling equipment is used as was previously described for development. The holes are usually 2'—6" to 3'—6" in depth and inclined to the face of the stope at about 35°. These holes are charged with explosives and blasted at the end of the day's work and the gold-bearing quartz is thus broken into the open portion of the stope. Subsequently, it is shovelled or scraped mechanically into chutes, where it falls into trucks on the level below and is transported to the nearest shaft for hoisting to the surface. In main levels, electric or diesel locomotives are now used to facilitate underground transport of ore and material.

If the maximum safety of working is to be attained, the problem of stoping is not so much that of extracting the ore as of the sequence in which it is extracted and of supporting the excavation afterwards. The most common method of support is to build into the stope solid masonry walls of granite quarried from the surrounding country-side. This keeps the deformation of the rock and closure of the excavation to a minimum and thus helps to preserve its strength.

In recent years, on the Nundydroog Mine, extensive investigations have been made into the possibility of filling the stopes with sand. A large section of the mine on the West Reef has been laid out for the systematic use of sand-filling as the standard method of support and sand is now being regularly lowered into the mine for this purpose. The sand is transported into the stope hydraulically which rapidly settles down as a compact "fill". The advantages of this method are that it is considerably cheaper than granite, the work may be carried out more rapidly and the sandfill is of a much more uniform texture than is the granite. Unfortunately, however, the method is unsuitable for use in the lower and hotter levels of the mines since the air rapidly becomes very humid as a result of the large quantities of water which must

be used, and, in consequence, working conditions would become intolerable.

The current methods of support represent the culmination of decades of experience. In the earlier stages of mining, the support consisted merely of timber props, but with increasing depths, it became necessary to substitute for these props timber packs filled with waste rock. At a still later stage, the stopes were completely filled with broken waste rock and thus it can be seen that the present methods have only been developed as a result of a long period of evolution.

Pumping of water

A matter of great importance is the disposal of water encountered in the course of mining operations. Innumerable pumps, both large and small, driven either by compressed air or electric power, are installed in different levels of the mines and water is collected in suitable dams underground and pumped to the surface in stages. The quantity of water thus raised is of the order of 2.1 million gallons per day, and this water is used for the processing of ore as well as for other purposes.

Air-conditioning plants

One of the main problems of mining at great depths is that of the high temperatures which exist underground. The temperature of the rock increases by about 1°F for every 110 feet in depth and at 10,000 feet, the temperature of the newly exposed rock is 150°F. Human physique, even at its best, cannot withstand this heat for more than a brief period ; nor can efficiency of labour be sustained at a reasonable level throughout the entire working shift. In order to mitigate the effects of such extreme temperatures, air-conditioning plants, four in number. with an aggregate capacity of supplying one million cft. of dry air per minute, are installed on surface. In addition to this, a secondary air-conditioning plant for further lowering of temperature in the deepest working places has been installed at a depth of nearly 8,000 feet below the ground on the Champion Reef section of the Mysore Champion Reef Amalgamated Mine and the provision of "spot coolers" for cooling isolated development points remote from the main ventilation circuits of that mine is now an established practice.

Dust suppression

The inhalation of the fine dust produced by mining operations such as drilling, blasting and handling of ore can have serious physical effects upon underground workers and necessary steps are taken to suppress the formation of dust and its distribution in the mine atmosphere. Whenever working conditions permit, water is used to damp down the rock and wet drilling is customary where, owing to the extreme heat of the lower levels of the mine, the use of water is impracticable; various forms of dust trap are in general use to collect the dust produced when rock drills have

to be run dry. Up-to-date methods of dust suppression are continuously under review and currently experiments are on hand on the use of certain chemicals and oils to increase the efficacy of the water used for damping down and on the use of water stemming in blasting, which not only reduces the production of dust but also improves blasting efficacy. Regular sampling of underground air to estimate its dust content is carried out and all possible steps are taken to reduce the dust hazard to a minimum.

Fire precautions

The fire risk in the mines is a special danger and is accentuated by the hot ventilating air which rapidly dries out the timber used underground. In consequence, the fire fighting organisation on the Kolar Gold Fields has been developed to a high degree of efficiency.

Warning of fire is given by injecting eucalyptus oil into the compressed air supply and sprinkling it into the downcast shafts. Within a few minutes, all the workers in the mine become aware of the smell and gather at the shaft stations to be hoisted to the surface. Teams wearing "proto" oxygen-breathing apparatus go into action immediately but unless very early warning is given, it is often necessary to seal off a fire rather than to fight it directly.

In order to facilitate rapid sealing, each mine is systematically divided into various "fire zones", each of which can be rapidly isolated by means of steel fire doors or previously prepared winze and shaft seals. Schemes are also drawn up for changing ventilation circuits during a fire so that vital points such as pumps. underground hoists, etc., may be kept in fresh air. A committee has been formed which carries out investigations, in collaboration with the Field Research Laboratory, into various aspects of fire-fighting and prevention.

Problem of rock-burst

As a result of the unusual physical characteristics of the rock at Kolar and of the great depths at which work is carried out, considerable difficulties are experienced in combating the tremendous pressure which is developed in the rock adjoining underground working places. These pressures frequently result in the rupture of the sides of an excavation often with such violence as to resemble a miniature earthquake. Such occurrences are known as 'rock-bursts' and have, on many occasions, had very serious results. Illustrative of the violent characteristic of these rock-bursts is the 'shock wave' which spreads from the focus of the burst and which may do considerable damage to surface buildings and be heard many miles away.

The Kolar Gold Fields Research Laboratory conducts a detailed investigation into the problem of rock-bursts. The work

now being undertaken involves extensive underground measurements of stress and strain in the rock, photo-elastic analysis of models, physical tests of underground rock specimens and several other allied methods of investigation.

As a result of these investigations, it is expected that still further improvement in the methods of mining and support will be developed and that the frequency and severity of bursts would be substantially reduced. The indications are that any such advances in mining technique will largely be achieved by careful planning of the "sequence" of stoping, that is to say, by designing the stopes in such a way that isolated pillars and promontories of unstoped ground are reduced to a minimum. This is necessary as it has been found that the rock pressure tends to build up in such localities. Careful thought has also to be given to the correct method of stoping ore in the neighbourhood of faults, dykes and other regions of weakness and to ensure that the various lines of underground communication are sited, as far as possible, in areas where high concentrations of pressure do not occur. On the whole, the various technical problems involved in ultra-deep mining, particularly the problems of ventilation and the control of rock-pressure, do not appear insuperable and it is thought that the ultimate depths to which man may penetrate below the surface of earth will be limited by economic rather than by technical factors.

Mining operations

It is interesting, indeed, to study the hard and intricate, and at the same time, dangerous processes involved in the mining industry. The gold-bearing ore is deep-seated in the earth's crust and it occurs in the form of reefs or veins of quartz which vary in thickness from a few inches to as much as thirty feet in rare instances. The average width of the quartz vein may be said to be approximately three feet and six inches throughout the field. The reef is intersected by country rocks and dykes of dolerite which vary in thickness from a few inches to over 100 feet.

The reefs are first explored at varying depths by sinking small shafts, dividing the ore body into workable blocks. The actual excavation of these blocks of ore consists of drilling holes in quartz by hand labour and blasting them by some explosives. The broken rock is loaded into trams at these depths and conveyed to the shaft for hoisting to the surface. In the course of actual processing in this way, it was realised that sinking of larger shafts would facilitate easy hoisting of the ore to the surface. Subsidiary vertical as well as inclined shafts have thus been sunk from convenient positions underground, fully equipped with electric hoists, etc. The shafts are lined with strong timber frames, which are placed a few feet apart, and in rectangular planks in order to prevent any loose rock from the walls falling into the shaft.

It has latterly been the practice to sink vertical and circular brick-lined shafts similar to those in use in the collieries in England. There are five such shafts in the Kolar Gold Fields, 18 feet in diameter, which have reached great depths, one attaining a depth of over 4,200 feet. The sinking of shafts and the driving of levels, etc., are accomplished by the aid of rock driller operated by compressed air and working at a pressure ranging from 60 to 90 lbs. per square inch. The compressed air is supplied by electrically driven machinery situated on the surface. The magnitude of the underground operations on the Kolar Gold Fields can be gathered by the fact that two mines, *viz.*, the Mysore-Champion Reef Amalgamated Mine and the Nundydroog Mine, have now been operating, reaching a depth of over 8,000 feet vertically below surface. The deepest point in the Champion Reef section of the Mysore-Champion Reef Amalgamated Mine had, on 31st March 1966, reached a depth of 10,598 feet below surface. Successful mining operations at such depths call for the highest degree of technical skill.

Metallurgical process

The ore drawn from the lode consists of quartz containing minor quantities of sulphide minerals together with hornblende schist wall rock. The gold is relatively coarse and, upto 80 per cent of the total value, is recovered by simple straking.

Then the ore from the mine is tipped over grizzles and fed into trommels. The waste rock is picked from the belts, and is then reduced by jaw crushers set to a size suitable for stamp-milling. The crusher product, combined with the under-size, constitutes the mill feed.

In the new mill at Nundydroog designed and executed by Indian engineers, the ore from the jaw crushers passes through two further stages of crushing in 'Cone' crushers which reduce it to a suitable size for grinding without the intermediate stage of reduction by stamp-milling. The design of the plant is such that from the main ore storage bins, all movements of the ore to the mill are by conveyor belts, thereby eliminating the need of locomotives or trucks to move the ore. The new plant is designed for an average capacity of 1,000 tons a day.

The ground ore is classified by means of Caldecott Cones, one pair in series to each tube mill. The overflow of the primary cone feeds the secondary cone. The underflow from each feeds the tube mills. The overflow from the secondary cones, which averages between 80 to 88 per cent minus 200 mesh (Tyler), passes to the cyanide section for further treatment.

The slime product, after dewatering, is cyanided in agitators having capacities upto 150 tons of dry slime at densities upto 7.75

The agitation time varies from 12 to 16 hours, and then the filtered liquor passes through sand clarifiers to extractor boxes where the precipitation of gold takes place. The precipitate is treated with sulphuric acid with the addition of manganese-dioxide, when necessary, to assist in the removal of copper. This precipitate is filtered, washed and then roasted and smelted in lined pots to yield bullion of approximately 985 parts per 1,000 ozs. of gold and silver.

Working costs

During the year 1965-66, a total of 3,94,730 tonnes of ores were milled with a resultant production of 30,24,162 grams (97,229 ounces) of gold. The working cost of production per tonne charged against the revenue account was Rs. 88.90 made up as follows :—

			Cost per tonne Rs.
Development	..	..	2.18
Stoping	..	..	32.65
Miscellaneous ore	..	..	2.29
Ore transport	..	..	1.48
Ore treatment	..	..	10.63
	Total	..	49.23
Mining, non-productive costs	..	..	14.48
Surface costs	..	..	12.39
Administration and other costs	..	..	12.80
	Grand total	..	88.90

The salaries and wages and terminal benefits constitute approximately 60 per cent of the above cost.

Gold production

The following statement gives the details of gold production in the Kolar Gold Fields :—

Year	Tons crushed (Short tons= 2,000 lbs.)	Extraction dwt./ton	Gold produced Ozs.	Gold produced Grams
1	2	3	4	5
Before Nationalisation.				
From 1882 to 28-11-1956 ..	3,97,85,749		2,28,60,737 (This excludes estimated gold of 2,00,000 ounces or 62,20,698 grams obtained from other mines in the early stages of gold mining).	71,10,48,477
After Nationalisation :				
29-11-1956 to 31-3-1958 ..	8,76,912	4.97	2,17,938	67,78,630
1958-59 ..	6,36,181	4.74	1,50,781	46,89,814
1959-60 ..	6,47,369	4.74	1,53,442	47,72,579

1		2	3	4	5
1960–61	..	5,81,801	4.81	1,39,854	43,49,955
1961–62	..	6,12,534	4.46	1,36,498	42,45,567
1962–63	..	6,43,065	3.97	1,27,570	39,67,865
1963–64	..	5,62,076	3.93	1,10,536	34,38,074
1964–65	..	5,38,155	4.60	1,23,655	38,46,104
1965–66	..	4,35,108	4.47	97,229	30,24,162
1966–67		4,12,396	4·08	84,164	26.17,785

Apart from gold, silver is also produced in the Kolar Gold Fields, though not on a very large-scale, and the following is the quantity of production of silver since 1947 :—

Year	*Ounces*	*Grams*
1947 to 28th November 1956 ..	1,40,685	43,75,794
29th November 1956 to 31st March 1958.	16,178	5,03,192
1958-59	10,922	3,39,712
1959-60	10,846	3,37,360
1960-61	10,129	3,15,046
1961-62	10,067	3,13,134
1962-63	9,134	2,84,110
1963-64	7,634	2,37,456
1964-65	9,431	2,93,331
1965-66	7,366	2,29,121
1966-67	6,757	2,10,156

Developmental schemes

A phased programme of development and expansion of the Mines under the II and III Five-Year Plans was drawn up after the acquisition of the Kolar Gold Mines by the Government of Mysore in November 1956. As stated earlier, the Undertakings were taken over by the Government of India on 1st December 1962. Under the II Five-Year Plan, six schemes estimated to cost Rs. 94.50 lakhs were undertaken and a sum of Rs. 64.26 lakhs was spent on those schemes. Ten schemes, involving a total outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs, were drawn up for implementation under the III Five-Year Plan. Only those schemes, which are essential for the maintenance of production at the present levels and those which assist the expansion of production and increase the returns wherever possible, were included in this plan. As against this outlay, a sum of Rs. 142.23 lakhs (including an expenditure of Rs. 1.43 lakhs committed during the II Plan period

and paid during 1962-63) was spent during the III Plan period as detailed below :—

Year			Rs.
1961-62	..	..	19.67 lakhs
1962-63	..	..	32.58 „
1963-64	..	..	29.67 „
1964-65	..	..	33.84 „
1965-66	..	..	26.47 „
	Total	..	142.23 lakhs

Detailed schemes involving a total outlay of Rs. 230 lakhs, to be undertaken during the IV Five-Year Plan period, have also been drawn up with the following priorities in view :—

1. Search for new sources of ore.
2. Maintaining output at or above the present levels, having regard to the possible depletion of available sources of ore in the Mysore Mine.
3. Increase in efficiency with a view to reducing cost of operations.

The IV Five-Year Plan Schemes are estimated to add ultimately reserves of about 3,45,000 ounces of gold, besides extraction of 53,000 ounces of gold during the development stage itself in respect of certain exploration works.

Bharat Earth Movers Limited

The Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, is the first factory in India to undertake manufacture of heavy earth-moving equipment. With the increase in the tempo of development works and the launching of large irrigation and power projects, the need for modern heavy earth-moving equipment was more keenly felt. By the use of such equipment, it would be possible to turn out more work in a single day than a number of workers could accomplish in months by the manual method. The Government of India, therefore, decided to establish a large-scale factory for this purpose under technical collaboration with the erstwhile Messrs. Letourneau-Westinghouse Company, Illinois, United States of America, now called Messrs. Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

In pursuance of this decision, the Government of India formed a joint-stock company called the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, in the public sector and the company was registered under the

Indian Companies Act, 1956, on the 11th May 1964. This company, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production, has its registered office in the Railcoach Administrative Building, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore. The authorised share-capital of the company as on 31st March 1967 was Rs. 10 crores, while its paid-up share-capital, as on that date, was Rs. 8.138 crores. The shares of the company are entirely held by the Government of India.

Initial phase

The project of manufacturing heavy earth-moving equipment had been initially assigned to the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, now forming part of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, in December 1962, for taking necessary steps in processing the project pending formation of the new company. The Government of India decided that the facilities by way of accommodation, equipment, technical staff, etc., as were available in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., particularly in its Railcoach Division, should be made use of for the execution of the project. The expenditure incurred towards the initial activities was to be recovered from the new company in due course. Accordingly, a separate division called the BEML (Bharat Earth Movers Limited) Division was organised within the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., to handle the preliminary work connected with this project.

At the instance of the Government of India, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd , prepared and submitted a project report in October 1963. However, in view of the fact that the execution of the project involved considerable foreign exchange outlay, for which it was proposed to approach the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank for a loan, the Government of India considered it necessary that the economic feasibility of the project should be examined in detail by a firm of consultants. Accordingly, in October 1964, the Union Government appointed Messrs. A. T. Kearney and Company Inc., of the United States of America to submit a detailed project report. The terms of reference by the Union Government to the firm of consultants included submission of a report for the establishment of a combined factory for undertaking the manufacture of heavy earth-moving equipment of LW origin as well as of crawler tractors in collaboration with Messrs. Komatsu Manufacturing Company Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. The firm of consultants deputed a team of technicians and the latter submitted their report in May 1965.

Crawler Tractor Unit

The crawler tractor manufacturing programme, which was originally being carried out by the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, Ministry of Defence, was entrusted, in December 1965, to the Komatsu Manufacturing Company of Japan. The Union Government decided that the manufacture of crawler tractor

equipment should be taken up in the first phase because of the anticipated earlier availability of Yen credit. According to the agreement with Messrs. Komatsu Manufacturing Company, the types of crawler tractors to be produced by the Company are: D-120, D-80 and D-50 or alternatively D-40 tractors, etc.

The Central Government sanctioned the project for a combined factory to be established in the Kolar Gold Fields area, involving a capital outlay of Rs. 19.56 crores, with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 7.65 crores, and a township at a cost not exceeding 7½ per cent of the capital cost of the project. A phased programme of construction of the factory buildings was approved in July 1965 and civil works of the factory, township as well as plant and machinery, estimated to cost, in all, about Rs. 550 lakhs, were commenced in the Kolar Gold Fields area towards the end of 1965. The Government of Mysore have given, free of cost, extensive lands measuring 1641.5 acres. By the end of 1966-67, the construction of the Tractor Fabrication and Assembly Shops, two store buildings for the Machine and Assembly Shops, etc., had been completed and the machineries were being erected. Work on the other common production shops like machines, tool-room, heat treatment etc., were under different stages of progress. It is expected that the construction of these buildings would be completed and regular production started early in 1968-69.

Transfer of Rail-coach Division

Along with their decision to form the new Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., as a joint-stock company for the manufacture of heavy earth-moving equipment and crawler tractors, the Government of India also decided to form a corporation called the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., composed of the various units engaged in aircraft production in the country and to bifurcate from it the units engaged in the production of items other than aircraft. In pursuance of this decision, the Union Government directed that the Railcoach Division of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., should be separated and merged with the new BEML Company. As the activities connected with the manufacture of heavy earth-moving equipment, entrusted to the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., earlier, were closely linked up with the facilities available at the Railcoach Division, it was decided that the transfer of Railcoach Division as well as the Earth Moving Equipment Project from the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., should be effected simultaneously. Thus, although the new BEML Company was incorporated in May 1964, the activities in connection with the manufacture of rail-coaches and earth-moving equipment were transferred to it only on the 1st January 1965. With this transfer, the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., *i.e.*, the new company, came to have three units, one for the manufacture of rail-coaches, another for the manufacture of earth-moving equipment and the third for the manufacture of crawler tractors. While the first unit continues to function in its

original location in the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore, the other two units are being located in the Kolar Gold Fields area, about 60 miles from Bangalore.

Progress so far

In order to help undertake the initial phases of manufacture of heavy earth-moving equipment in the Railcoach Division, the Government of India released foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs and a number of equipment were procured in knocked-down condition from the foreign collaborators and the manufacture commenced in May 1964. During the year 1966-67, the Earth-Moving Equipment Division assembled and sold 20 LW 'C' Scrapers and 11 Rear Dumpers on customers' orders. It had also received an order for the assembly and supply of 114 more LW earth-moving machines. As for crawler tractors, the assembly of the same had commenced at the new factory at the Kolar Gold Fields and the first tractor (D 120-6 type of 225 H.P.) was formally released in April 1967. About 200 machines, in all, were expected to be produced in the factory by the end of 1967-68. When fully established, various types of earth-moving machinery and tractors, such as, Motorised Scrapers, Motorised Rear Dumpers, Haulpak Truck Dumpers, Bottom Dumpers, Motor Graders, Crawler Tractors of various Komatsu models, etc., are expected to be manufactured. With a view to providing after-sales-service to the customers and looking after sales-promotion work, the Company has established its zonal offices at Kolar, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta.

Training programme

The total labour strength of the Company in the present initial stage, *i.e.*, as on 31st March 1967, was 4,347. More number of workers would be employed gradually as the units develop. The Company has started a training scheme for workers under the Apprentices Act with effect from July 1965. During the year 1965-66, a batch of 89 apprentices were undergoing training under this scheme. For the present, arrangements have been made with the Technical Training Institute of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., for training these apprentices. A building for a separate Apprentices Training Institute was under construction at the Kolar Gold Fields as a part of the new factory.

Gauribidanur Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd.

Another large-scale industry, which has been established in the district recently, is the Gauribidanur Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., at Gauribidanur. This co-operative sugar mill, organised by the sugarcane cultivators of Kolar district, was registered on March 13, 1961, under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1959, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 65 lakhs. The State Government has given a financial assistance of Rs. 29.37 lakhs to this factory by way of contribution to the share capital, grants and loans. A licence to start production of crystal sugar has been

issued by the Government of India, the licensed crushing capacity being 1,200 metric tonnes of sugarcane per day.

After completing the construction of buildings and erection of machinery and equipment, the Karkhane started trial crushing of sugarcane during the sugarcane season of 1966. Regular crushing was commenced on 1st January 1967, but soon after, crushing had to be suspended for some time on account of poor supply of sugarcane as a result of failure of monsoon in the preceding months. With the improvement in cane supply, the Karkhane has resumed crushing from November 1967. During 1967, the factory had employed 205 workers and produced 1,026 bags of sugar

Small-scale Industries

Except for the gold mines and a few village and cottage industries referred to elsewhere, the Kolar district, in the past, had not made much headway in the field of industrial development. But in recent years, apart from the two large-scale units, *i.e.*, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., and Gauribidanur Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Ltd., a number of units of various small-scale industries have come to be established in the district as a result of intensive encouragement being given by the Government.

With the various measures of Governmental assistance, such as, provision of cheap and enough power, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, financial and raw-material assistance, establishment of industrial estates and availability of technical and economic guidance from the Small Industries Service Institute, Small Industries Corporation, etc., the number of small-scale industries in the district has been steadily growing. During 1966-67, there were, in all, 137 registered small-scale industrial units in the district, their total capital investment and employment potential being roughly Rs. 31.13 lakhs and 1,820 persons, respectively. The number of units in 1965-66 was 110.

Industrial Estates

The small-scale industries in the district are, by and large, concentrated in the urban areas like Kolar, Chikballapur and Chintamani towns and Kolar Gold Fields. With a view to providing suitable factory accommodation and modern facilities to the small-scale industrialists, the State Government decided to establish two Industrial Estates in this district, one at the Kolar Gold Fields and the other at Chikballapur, with twelve sheds each. The estimated cost of each of these Industrial Estates is Rs. three lakhs. Of these, construction of the Industrial Estate at the Kolar Gold Fields has been in progress, and by 1965-66 four sheds of 25 feet by 30 feet and two sheds of 30 feet by 50 feet had been constructed and allotted to prospective entrepreneurs, while the construction of the Industrial Estate at Chikballapur was yet to be taken up.

Training facilities

In addition to a Polytechnic at Chintamani which conducts 3-year diploma courses in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering, with an intake capacity of 120 candidates at a time, and a School of Mines at Coramandal (K.G.F.), which offers a 3-year diploma course in mining technology to 24 candidates at a time, the State Government have also set up several other training institutions for imparting training to candidates in various trades, such as, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, leather-stitching, making of glass beads, sericulture, etc. There is also an Industrial Training Institute at the Kolar Gold Fields run by the Directorate of Training and Employment.

There is an Artisan Training Institute at Chikballapur which imparts training in carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, leather-stitching and glass-bead making. The Institute has an intake capacity of 100 candidates at the rate of 20 for each trade and the duration of training is 1½ years. A stipend of Rs. 30 per month is paid to the candidates during the period of training.

Two Government Training-*cum*-Servicing Workshops for agricultural implements have also been functioning at Kolar and Gauribidanur for imparting training in servicing and repairing of agricultural implements. Each workshop trains ten candidates at a time, the duration of training being one year. A stipend of Rs. 30 per month is given to each trainee. There are also two Government Silk Farms, one at Kolar and the other at Sidlaghatta, which impart training in sericulture to interested candidates for a period of six months.

There is a Taluk Vishwakarma Training and Production Centre at Chikballapur which offers training in carpentry and blacksmithy to ten candidates in each trade giving a stipend of Rs. 20 per month. The duration of the course is two years.

Credit facilities

The Government of Mysore, in their declaration of industrial policy, had made it clear that all possible assistance would be given to help the growth of industries in the private sector also. Even as a princely State, Mysore was noted as a pioneer in the field of industrial expansion. On the 31st March 1959, the State Government established a corporation called the Mysore State Financial Corporation to provide financial assistance to industries in furtherance of this policy of industrial development. Prior to the establishment of this autonomous corporate body, the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, which was enacted in May 1951, had been very helpful to the industrial entrepreneurs in the State. After the formation of the new Mysore State, a uniform and comprehensive Act, *viz.*, the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959, was enacted and brought into force throughout the new State.

Under the provisions of this statute, a number of small, medium and big industries in the State had been given financial assistance by the State Government, and many more still continue to get these benefits under the Act.

The Act, which is also applicable to the district of Kolar, has laid down the mode and method of advancing financial help for the establishment and development of industries. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, is the statutory authority to sanction advances to industries under this Act. In Kolar district, six small-scale industrial units were given financial assistance under the provisions of this Act during the period from 1964-65 to 1966-67 as shown below:—

		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 (from April to Sept.)
Number of Units	..	2	3	2
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount sanctioned	..	5,500	63,950	19,499

The Mysore State Financial Corporation also grants loans exceeding Rs. 10,000 to all categories of industries. During the period from 1963 to 1966, a total amount of Rs. 84,000 was sanctioned by the Corporation to four small-scale units in the district. The Corporation has also granted a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Gauribidanur Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane under Government security. Besides, the State Bank of Mysore, which has its branches in almost all the taluk headquarters of the district, has also been extending credit facilities to different industrial undertakings in the district. During 1965-66, the Bank had advanced a total loan of Rs. 2.75 lakhs to 12 small-scale industrial units in the district.

With a view to providing similar credit and other banking facilities to the village artisans, industrial co-operatives and other small industrialists, a District Industrial Co-operative Bank was also established in the district at Kolar in the year 1963. The Bank had advanced loans amounting to Rs. 6,97,735 upto the end of March 1966, to 30 different small-scale industries in the district.

Machinery on hire-purchase

In addition, the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. has given machinery valued at Rs. 1.65 lakhs on hire-purchase basis to 12 small-scale industrial units in the district during the three-year period from 1964-65 to 1966-67. The industries benefited by this scheme were tile-making, silk-twisting, saw mills, general engineering, etc.

The important small-scale industries in the district relate to general engineering and automobile repairs, steel furniture and office equipment, agricultural implements, domestic utensils, tiles and allied products, slate pencils, cement pipes, soap, gum benzoine, pharmaceuticals, matches, plastics, wooden furniture and saw mills, stone polishing, confectionery, tamarind kernel powder, fertilisers, etc. Sericulture and *agarbathi* manufacture, which are two prominent industries in the district are concentrated mostly in Chintamani, Kolar, Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks, more on a cottage than on a small-scale basis.

Small Industries Survey

According to a survey conducted in 1966 by the Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore, there were in 1965-66, about 110 small-scale industrial units (excluding sericulture and *agarbathi* manufacturing units) in the district engaged in the manufacture of various industrial products. These units had together invested a capital of Rs. 30.8 lakhs and provided employment to about 1,100 persons. The value of the total annual production of these units was of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs. A brief account of some of the important small-scale industries that were functioning in the district in 1965-66 are given in the following paragraphs.

General Engineering

There were nine general engineering and automobile-repair workshops in the district, having a total investment of Rs. 1.9 lakhs and employing, in all, 42 persons in 1965-66. These undertook servicing and repair-works of the order of Rs 1.21 lakhs annually. Two of the units were mainly engaged in automobile repairs, while the rest undertook repairs of irrigation pump sets, etc. But it has been found that these units are generally equipped with rather out-moded machines and, as such, cannot undertake precision work of a high order. They suffer from financial instabilities also. Now that a large-scale industry, *viz.*, the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., is being established in the Kolar Gold Fields area, the scope for developing these units in the district appears to be bright. Some of these units can work as ancillary to this large-scale industry while some can undertake manufacturing lines instead of entirely depending upon job and servicing works.

Steel Furniture

There were five units engaged in the manufacture of steel furniture and office equipment, of which four were located at the Kolar Gold Fields and one at Mulbagal. These units had a total capital investment of Rs. 1.33 lakhs and employed 36 workers. They produced steel furniture and office equipment worth about Rs. 1.3 lakhs annually which were mostly sold within the district itself. Of late, there is an increasing preference for steel furniture. With the increase in development activities in various fields, there is a greater demand for office equipment. This offers a good scope for developing these units in the district.

Agricultural Implements

The number of units engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements in the district was 15, and the number of workers employed by them was about 200. These units had an aggregate investment of a little over two lakhs of rupees and produced implements of different kinds worth about Rs. 3.5 lakhs. The units were working mostly with hand-tools and implements, and were not equipped with enough and up-to-date machines to manufacture modern types of agricultural implements. Since more and more agriculturists are now switching over to the use of modern implements, it would be advantageous for these units to equip themselves better in keeping with the trend of the demands. The number of these units in the district had increased to 24 by 1967.

Aluminium Utensils

There was just one unit, located at Kolar, engaged in the manufacture of aluminium utensils in 1965-66. While the capital investment of the unit was Rs. 50,000, it produced utensils worth about Rs. 50,000 annually employing twelve workers. Lately, the unit was also attempting to undertake the manufacture of some other industrial products like electric fan parts, etc. Field investigations have revealed that the demand for different kinds of aluminium utensils in the district is of the order of about two lakhs of rupees per annum and this demand is expected to increase at the rate of 10 per cent per annum in future. Hence, there is much scope for further development of this industry in the district.

Tiles and Wire-cut Bricks

The number of units engaged in the manufacture of tiles and wire-cut bricks in the district was five, most of them being located at Malur. These units together had invested about Rs. 3.5 lakhs and employed about 100 persons. Though these units had an installed capacity to manufacture tiles and bricks worth about Rs. 8 lakhs annually, their production during 1965-66 was of the order of Rs. 4.64 lakhs only. The reason for this low production is attributed to competition from the tile factories situated in Bangalore nearby and also due to change in the pattern of construction of houses in that more and more terraced houses are now being constructed eliminating the use of tiles There is, therefore need for these units to switch over to such products as wire-cut bricks, stoneware pipes, etc., for which there is greater demand from all over the State, and good variety of clay is available in the district in abundance.

Slate Pencils

Although there were ten units manufacturing slate pencils in the district in 1965-66, only three came under the category of small-scale industrial units, while the others were cottage industries. The three small-scale industrial units had a total investment of about Rs. 60,000 and employed 285 workers. Of these, two units were situated at Bangarpet and one at Deshahalli in the same taluk, where good clay suitable for this product is available in plenty.

These units manufacture soft varieties of slate pencils of a good quality in different colours and sell them throughout Mysore State and also outside. Since these units are of a semi-mechanised nature, the present production-level can be well increased with the use of improved machines and equipment.

R. C. C. Spun Pipes

There were two small-scale industrial units in the district engaged in the manufacture of R.C.C. spun pipes in 1965-66. One unit, located at Bangarpet, is comparatively better equipped and is manufacturing pipes of diameters of 6 to 48 inches. The other unit, located at Gauribidanur, has specialised in the manufacture of cement rings used in the construction of wells. The products are sold both within and outside the district. The total investment in these two units was of the order of about Rs. one lakh and they had a capacity to produce pipes and rings worth about Rs. 1.5 lakhs annually. Since the present demand for R.C.C. spun pipes in the district has been estimated at Rs. 6 lakhs annually and it is likely to increase further in the coming years, this industry holds good prospects for further development.

Soap

Three small-scale units, engaged in the manufacture of both toilet and washing soaps, were functioning in the district in 1965-66 Of these, one was located at the Kolar Gold Fields area and the other two at Bangarpet. The estimated capital investment of these units was Rs. 95,000 and the value of soaps manufactured. during 1965-66, was about Rs. 1.1 lakhs. In all, 26 workers were employed by these units. Since there is great competition in this field from far-bigger factories, both from within and outside the State, the scope for further development of this industry in the district does not seem to be very bright.

Gum Benzoin and Perfumery

Two units, one located at Chintamani and the other at Kolar, are manufacturing gum benzoin and perfumery in the district The total capital invested by these units was estimated at Rs. 1.9 lakhs and the total production, during 1965-66, was of the order of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, the number of persons employed being 24. The products of these units are being exported to different parts of the State and also to other States like Maharashtra. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Though the quality of these products requires to be improved, they are reported to be selling fast on account of their low price compared to the high prices of imported varieties. In view of this fact, this industry offers ample scope for further development.

Pharmaceuticals

There were three units engaged in the manufacture of medical tablets and ragi malt in the district. One of the units, located at the Kolar Gold Fields, was being run by a Missionary with foreign collaboration and was manufacturing various types of tablets and patented ointments. Another unit, located at Bethamangala, was

exclusively manufacturing ragi malt and malt-extract from barley. The total invested capital of the three units was about Rs. 2.5 lakhs, providing employment to 46 persons and producing pharmaceuticals worth about Rs. 5.20 lakhs per annum. As this industry holds good prospects for further development, manufacture of other items like patented drugs, vitamins and other food products can also be taken up by these units.

Matches

During 1965-66, there was just one unit manufacturing safety matches in the district. It had a capital investment of about Rs. 40,000 and had employed about 20 persons and produced matches worth Rs. 58,000. As the unit is facing keen competition from Sivakasi and other places, which flood the local market with matches of all kinds at cheaper rates, there is great difficulty for the development of this industry in the district.

Plastics

There were four units engaged in the manufacture of celluloid bangles in the district. Two of these units were also manufacturing nylon buttons. The total capital investment of these units was about Rs. 50,000 and they had employed 45 workers. The units manufactured goods worth about Rs. 50,000 during 1965-66 which was just 50 per cent of their total installed capacity. The paucity of raw materials like polythene films is said to be the reason for this low production during the year. However, as there is growing demand for different types of plastic articles, the units can advantageously switch over to the manufacture of other plastic industrial items, toys, etc., when the position in respect of the raw materials eases.

Saw Mills

The district had, in 1966, 10 saw mills situated at Kolar, Chikballapur, Chintamani and Gauribidanur and undertaking mainly job sawing works. Two of them, however, were also making wooden packing cases, beams and rafters side by side. These units had, in all, invested about Rs. 2.9 lakhs, providing employment to 61 persons. Since the district is poor in forest resources, thus necessitating import of timber from outside, and also as the industry has become rather overcrowded already, there does not appear to be great scope for further development of this industry in the district. However, some of the units can switch over to some regular manufacturing lines like wooden packing materials, for which there is good demand, instead of entirely depending upon job orders for sawing of timber.

Stone polishing

There was a solitary industrial unit in the district undertaking stone-polishing, in 1965-66. This unit, situated in Kolar town, had a capital investment of Rs. 67,000. It had employed 24 workers and its average annual output was estimated to be a lakh of rupees. One noteworthy feature of this unit is that it exports polished stone slabs to foreign countries like the United Kingdom.

Since suitable varieties of stones are available in the district and also as there is a good demand for polished stone slabs, there is much scope for further development of this unit.

Fertilisers

A proprietary concern, engaged in the manufacture of bone-meal and mixed fertilisers, was functioning in Kolar town with an invested capital of about a lakh of rupees. This unit, employing 16 persons, produced fertilisers worth about Rs. 6.50 lakhs during 1965-66 although its installed capacity was to produce fertilisers worth about Rs. 10.5 lakhs annually. Since the demand for fertilisers is on the increase, this unit can be further expanded with advantage.

Tamarind kernel powder

Three units, one at the Kolar Gold Fields and the other two at Bangarpet, were engaged in the manufacture of tamarind kernel powder. The product is used primarily as a sizing material in cotton textile and jute industry and also as an adhesive in the manufacture of plywood. As such, the product is sold in different parts of the country through established dealers at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta. The three units had invested a total capital of about Rs. 9.66 lakhs and had a total installed capacity to manufacture 2,100 tonnes of tamarind kernel powder per year. Out of the two units at Bangarpet, one was established only recently, while the other two units accounted for an aggregate production of 1,600 tonnes of powder during 1965-66. They had employed 44 workers. But in view of the keen competition from similar units in the neighbouring districts and also outside the State, and because of the shortage of tamarind seeds, further development of this industry in the district seems to be difficult.

Beedi

Beedi manufacture is also a notable small-scale industry in the district During 1965-66, there were nine beedi-making units in the district with a capital investment of about Rs. 1.14 lakhs. They had employed over 120 persons and produced beedies valued at Rs. 3.12 lakhs.

Other small-scale industries

In addition to the above, there were five confectionary units, four units making wooden furniture, 11 units manufacturing domestic utensils and two steel-trunk making units in the district, which had together invested a capital of about Rs. 2.67 lakhs and employed 156 persons. A statement showing the category-wise break-up of the registered small-scale industries in the district as in 1965-66 is given at the end of this chapter.

Agarbathi

Agarbathi manufacture is another important industry in the Kolar district, which is run more on a cottage industry basis than on a small-scale industry basis. During 1966-67, there were 43 such units engaged in the manufacture of *agarbathis*, sandalwood

sticks, etc., more than half of which, *i.e.*, 23 units, were concentrated at Chintamani. Of the rest, 12 units were at Kolar and seven at Chikballapur. The total capital invested by all these units was over Rs. 14 lakhs, while the individual capital investment varied from Rs. 1,000 to over Rs. 1,00,000. The total number of persons employed by these units was over 920.

Agarbathis and sandalwood sticks are used as incense for worship and also on many festive occasions. Practically every household has a demand for this article, either in a smaller or bigger measure. Hence, this industry holds out great promise of development, provided it has the necessary financial and marketing facilities. The raw materials required for this industry are scent, sandalwood powder, charcoal powder, bamboo sticks, gum and wrapping paper. The process of manufacture consists in making a dough out of a mixture of charcoal powder, scent, gum and sandal powder in suitable proportions and pasting the mixture around thin sticks of bamboo of about nine inches in length. Though the process seems simple, it involves considerable skill.

Village and Cottage Industries

The district of Kolar, since early days, has been famous for its village and cottage industries like cotton, woollen and silk weaving, sericulture and oil manufacture and a brief account of these industries is given below.

Handloom weaving

Since nearly 30 per cent of the total cloth used in the country is produced on handlooms, this industry can be considered as playing a significant rôle in the national economy. Handloom-weaving is an important occupation of the rural population in this district. The total number of handlooms in the district in 1967 was 9,865 and that of the handloom weavers in the district was also about the same. The important centres of handloom-weaving in the district are Sulikunte and Badamakanahalli in Bangarpet taluk, Madivala, Lakkur, Malur and Chikka-Tirupathi in Malur taluk, Tayalur, Mulbagal and Tirumanahalli in Mulbagal taluk, Chintamani, Kanapalli, Katharigauppa, Venkatagirikote and Timmasandra in Chintamani taluk, Sidlaghatta, Nagamangala, Jangamkote, Mallur, Byappanahalli, Baluvanahalli and Venkatapura in Sidlaghatta taluk, Chikballapur, Gunthappanahalli, Gundlugurki and Thiranahalli in Chikballapur taluk, Gundlupalli and Mittemari in Bagepalli taluk, Kolar, Jodibyalahalli, Rajakallahalli and Padiganahalli in Kolar taluk and Namagondly, Bhaktharahalli, Nagargere and Gauribidanur in Gauribidanur taluk.

Generally, fly-shuttle pit-looms are used. The antiquated throw-shuttle pit-looms are also used in woollen handloom-weaving in certain places. Dobbies are used according to the type of weaving. Frame-looms, take-up motion attachments and pedal looms are very rare. Raw materials such as cotton yarn,

art silk and silk for borders, colours and chemicals are mainly obtained from Bangalore by the wholesale merchants of the district and distributed among the weavers. Sericulture being an important industry in the district, silk is also available in the district itself. The main cotton handloom products of this district are sarees, *dhoties* and *dupaties* or bed-sheets. Good sarees are woven in almost all the centres of the district. *Dhoties* woven in the weaving centres of Gauribidanur taluk and *dupaties* produced in the weaving centres of Chikballapur taluk are of a good quality.

Wool weaving

The quality of the Kolar wool is such that it is best suited for the manufacture of *kamblies* and rugs for which the district is justly famous. From time immemorial, the manufacture of blankets or *kamblies* has been an important cottage industry in Kolar district and it has earned a reputation in the outside markets also. Mysore-made *kamblies* had a good demand in the neighbouring Madras markets in the old days also and it is mentioned in the "Cyclopaedia of India" edited by Edward Balfour that at the Madras Exhibition conducted in 1885, various specimens of woollen manufactures were exhibited which were of Mysore origin.

According to a census of *kambli* looms conducted in 1931, there were 796 looms with 2,066 persons engaged in this industry in Kolar district. It is interesting to compare the number of woollen looms existing in the old days with the present available figures. The Mysore Gazetteer published in 1897 contains figures for 1893. In that year, Kolar district had 1,732 looms. This figure had greatly declined to 796 in 1931. According to the latest figures available, there were about 860 woollen handlooms in the district during 1967, thus showing a slight upward trend during the period from 1931 to 1967.

Kambli manufacture

As a rule, the kambli-weaver does not buy yarn but buys only wool and prepares his own yarn. The weaver gets the supply of raw wool from the shepherds or the raw-wool merchants either by giving a good *kambli* as the price or for cash, respectively. This wool is cleaned, scutched and spun into yarn usually by the women and children in the house of the weaver. To keep a loom fully engaged, about three or four charkhas are required to spin the necessary quantity of yarn. But very few weavers have as many as four charkhas. A good number have two, while the others have only one charkha for each loom. Although *kambli* is a common term used to denote all blankets manufactured in these handlooms, there are different varieties of *kamblies* produced. In fact, there has been a sort of localisation of qualities and types. The *kamblies* produced in Kolar town and round about are of a fairly good quality and superior to the *Malnad kamblies*. The Kolar blankets vary in size between 6 by 3 cubits to 8 by 4 cubits and in weight range between 4 to 16 lbs normally. The price

quoted in 1935 was Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per *kambli* and now the price ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per *kambli* depending upon its quality and size. It is ascertained that at present more than 10,000 *kamblies* are manufactured in the district every year. The Kolar *kamblies* are sold not only within the district and State, but also in the neighbouring States. The important wool-weaving centres in the district are Kolar town, Venkatagirikote, Bhakthara-halli, Badamakanahalli, Mallur and Mulbagal.

The indigenous handloom industry in wool has survived the vicissitudes of time in spite of several adverse factors. The fact that handloom-weaving in wool is a hereditary occupation, the interest in the industry of the merchant who supplies the capital to the wool-weavers and the conservative nature of the kambli-weavers have all combined to help keep the industry alive. This industry possesses a rare and inherent vitality common to many of the age-long indigenous industries and given the proper help at the proper time, it would survive and fare well for a long time to come.

Wool Spinning Centre

In order to help this traditional cottage industry and to encourage the wool-weavers of the area, the State Government at first established a Wool Spinning Sub-Centre in Kolar town and attached it to the Badanval Spinning Centre in Mysore district. But in view of the importance of the wool industry in the district and the large number of people engaged in wool-weaving, the Government decided to upgrade this Centre and make it a separate and independent unit. Accordingly, the Government Wool Spinning Centre came into existence in the year 1938 to serve as an experimental and demonstration centre for the weavers of the area. Though the Centre was working under loss for quite sometime, in the interest of the wool weavers of the district the Government was maintaining the Centre and was striving to make it a paying concern. It is now being run on a commercial basis, both the production and marketing aspects being looked after by it. It is providing full-time work to piece-work weavers by providing them with sufficient raw materials, etc.

This Centre is housed in a separate building on the Kolar-Bangalore road and it now manufactures several varieties of woollen fabrics of attractive designs and fine textures. They include hospital rugs, barrack blankets, nice and medium-type *kamblies*, mufflers, etc., in different sizes of marketable type. This is a certified institution of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and, as such, all the processes of manufacture, from raw wool to finished fabric, are done by hand on khadi principles.

During 1965-66, there were 22 fly-shuttle looms of an improved type in the Centre, besides other equipments for carding, spinning, etc. It purchased raw materials worth Rs. 36,904 and produced

4,186 pieces of finished goods valued at Rs. 91,396. The value of goods sold during the year was Rs. 69,093 thereby earning a gross profit of Rs. 20,757. The Centre provided employment to about 250 spinners and weavers of the area. There is a proposal to develop the Centre further and increase its activities so as to make it more useful and also to provide more employment opportunities to the wool-weavers of the area.

Sericulture

The district is renowned for its sericulture industry, which besides giving occupation to a large number of people, is also of considerable importance in the economic development of the district. Silk has been hailed as the queen of textiles. It comes out of Nature's laboratory untouched by human hand. The human touch comes in only at a later stage to manipulate the material to suit different tastes, in twist, texture, colour and design. The two glands inside the body of the silk worm are engaged in throwing out unbroken threads continuously in surprisingly tiny and smooth filaments, and as they come out, the two threads are glued into one thread reinforced by a natural gum called 'bave'. During the rainy and cloudy weather, the worm 'urinates' and so the cocoons will not be of the first quality. It is purely a biological industry and hence the quality depends upon the life conditions to which the worms are subjected. It has been established by long processes of experimentation that rearing of silk worms is best suited to be undertaken as a cottage industry because of the immense human care and attention that has to be bestowed upon it. A person or a family can easily take to this industry with a little investment and make a living out of it.

Mulberry cultivation

Sericulture consists of a series of operations like mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, seed preparation and reeling. Mulberry is the basic, and to a large extent the most important, factor in sericulture and essentially the costliest. The total acreage under mulberry cultivation in Kolar district in 1956-57 was 10,097 acres. By 1965-66, this acreage had risen to 16,200 acres. Mulberry can be grown on any soil, but it thrives well in drained sandy-loam soils situated in tracts of a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet with an average humidity of 70 per cent, a rainfall of 25 to 30 inches and a temperature of 70° to 80°F. Selected seeds are used to grow 'mother' trees from which twigs are bent over and covered with soil and allowed to take root; twigs from the mother tree may also be cut and planted. The yield of mulberry in Kolar district has been very much improved both in quality and quantity by employment of up-to-date methods and it has been estimated that there are mulberry gardens in the district yielding as much as 20,000 lbs. of leaves per acre per year.

Cocoon rearing

While the rearing and reeling side of the silk industry may be called a cottage industry, the weaving side is termed as a small-scale industry. The work of rearing cocoons is also as important

as mulberry cultivation. The excellence and beauty of the silk and the price it will fetch depend upon the size, weight, shape, colour, uniformity of thickness and texture of the filament that the cocoon is made of, and the quality of the cocoon is controlled by factors like environmental conditions under which the worms are reared, the variety and quality of the leaves they feed on, the variety and character of the worms that spin the thread and the care bestowed on them. With the improvement of the quality of the mulberry, the size and quality of the cocoons are also improving.

The Government of Mysore are maintaining two silk farms (mulberry gardens) in the district at Sidlaghatta and Kolar where foreign race cocoons are produced. The following table indicates the actual production of cocoons in these Government farms during the years 1959-60 and 1965-66 :—

Name of Farm		*Production of cocoons* 1959-60	1965-66
Kolar	..	2,58,500	4,02,111
Sidlaghatta	..	1,10,065	1,25,295
Total	..	3,68,565	5,27,406

The maximum yield of cocoons per 100 disease-free layings is about 36,000 and the minimum 500, while the average comes to about 10,000.

Grainages

Grainages for preparing layings are located at Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Malur, Hungenahalli, Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Chikballapur, Jangamkote, Settihalli and Thalagawara. The following table indicates the actual disease-free layings produced at these Government grainages during the years 1960-61 and 1965-66 :

	Name of Grainage		1960-61	1965-66
1.	Kolar	..	8,25,751	13,19,549
2.	Malur	..	..	4,37,141
3.	Sidlaghatta	..	5,28,698	10,51,049
4	Hungenahalli	..	..	3,81,521
5.	Srinivaspur	..	16,682	4,00,510
6.	Chintamani	..	1,81,529	5,06,455
7.	Chikballapur	..	..	3,10,258
8.	Jangamkote	..	..	2,94,248
9.	Settihalli	..	..	59,061
10.	Thalagawara	..	2,57,135	4,62,601
	Total	..	18,09,795	52,22,393

Besides these grainages run by the Government, there are also about 80 aided grainages in the district. The layings produced by these aided grainages during 1960-61 was 100 lakhs. The production in 1965-66 was, however, slightly lower, *i.e.*, 98 lakhs. During 1961-62, the State Government enacted a legislation called the *Mysore Silkworm Seed and Cocoon Act*, requiring all the private and aided graineurs to obtain a licence from Government and to follow certain rules and regulations in preparing layings.

The prices of disease-free layings in the Government and aided grainages in the Kolar division range from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 for 100 disease-free layings.

Silk Filature

The importance of the filature industry lies in the fact that it forms an important link between sericulture and the silk-weaving industry. It is also economically important as it is capable of restoring economic equilibrium between these two wings of the silk industry. There were two Filatures in Kolar district, one a branch of the Mysore Silk Filatures, T. Narasipur, situated at Sidlaghatta and the other called the Kisan Silk Filatures at Melur. The Sidlaghatta Filature, which came into existence during the second world war, when there was a large demand for parachutes, languished after the cessation of war and has since ceased working. The Melur Filature which was established in 1947 is working regularly and is considered as one of the efficient filatures in the State. It is engaged in weaving silk fabrics as also in filature silk reeling and silk throwing. It has provided employment to about 120 persons, its production capacity being 10,000 lbs. of filature raw silk per year. It also produces coloured and plain silk fabrics with or without gold thread. In 1965-66, it had 48 basins which produced about 3,450 kilograms of raw silk. In addition, there is a twisting (throwing) unit of 768 spindles attached to this filature.

Reeling is mainly done by country *charkhas* or basins. Though these *charkhas* are made locally, the silk produced from them is of good quality and fetch a high rate due to the skill of the workers. There were 1,200 such basins in the district in 1965-66. The Government have, however, a scheme to replace these country basins by a better basin called the 'domestic basin'. As the name implies, this basin can be worked in the villages by manual power. There were 75 such basins in the district in 1965-66. The quantity of reeling cocoons produced in the district during the year (1965-66) was 35 lakh kilograms as against 30 lakh kilograms in 1959-60.

Sericultural training plays an important part in the development of this industry. There are two sericulture training centres in the district attached to the Government Farms located at

Kolar and Sidlaghatta, where sericulturists are given training in the biological and practical aspects of this industry.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies

Almost all the weavers in the district possess their own looms, and the supply of raw material is made to them by local master-weavers or financiers, who take back from them the finished products and pay them the weaving charges. A very small number of the weavers are in a position to finance their own industry and are independent, while a large number of them depend upon master-weavers and other financiers for their capital. Generally there are two different systems of making these advances . either the master-weaver makes advances of money to the weavers on condition that they deliver a stipulated quantity of cloth of prescribed type and pattern within a fixed period, the price payable for the cloth having been fixed before-hand or he advances both cash and raw materials to the weaver, the price of yarn and other raw materials advanced as well as the price of the cloth being fixed before-hand. Thus, the only capital or asset that these weavers really possess is their inherent skill in this craft. The earnings of most of the weavers are low and they are generally poor.

Efforts have, of late, been made to free these weavers from the clutches and exploitations of master-weavers or middlemen by the establishment of a network of weavers' co-operative societies. This policy is now being actively pursued by the Government and by 1967, in all, 37 handloom weavers' co-operative societies had been organised in the district with a total membership of about 5,200 weavers. Of these, 21 were cotton weavers' co-operative societies, ten were silk weavers' co-operative societies and six woollen weavers' co-operative societies. These societies provide necessary raw materials, technical guidance, etc., to their members and thus help production; some societies also provide marketing facilities. The Government are granting loans and subsidies to these societies for the purchase of tools and equipment and also for their share and working capitals. The District Industrial Co-operative Bank also finances these societies. For purposes of marketing the handloom cloth produced by the weavers of the district, three handloom sales emporia have been also established, one each at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields and Mulbagal.

Oil Industry

The vegetable oil industry is fairly old in Kolar district. Prior to the establishment of oil mills, oil was being produced generally by means of *ghanas*. This village industry is still in existence and there were about 540 oil *ghanas* in the district during 1965-66. The *ghana* is an immense mortar and pestle of wood or stone. While the mortar is above ground, the pestle is let into underground. A wooden beam, about 18 feet long, pressing

at one end closely against the foot of the mill, has an arm projecting upwards for about a third of its length, which is attached to the head of the pestle. The mill is driven by one or two oxen yoked at the farther end of the beam, by pulling it round and round.

The number of oil mills, which are small-scale units, in the district during 1965-66 was 34; three of these had registered themselves with the Department of Industries and Commerce under the Mysore Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1959. Besides, there were also 22 small oil expellers in the district. The machines and plant used in an oil mill generally consist of steam engines, boilers, expellers, rotary machines, filter presses and decorticators. Groundnut, sesamum and other oilseeds are crushed in these mills, groundnut constituting a major part. Groundnut being one of the main agricultural products of the district (89,200 acres were under this crop in the district during 1965-66), a large part of the groundnut grown in the district was being utilised by the oil mills to produce groundnut oil and oil cakes. The district is said to be one of the most important groundnut cake exporting areas in Mysore State. It was estimated that the value of oil produced in the district during the year 1966 was Rs. 18,14,000.

Jaggery manufacture

Jaggery manufacture is another important village industry which has made certain taluks in the northern parts of the district famous for manufacture and export of this product. The Manchenahalli jaggery is well-known for its quality and refinement. It is largely exported to the Bangalore markets. The cane-growing areas in Gauribidanur, Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks have a large number of crushing mills under the management of private farm-owners. Formerly, there were some establishments for producing local white sugar called 'claying sugar' in Sidlaghatta, Bangarpet and Mulbagal taluks. With the advent of refined sugar, the manufacture of this 'claying sugar' is not in vogue at present. In the 'claying sugar' process, the cane juice was being boiled down to a stage just prior to the jaggery stage and made into crystals. Then by a certain process, the syrup obtained was rubbed down into fine soft sugar which used to fetch a better price than the ordinary sugar.

In the manufacture of jaggery, the cane juice is boiled in an open iron pan kept over a specially prepared open hearth dug in the ground, the crushed and dried canes, firewood and twigs are generally used as fuel. The pan can contain enough juice to produce nearly three maunds of jaggery. Slaked lime is added after one or two boilings. In Kolar, however, it was the usual practice to produce country sugar without adding any lime. As the juice heats up in the pan, the scum is removed. Brisk heating

is continued upto a stage and the pan is then removed from the fire; the boiled juice is stirred and poured into moulds for preparing jaggery. It is estimated that 150 to 200 maunds of jaggery are manufactured per acre of sugarcane. In recent years, many improvements have been noticed in the production of jaggery. Instead of the old wooden crushing mills, iron mills are in use. A small number of power driven crushers are also in use. This agricultural industry is in the hands of private owners and is scattered; hence precise figures of production and exports are not available.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

A Rural Industrialisation Scheme was first started in Kolar district in 1950 with the object of developing production by recourse to rural industries as a supplementary source of income. Attempts were made to encourage initiative and enterprise among the rural population. Previously, some guide-lines had been provided in this respect by Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the late engineer-statesman of Mysore, who saw the vision of a prosperous and contented rural life. The lines of development were wisely chosen so that with the minimum of expenditure and time, the needed target was achieved. The scheme pinpointed the urgent need for people to work harder and work with greater skill. It was designed to serve the interests of the largest section of the district's rural population. Industries were usually divided into two classes, *viz.*, heavy and large-scale industries (class I) and small-scale or minor industries (class II). The former were treated as urban and the latter as rural. Even if there were heavy and large-scale industries in rural areas, they were regarded as rural because they provided employment to the village population and helped to promote their prosperity.

The district was treated as a standard unit for the purpose of the scheme and was divided into about 40 or 60 groups of villages, which were named as group circles. Each group consisted of 15 to 25 villages with a population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. Among the villages of each group area, a central village, conveniently situated, was selected for the headquarters of the unit. So far as the industries were concerned, residents of the group circle were to select their own industries. To begin with, each working family had to choose its own industry. A Development Committee was responsible for the industrial development of the area and for all improvements connected with industries which required collective effort on the part of the local population.

This Scheme, which was put into execution during the First Five-Year Plan, was continued in the Second Five-Year Plan upto the end of December 1959 and from 1st January 1960, it was merged with the activities of the Industries and Commerce Department.

Industrial Co-operatives

With a view to providing remunerative employment for artisans on the basis of self-help and mutual help, a number of Industrial Co-operative Societies have been organised in the district for different crafts such as handloom weaving, village oil industry, village leather industry, hand-pounding of paddy, fibre industry, gur and khandasari manufacture and pottery industry. Their membership is confined to workers or craftsmen engaged in a particular industry or craft. These societies get financial assistance and technical guidance from various sources including the State Government, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Handicrafts Board, Handloom Board, etc.

The subjoined table indicates the taluk-wise distribution of Industrial Craft Co-operatives in the district and their membership as in 1967 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*		*No. of Industrial Co-operatives.*	*Membership (approximate).*
1.	Kolar	..	17	2,680
2.	Mulbagal	..	16	2,220
3.	Bangarpet	..	15	2,700
4.	Chintamani	..	16	3,070
5.	Srinivaspur	..	10	2,325
6.	Sidlaghatta	..	17	3,710
7.	Gudibanda	..	5	2,140
8.	Chikballapur	..	21	2,130
9.	Gauribidanur	..	15	3,600
10.	Malur	..	11	1,480
11.	Bagepalli	..	7	1,610
	Total	..	150	27,665

Of these, the Weavers' Co-operative Societies are the more important and they have been already dealt with. The displaced goldsmiths of the district have organised a Smithy-*cum*-Carpentry Co-operative Society, one each at Kolar Gold Fields, Chikballapur, Mulbagal and Srinivaspur for purposes of their rehabilitation. Of these, the first three societies have been given a loan of Rs. 40,000 each by the State Government. The Handicrafts Board has extended financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 11,900 in the form of loan and grant to a Sculpture Craft Co-operative Society, which is located at Shivarapatna, a place

renowned for its dexterous sculptors since very early days. In addition, Government have given a financial assistance of Rs. 1,07,832 to the Cobblers' Co-operative Society and Rs. 68,940 to the Carpenters' Co-operative Society, both located at Srinivaspur. In addition, the State Government have also extended financial assistance to some of the other handicrafts societies as shown below :—

		Loan	Grant
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mat-Weavers' Co-operative Society, Chikballapur.	5,800	1,840
2.	Mat-Weavers' Co-operative Society, Kallikere.	2,500	750
3.	Mat-Weavers' Co-operative Society, Seegehalli.	2,000	600
4.	Bamboo-Workers' Co-operative Society, Sidlaghatta.	2,400	1,000
5.	Bamboo-Workers' Co-operative Society, Chikballapur.	1,000	250
	Total ..	13,700	4,440

Khadi and Village Industries Board

The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board is also extending financial assistance, technical guidance and training facilities to some of the Khadi and Village Industries in the district through its district office located at Kolar. The following are some of the important schemes undertaken by the Board in the district :—

Ambar Charkha Parishramalayas have been established in almost all the taluks of the district and a number of persons have been trained in spinning of khadi from these charkhas. A scheme for the manufacture of gur and khandasari sugar has been introduced in Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Chikballapur taluks. Twenty-one Palmgur Producers' Co-operative Societies, five Oil Ghana Industrial Co-operative Societies, three Potters' Craft Co-operative Societies, one Tanning Co-operative Society, two units for the hand-pounding of rice and a soap-making unit have also been organised in various parts of the district. A match-manufacturing unit, a fibre industrial unit and a bee-keeping unit were also proposed to be started in the district.

The financial assitance given to various Industrial Co-operatives in Kolar district by the State Khadi and Village Industries

Board and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the period from 1957 to 1967 is detailed below :—

Sl. No.	Type of Industry	No. of Co-operatives	Financial Assistance		
			Loans	Grants	Working capital
			(In Rupees)		
1.	Village Oil Industry ..	12	65,462	24,932	43,400
2.	Non-edible Oil Industry ..	5	64,301	23,875	29,000
3.	Hand-pounding of Paddy ..	8	65,037	9,400	25,800
4.	Khadi Industry ..	2	1,05,181	10,000	1,50,789
5.	Hand-made Paper Industry ..	1	..	1,800	..
6.	Fibre Industry ..	3	18,400	22,040	10,000
7.	Gur and Khandasari Sugar Industry ..	4	2,40,452	5,297	80,200
8.	Neera and Palmgur Industry ..	10	6,960	7,886	30,000
9.	Village Pottery Industry ..	10	33,722	21,940	30,100
10.	Village Leather Industry ..	7	6,418	11,700	10,000
	Total ..	62	6,05,936	1,38,870	4,09,289

Industrial potential

The district offers ample scope for industrial advancement. The acreage under cultivation of mulberry, which is the basic and highly important factor in sericulture industry, can be considerably increased. Some places in the district have become centres for the cultivation of mulberry and the potentialities for development of the silk industry in the district are considerable. In Mulbagal taluk, there is wide scope for rug and carpet manufacture, preparation of foot-rugs from coir and embroidered articles.

The Bharat Earth-Movers, Ltd., which is being established in the Kolar Gold Fields area, is expected to offer opportunities for the setting up of some ancillary small-scale industrial units, mainly in respect of sheet-metal work, forged items, structurals, etc.

The district has a fairly good cattle population and it has been estimated that nearly 1.75 lakh pieces of raw-hides and skins are annually available from the 12 registered slaughter houses in the district. This number is expected to increase in the coming years. A major portion of the available hides and skins is being sent to tanneries at Bangalore and Madras for processing. Further, nearly 13,000 tonnes of raw-bones are also said to be available in the district, of which only a small portion is being made use of by the mixed fertiliser unit at the Kolar Gold Fields. Hence, there is a considerable scope for establishing one or two units each for leather-tanning and the manufacture of bone-meal, by making use of these surplus livestock resources.

Mineral-based Industries

Kaoline is available in some places in the district and the quantum of deposit is reported to be sufficient to offer scope for setting up a china clay washery plant. New units for the manufacture of L.T. Insulators can also be established since the district abounds in feldspar and china clay. Close to these units, one unit for the manufacture of crockery can also be set up in the district since there is good demand for this product both from hotels and restaurants and the public in general. Two small units, one each at Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspur, can be run for the manufacture of yellow and red distemper, respectively, as several patchy deposits of yellow and red ochre are reported to be available around these places. The slime, which is available in the Kolar Gold Fields area, may well be used for the manufacture of bricks and also as a filter for oil-refining. This material can also be utilised for the manufacture of stone-ware pipes, since there is not a single unit manufacturing these pipes in the district at present.

There is great need for stepping up irrigational facilities in the district. There is, therefore, the possibility for setting up one or two units in the district for the manufacture of centrifugal pumping sets useful for irrigational purposes. There is no unit manufacturing paints and varnishes in the district at present, although there is a good demand for these items and a unit for the manufacture of these items can be set-up. Locks and padlocks are in good demand in the State and all the requirements are at present being obtained from Aligarh, Bombay and other places. Therefore, a unit for the manufacture of different types of locks, preferably in the Kolar Gold Fields area, can be founded since with the commissioning of the Bharat Earth Movers, Ltd., a good deal of ferrous and non-ferrous scraps and cuttings, which can feed such a unit, is expected to be available. As the demand for bicycle components is quite large throughout the State, there is also ample opportunity for opening a unit for the manufacture of bicycle components, such as chain guards, mud guards, stands, carriers, etc.

In addition to the above, establishment of a number of other units for the manufacture of items like phenyle, poultry equipment, mill stores, fountain pens, etc., can also be taken up by interested entrepreneurs since there is good scope for the development of these industries in the district.

LABOUR WELFARE

Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings

The population of the Kolar Gold Fields area consists mainly of the workers of this immense industry and their dependents. As the direct result of the development of the mines, arose a prosperous township—one of the largest in the State—with most of

the conveniences and institutions of modern life. The fine roads, the protected perennial water supply, the electric distribution system, the railway, the hospitals, clubs, shops, cinemas, etc., have all resulted from the development of the mining industry.

Great importance is attached to welfare measures for the employees of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings who number over 13,000. In fact, the welfare amenities on the mines are of a high order. These facilities include provision of housing, well-run recreation and sports clubs, efficient sanitary and medical services, multi-purpose co-operative credit societies, educational facilities for children of employees, protected water supply and a dairy for the supply of milk and milk products to the employees of the Undertakings.

Realising the need for a healthy and contented labour force, large sums of money were ear-marked for housing, hospital and other welfare activities, involving, on an average, an annual expenditure of over Rs. 36 lakhs. The nationalised industry is endeavouring continuously to expand the welfare services.

There is a Central Social Welfare Committee, consisting of the Superintendents of each mine, the Chief Medical Officer, the Chief Electrical Engineer, and representatives of the Labour Associations, with the Managing Director as Chairman and the Secretary of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings as Secretary, which considers problems relating to the welfare of the workmen of the mines. Each mine, in its turn, has a welfare committee consisting of the Superintendent as president, heads of departments, the panchayat president, secretaries of sports clubs, representatives of labour associations, a part-time or full-time welfare secretary and welfare and labour officers.

Canteens

In the Mysore-Champion Reef Amalgamated Mine, there are one main canteen and four sub-canteens. All these are run departmentally. Besides providing the necessary buildings and equipment for running them, the management also subsidises them to the extent of Rs. 2,000 per month. These canteens, in all, have employed 46 persons. There is another main canteen and one sub-canteen in the Nundydroog Mine and yet another in the Electricity Department. These are run through contractors and they have employed, in all, 27 workmen. These canteens are also subsidised by the management and are provided with necessary accommodation, fuel, utensils, crockery and furniture, free of cost.

Co-operative Societies.—There are four Multipurpose Co-operative Credit Societies functioning in the Gold Fields area. Three of them were set up in 1957 and one in 1964. The total

membership of these societies in 1967 was 10,349 with a total paid-up share capital of over Rs. 7 lakhs and an average annual turn-over of over Rs. 45 lakhs. Besides granting loans to their members, these societies transact business in foodgrains, provisions, cloth and stationery.

Other Amenities

Recreation.—It has long been recognised the world over that workers must have proper facilities for the healthy enjoyment of their leisure and the mines of the Kolar Gold Fields were amongst the first in India to provide such facilities. Each mine has its recreation centres, and sports clubs and grounds well-equipped for indoor and out-door games. Numerous tournaments, organised both on a mine and inter-mine basis, are held and there is keen competition for the many cups and medals that have been presented from time to time.

The cultural aspect is not overlooked, and facilities for staging dramas and holding *bhajan* sessions have been provided. Each mine has at least one drama hall, equipped with sets, stage property and electric lighting.

Educational facilities.—For many years the industry has helped to provide educational facilities for the children of employees and others living in the mining area and has maintained a number of schools and supported many others either by monetary grants or by assistance with building and other facilities. Education at primary as also high school levels is available and night schools are also being run for the promotion of adult literacy. During 1967, a long-felt need was fulfilled by the founding of a School of Mines on the Kolar Gold Fields. A three-year course was framed to provide a sound practical and theoretical training for intending mining apprentices and foremen and the facilities provided here for obtaining experience in all branches of metalliferous mining are probably unique in Asia.

Medical facilities.—For providing medical facilities to the workers and their families, the management has established a hospital with a bed-strength of 240, two dispensaries and four maternity clinics, with modern equipment. Free transport is provided to the employees and their families to and from the hospital and dispensaries.

Housing.—Nearly 75 per cent of the workmen have been provided with quarters at a nominal rent varying from 50 paise to three rupees per month. The housing colonies are self-contained and there are general community-type latrines, water-taps, *dhobi khanas*, shops, etc. In some cases, water-taps and latrines have been provided to individual houses.

Milk supply.—A well--maintained dairy is being run by the Undertakings to supply protected and wholesome milk and milk-products to the employees at reasonable rates.

Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

With a view to providing housing facilities to its workers, the Bharat Earth-Movers, Ltd., has proposed to construct a new township in the Kolar Gold Fields area near its new factory premises. The school-going children of the employees are provided with free uniforms and also pasteurised milk. Transport and medical facilities to the employees and their families have also been provided. Besides, other amenities like co-operative stores, canteen, sports club, welfare fund, etc., have also been provided, and such of the employees as are working on hazardous jobs, are supplied with free milk and vitamin tablets.

Gauribidanur Co-operative Sugar Mill

The Gauribidanur Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, having been started recently, has been able to provide quarters to only a few of its employees. Housing facilities for a large number of employees and other labour welfare measures are expected to be implemented in course of time. (*See* also Chapter XVII.)

Statement showing the number of units, investment, employment and production of registered Small-Scale Industries in Kolar District in 1965-66

Industries	*No. of units*	*Investment (in Rs.)*	*Employment*	*Production capacity (value in Rs.)*	*Actual Production (value in Rs)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Engineering Industries—					
1. General Engineering and Auto-repair Workshops.	9	1,87,000	42	2,53,500	1,21,000
2. Steel Furniture and Office equipment.	5	1,33,000	36	1,70,000	1,29,000
3. Steel Trunks ..	2	12,000	9	38,000	30,000
4. Agricultural Implements	15	2,06,750	119	3,97,000	2,35,424
5. Domestic Utensils ..	11	1,72,157	80	4,03,000	2,10,700
B. Tiles and Allied Products—					
1. Tiles and Bricks ..	5	3,50,000	169	8,00,000	4,64,500
2. Slate Pencil ..	3	60,000	35	1,90,000	95,000
3. Cement Pipes ..	2	1,00,000	28	1,80,000	74,000
4. Glass (Mirrors, etc.) ..	2	8,000	5	25,000	15,000
C. Chemical Industries—					
1. Soap ..	3	95,500	26	3,32,000	1,10,000
2. Cosmetics/Perfumes (excluding Agarbathies).	3	1,97,300	24	1,90,000	1,56,000
3. Pharmaceuticals ..	3	2,55,000	46	5,45,000	5,20,000
4. Matches ..	1	40,000	19	1,20,000	58,000
5. Plastics/Celluloid/Nylon	4	56,000	45	1,75,000	88,000
D. Wood-Based Industries—					
1. Furniture and Frames ..	4	24,000	31	1,05,000	84,500
2. Saw Mills ..	10	2,81,600	61	2,98,400	2,18,900
E. Miscellaneous—					
1. Khandasari sugar ..	1	3,00,000	50	1,20,000	60,000
2. Sugar-candy ..	1	1,000	4	5,000	5,000
3. Confectionary ..	5	59,000	36	1,64,000	95,000
4. Electric Clock ..	1	70,000	10	6,00,000	Defunct
5. Stone-polishing ..	1	67,000	24	1,75,000	..
6 Packing Material ..	1	45,000	5	Defunct	..
7. Fertiliser (bone-meal, etc.)	1	1,00,000	16	10,50,00	6,50,000
8. Beedi ..	9	1,14,000	122	3,65,000	3,12,000
9. Wafers (Vermicelli and Samia).	1	28,000	5	60,000	50,000
10. Printing Press ..	6	1,07,000	39	1,30,000	1,03,000
11. Paint ..	1	7,000	12	40,000	12,000
Total ..	110	30,70,307	1,098	69,50,900	39,92,024

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

PART A—BANKING AND FINANCE

Indigenous Banking

MUCH is not known in detail about the indigenous banking system that prevailed in the district in the old days. However, credit facilities for the pursuit and improvement of agriculture, trade and commerce were not unknown in the old days although it is not possible to say how exactly money was advanced for pursuits like trade and commerce. As for farmers, who formed the bulk of the rural population, they were obligated to middle-men and small capitalists, who supplied the required credit on specified rates of interest, which were, of course, very high. The small capitalists used to obtain undue advantages in these transactions on account of the absence of any set of laws or rules governing such transactions in those days. Very often, the cultivators had to engage in their agricultural pursuits on capital borrowed from these village bankers on securities of their lands and other immovable properties and personal jewels. In every village, there were at least three to four bankers, whom the local population knew well.

This village banker or money-lender, who had a thorough knowledge of the local population and their properties and other assets, readily advanced money at specified rates of interest and went to the very doors of the debtors to get back his principal and the interest. Those who were unable to pay back the debt, had to often lose their securities. As most of the cultivators were illiterate, they often fell an easy prey to the machinations of the money-lenders, many of whom traded with their capital rather unscrupulously. There were also a few big money-lenders residing in towns who also advanced money readily to the needy cultivators and recovered the same with interest by a process of demand, pressure and coercion. They went from place to place, acquired as large a quantity of foodgrains as possible and stored

them in godowns. As the prices went up in periods of scarcity, they disposed of their hoarded grains for higher prices.

During the days of the Vijayanagara viceroys, the Government advanced money to the cultivators to help them to obtain cattle, agricultural implements and other means so that they might bring more waste-land under cultivation. The Government of the day also encouraged the cultivation or production of various articles of commerce in demand by providing the first expenses, seeds, plants and the like. But later, when internal dissensions and calamitous wars broke out, this healthy system of government helping the farmers declined and the money-lenders again came to the fore and reaped a rich harvest. The profession of money-lending became popular in the rural areas because those who needed money got it without much trouble on the basis of confidence between the parties. These loans were discharged either in lumpsum or in instalments. The charging of compound interest was the order of the day.

Early modern period

Banking in the modern sense started in the district in 1918, when the Mysore Bank (now the State Bank of Mysore) established its branch at Oorgaum. This was the first joint stock banking institution to be established in the district. But prior to that, there were large accumulations of unused capital, which did not sufficiently flow into fruitful channels. At the same time, there was a large body of agriculturists suffering from a chronic inability to raise funds required by them for the expansion of their agricultural pursuits. In 1894, the then Dewan, Sri K. Seshadri Iyer, addressing the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly pinpointed this fact when he said that the ordinary cultivator was unable to get any credit except at usurious rates of interest. This wide gulf representing capital from want had to be bridged and the Government set itself to solving the problem. Taking a cue from some other countries which were experimenting on the mode of reorganisation of land credit by interposing an intermediate body such as Land Credit Banks, a scheme was formulated by the Government.

The features of this scheme related only to banks which advanced loans on the security of arable land. The object of starting such banks was to provide cheap credit. The scheme envisaged no share capital, the funds required for the bank being obtained by means of loans raised or deposits received. Such Land Credit Banks were working in all parts of the State including Kolar. Subsequently, the scheme of introducing more such banks fell through, because of default and non-adherence to the Articles of Association. In 1910-11, the number of these banks dwindled to only two. In the meanwhile, the co-operative movement had

been started and unlike the Agricultural Credit Banks, the Co-operative Banks showed considerable vitality. Towards the close of the First World War, it was made clear to the people that the word 'capital' was defined as the accumulated difference between the income and expenditure of individuals that resulted in saving. This saving was made to increase steadily. The steady increase in individual or the State's saving and its proper canalisation was the basis of modern banking.

The people of the district, by then, had all the facilities to put their savings in the Mysore Government Savings Banks, the Post Office Savings Banks and the branch of the Mysore Bank Ltd., established at Oorgaum. The Mysore Bank, which owed its existence to the efforts of Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, began to expand its activities and by 1945 had branches at Bangarpet, Chintamani, Chikballapur and Kolar, in addition to the one already functioning at Oorgaum.

Even prior to the starting of these organised banks, the investment consciousness of the people of the district was clearly perceptible in the organisation of the Kolar District Board Railway for which, till the end of 1913-14, a sum of Rs. 3,94,600 had been subscribed. The later developments in banking have infused a new outlook both in agricultural and industrial fields. The vast expansion of banking credit and the starting of branches in a phased manner have laid the firm foundation for a better economic outlook.

Money-lending

Agricultural pursuits present an ever-increasing need for credit and the cultivators have always found it necessary to borrow for meeting expenses to improve farming and also for maintaining family expenses. The practice of getting loans at usurious rates of interest resulting in heavy indebtedness was a common feature in both rural and urban areas. The only source from which money was obtained was through private money-lenders who, as a rule, charged exorbitant rates of interest. The burden of paying interest had deprived many agriculturists of their lands and had forced them to follow other pursuits. Lack of adequate seasonal rains and the consequent withering of crops in successive years at times, old and conservative methods of farming and the abnormal increase in the cost of essential commodities had all contributed to the increasing rural indebtedness.

In the district of Kolar, private money-lenders and professional financiers had spread themselves in all parts. They were concentrated particularly in regions where the cultivators were in need of money and, by a method of their own, often exploited the ignorance of the cultivators and the urgency of their want. Loans were advanced on immovable properties like land and buildings.

Control of money-lending

The State has, from time to time, taken prompt measures to afford credit facilities to the cultivating class so as to free them from the clutches of these money-lenders. The formation of agricultural co-operative credit institutions has, to some extent, checked the exploitation. The role of these co-operative credit societies has been dealt with separately. With a view to checking the baneful effects of indebtedness and to save the cultivating class from the clutches of money-lenders, a legislative enactment called the Mysore Money-Lenders Act was passed in 1939 which brought all classes of money-lenders into the statutory orbit. The Act imposed several restrictions on the activities of the money-lenders, which were now controlled by registrations and licences. Their rates of interest were regulated. Proper accounts were required to be maintained for inspection. The Act stipulated certain penalties for infringement. The introduction of the Money-Lenders Act, 1939, and the promulgation of the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act and the setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards in specified areas produced some salutary effects, but could not completely eliminate some of the evil practices. The simple mortgages declined in number and mortgages with possession and conditional sale became the order of the day. The rates of interest actually recovered through these transactions were higher than those mentioned in the deeds, and therefore, the legislative enactments to check the spread of the evil stood circumvented to a certain extent.

Money-Lenders Acts

The Mysore Money-Lenders Act, 1939, prescribed 9 per cent interest on secured loans and 12 per cent on unsecured loans. But in actual practice, many a time higher rates of interest were charged. The Act noted certain types of money-lenders such as those who advanced loans on mortgages of movable and immovable properties and those who advanced money on promissory notes and money bonds Money advanced on hypothecation of crops also came under money-lending. Under the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Commissioner of the district was made the statutory authority for licensing and regulating money-lending in the district. This Act was amended by the Acts 14 of 1955 and 1 of 1956 to suit the needs of the situation.

There was, however, a persistent demand by the public to enact a new comprehensive and uniform measure for the new Mysore State to suit the present needs. Accordingly, the Mysore Money-Lenders Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 12 of 1962), was enacted and it was brought into force throughout the State in 1965. Under this new measure, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Bangalore, was appointed as the *ex-officio* Registrar-General of Money-Lending, having jurisdiction over the entire State. The rules framed under the Act have empowered the Deputy/Assistant Registrars in the districts to control the money-lending transactions. They have been in turn designated as *ex-*

officio Registrars of Money-Lending. The Act totally prohibits money-lending without a valid licence. By a notification issued under the Act in July 1965, the Government have fixed the maximum rate of interest permissible on secured loans at 15 per cent and on unsecured loans at 18 per cent.

Agriculturists have now many protective laws to their advantage. The Government are giving loans at low rates of interest for land improvement, irrigation, etc., with the aim of improving the lot of the agricultural population.

According to the 1961 Census, there were 325 money-lenders and pawn-brokers in the district. It is not possible to assess precisely the extent of monetary transactions of private money-lenders, licensed or unlicensed. This is due to various transactions like mortgages or advances on promissory notes and money-bonds which are not usually registered. It can be stated in this connection that despite the various credit facilities afforded by the State, the influence of private money-lenders on the poorer classes of the rural population is still considerable. The reason for this is not far to seek. The various procedural formalities for obtaining loans through co-operatives, banks and the departments of Government cause some delay and naturally many cultivators still go to private money-lenders from whom they can obtain their loan requirements with ease.

General Indebtedness

A noticeable feature of the economic life of the workers, industrial and agricultural, in the district of Kolar is that they are generally indebted. The Royal Commission on Labour has said that " Among the causes responsible for the low standard of living of the workers, indebtedness must be given a high place ". The Commission further remarked : " Many indeed are born in debt and it evokes both admiration and regret to find how commonly a son assumes responsibility for the father's debt, an obligation which rests on religious and social but seldom on legal sanction "*. Thus, according to the Commission, a majority of the workers in the country are in debt for the greater part of their working lives, and the people of the district of Kolar are no exception.

Extent of Indebtedness

In the industrial centres of the district like Kolar Gold Fields, Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur, a considerable part of the labour population is found to be in debt. A systematic inquiry is necessary to have a clear idea about the extent of indebtedness amongst the workers. Often, there is the workers' hesitation to disclose their real economic position to the investigating staff which would come in the way of such a study. Moreover, the worker himself, in many cases, may have no precise idea of the extent of his debt. No detailed survey has been conducted in

*Report of the Royal Commission on Labour, p. 224.

the district to assess the exact extent of indebtedness. But, however, an economic survey of selected villages of the district of Kolar was conducted by the census authorities in 1941. The survey was based on the random sampling method and it revealed, among other things, the extent of indebtedness in the district at that time. Thirty-four villages, in all, in the different taluks of the district were selected for the survey.

The following table indicates the extent of indebtedness, as revealed by the survey, in those villages :—

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of the village selected for the survey		Total No. of families in the villages	No. of families in debt	Total debt in Rs.
1.	Kolar ..	1.	Doddahasala ..	67	42	3,113
		2.	Kembodi ..	70	17	3,024
		3.	Vokkaleri ..	265	117	13,582
2.	Mulbagal ..	4.	Sonnavadi ..	80	36	5,196
		5.	Kothamangala ..	106	69	5,075
		6.	Nangli ..	446	239	66,406
		7.	Agara ..	244	151	22,893
3.	Srinivaspur ..	8.	Kallur ..	96	64	15,596
		9.	Yachanapally ..	67	39	12,480
		10.	Lakshmipura ..	159	73	19,607
4.	Chintamani ..	11.	Kagathi ..	153	62	7,245
		12.	Kaivara ..	347	239	40,036
		13.	Kotagal ..	106	70	4,365
		14.	Burudagunte ..	194	13	1,553
5.	Sidlaghatta ..	15	Anur ..	90	30	2,850
		16.	Basettihalli ..	127	58	10,954
		17.	Venkatapura ..	85	43	9,196
6.	Bagepalli ..	18.	Malakacheruvu ..	24	19	2,476
		19.	Pathakote	54	39	5,663
7.	Gudibanda ..	20.	Pulasanivaddu ..	19	19	3,965
		21.	Somenahalli ..	140	57	7,558
8.	Gauribidanur ..	22.	Udumalodu ..	25	10	1,195
		23.	Gowdasandra ..	57	33	2,721
		24.	Sabbanahally ..	41	36	2,103
9.	Chikballapur ..	25.	Thippenahally ..	162	74	5,597
		26.	Kethanahally ..	112	48	3,730
		27.	Thirunahally ..	64	30	3,016
10.	Malur ..	28.	Santhehally ..	64	19	1,649
		29.	Hungenahally ..	81	46	2,696
		30.	Jayamangala ..	94	60	5,197
		31	Thrinasi ..	56	39	4,839
11.	Bangarpet ..	32.	Hulibele ..	128	89	5,530
		33.	Gennerahalli ..	57	13	975
		34.	Doddavalagamadi ..	124	74	6,650

Source :—Economic Survey of Selected Villages—Kolar District, Mysore Census, 1941.

It will be seen from the above table that a majority of the families were in debt, roughly three-fourths of the total number of families in the rural parts being in debt.

Vokkaleri Village Survey

Again, as a part of the 1961 census, another village survey was conducted by the census authorities in respect of Vokkaleri village in Kolar taluk, which is a typical and representative village in the district. The Village Survey Monograph on Vokkaleri, published in 1965, gives a clear picture of the present extent of rural indebtedness in the area. According to the survey, the village money-lenders still continue to be one of the sources of finance to the agriculturists, especially the small cultivators. However, it may be said that with the gradual spread of the co-operative movement and the establishment of agricultural co-operative credit societies and land development banks, the sway held by the money-lenders over the cultivating classes is bound to decline considerably ere long.

The survey revealed that of the 342 households in the village, 196 households or about 57 per cent had a total debt of Rs. 1,68,636 which, on an average, worked out to Rs. 860 per household, the *per capita* debt being Rs. 88.43. (In 1941, the village had 265 families, of which 117 families had been indebted to an extent of Rs. 13,582). The subjoined table shows particulars of indebtedness by income groups :—

Income Group (Monthly)		*Total No. of households*	*No. of households indebted*	*Amount of debt*	*Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2*	*Average indebtedness per household*
				Rs.		Rs. P.
Rs. 25 and below	..	63	15	4,530	23.81	302—00
Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	..	110	64	25,674	58.18	401—16
Rs. 51 to Rs. 75	..	54	34	18,784	62.97	552—47
Rs. 76 to Rs. 100	..	36	25	21,196	69.45	847—84
Rs. 101 and above	..	79	58	98,452	73.42	1,697—44
Total	..	342	196	1,68,636	..	..

It is seen from the above table that the percentage of the number of households indebted has increased with the increase in income and likewise, the average indebtedness for each household in debt has also increased with the increase in income. Whereas in the income-group of Rs. 25 and below per month, 23.81 per cent of the total number of households in that group was indebted and the average indebtedness per household in debt was Rs. 302, the percentage of indebted families to the total number of households in the next higher income group of Rs. 26 to Rs. 50 per

month was 58.18 per cent and the average indebtedness per household in that group was Rs. 401.16. Thus the indebtedness has gone on increasing with the increase in income and has reached the maximum of 73.42 per cent of the total number of households and Rs. 1,697.44 as the average per household in the income group of Rs. 100 and above. One of the reasons for this position is that the persons with means borrow more as they have sufficient security to offer and are confident of repaying the debt in due course.

The subjoined table indicates the various causes of rural indebtedness, *i.e.*, the causes for which the debts were incurred :—

Cause	*Indebtedness by causes of debts*		
	Amount of debt (Rs.)	*No. of families in debt*	*Percentage of debt to total amount of debt*
1	2	3	4
Land Improvement	17,668	13	10.47
Well sinking	12,724	7	7.54
Purchase of land	28,682	13	17.00
Livestock purchase	2,033	7	1.21
Irrigation	5,500	2	3.27
Business run by the household ..	5,330	4	3.16
Household cultivation	2,338	8	1.39
House construction, repairs to existing houses, etc.	5,300	5	3.15
Machine purchase	150	1	0.09
Cart purchase	450	2	0.26
To clear outstanding debts	7,650	5	4.54
Ordinary wants	25,888	81	15.35
Marriage	54,773	65	32.48
Sickness . ..	150	1	0.09
Total ..	1,68,636	214	100.00

Causes of Indebtedness

The above table reveals that; by and large, the debts were incurred for productive purposes, such as cultivation, irrigation, purchase of land and livestock, etc Of the borrowings for unproductive purposes, marriage has accounted for the bulk of the debts, followed by ordinary wants. This shows that the villagers find it difficult to give up their old customs and incur debts in observing them. The fact that a sizable proportion of the total loan has been borrowed for meeting the ordinary wants means that small cultivators and persons with limited resources find it difficult to make both ends meet and are therefore driven to debt.

The causes for rural indebtedness are many. In many cases, the son inherits the debt of his father. But the most important cause of indebtedness is the heavy, though occasional, expenditure on marriages, funerals, festivals and anniversaries. The mobility

or the migratory character of workers is also an important cause of their debt. Another cause of the evil is the want of any margin for meeting expenditure of an unforeseen character. The low wage level cannot, however, be said to be the only cause of indebtedness, because some better paid workers in certain factories and mills in the district are more indebted than the poorly-paid ones. Poverty is sometimes the cause and sometimes the effect of indebtedness and often it is both. It is true in the case of all districts in Mysore State that one of the causes of indebtedness is disproportionate expenditure on social ceremonies. There is a growing tendency to regard such expenditure as mere extravagance, but it has to be remembered that the worker, like any other body, is a part of the social organisation and has perforce to conform to certain customary social standards, even when he is not in a position to do so. In these matters the individual is often helpless because, in the words of the Labour Investigation Committee, "Custom is not only a king but a tyrant as well".

Evils of Indebtedness

Facile credit has also proved to be a cause for the indebtedness of the workers in the district ; the greatest drawback of the system is the ease with which they can borrow large sums, which they can seldom hope to repay. Their illiteracy makes it very difficult for them to develop any business sense and to think of the future, and their inability to make any calculations compels them to accept whatever figures of increase or decrease in indebtedness are mentioned to them by their money-lenders. The money-lenders do not usually receive the full interest regularly, so they add the arrears of interest to the sum lent, and the original loan of a small sum frequently develops, in a few years, into a large and permanent debt. In many cases, the money-lenders take from the workers and their families the whole of their wages on pay day and give them back only a portion, just sufficient for bare subsistence, and this can particularly be noticed with regard to the workers in different industrial areas of the district. Thus, in the industrial sector of the district's economy, one can find that in some cases indebtedness is acting as a check to the efficiency of labour. The benefit of the extra effort put forth by the indebted workers largely goes to the money-lenders. Thus the statement that "the tyranny of debt degrades the employee and impairs his efficiency" may well be applied to the practical economic life of the workers of the district of Kolar.

However, facilities have been provided by some of the employers in industry to advance money, from the bonus or from the provident fund, in times of emergency, the same being deducted in small instalments from the wages. Successive pieces of legislation have made usurious practices of the money-lenders difficult and their activities are being considerably controlled.

The co-operative movement and the schemes of insurance have also helped the workers.

It is noteworthy that during the last one decade and a half, the borrowings of the cultivators in the district have been mainly from the Land Development Banks, the Government and the Co-operative Societies for sinking irrigation wells, installing pump-sets and developing agriculture, a feature which augurs well for the future of the district.

Commercial Banks

Banking has been an important activity in the district for the last about five decades and has attracted a considerable amount of capital by way of deposits. With the gradual growth of industry, trade and commerce, more and more banks, all branches of various commercial banks, came to be established in the district in all the important commercial centres. A branch of the Bank of Mysore Ltd., (now the State Bank of Mysore), which is the oldest banking institution in the district, was established at Oorgaum in 1918 so as to serve the needs of the people of the industrial town of Kolar Gold Fields. Since then, the Bank has established eight more branches in the district. The Vysya Bank Ltd., which has its registered office in Bangalore, has also opened five branches in the district, while the Syndicate Bank Ltd., and the Vijaya Bank Ltd., have also opened a branch each. Another bank, *viz.*, the Citizens Bank Ltd., was also functioning in the district at Robertsonpet until recently. It was, however, under members' voluntary liquidation since 1963 and was taken over by the Syndicate Bank Ltd. It was finally dissolved in May 1966. Thus there were, in all, 16 banking offices (other than co-operative banks) in the district during 1966 as shown below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the Bank*	*Location*	*Nature of office*
1.	State Bank of Mysore	Kolar	Branch Office
2.	Vijaya Bank, Ltd.	Kolar	do
3.	State Bank of Mysore	Bangarpet	do
4.	Vysya Bank, Ltd.	Bangarpet	do
5.	State Bank of Mysore	Chikballapur	do
6.	Vysya Bank, Ltd.	Chikballapur	do
7.	State Bank of Mysore	Chintamani	do
8.	Vysya Bank, Ltd.	Chintamani	do
9.	State Bank of Mysore	Gauribidanur	do
10.	Vysya Bank, Ltd.	Gauribidanur	do
11.	State Bank of Mysore	Mulbagal	do
12.	Vysya Bank, Ltd.	Mulbagal	do
13.	State Bank of Mysore	Malur	do
14.	State Bank of Mysore	Oorgaum	do
15.	Syndicate Bank, Ltd.	Robertsonpet	do
16.	State Bank of Mysore	Srinivaspur	do

State Bank of Mysore

The erstwhile Bank of Mysore Ltd., which was reconstituted into the State Bank of Mysore (a subsidiary of the State Bank of India) and which has its registered office at Bangalore, has nine branches within the confines of Kolar district and they are located, one each at Kolar, Oorgaum, Bangarpet, Chintamani, Chikballapur, Malur, Gauribidanur, Mulbagal and Srinivaspur. Of these, the Oorgaum branch, which was established in 1918 after the termination of the First World War, is the earliest and in 1927. two more branches, one at Kolar and another at Chikballapur, were opened, followed by the Chintamani branch in 1928; and after 17 years, in 1945, the Bangarpet branch was established. Between 1963 and 1966, four more branches were opened at Malur, Gauribidanur, Mulbagal and Srinivaspur. Of these, the first was opened in 1963, the second in 1964, the third in 1965 and the fourth in 1966.

All these banking offices are affording considerable financial facilities to the people, especially the merchants and industrialists, in their respective areas. They are also making steady progress in mobilising rural savings and inculcating the thrift habit among the people. Under the Bank's liberalised scheme of assistance to small-scale industries, amounts aggregating to Rs. 1.79 lakhs were advanced to nine small-scale industrial units in the district. All these branches, except the one at Srinivaspur, which was recently opened, are conducting the treasury business of the Government. The following figures indicate the total deposits and advances of the various branches of the Bank in the district as on 30th June 1966:—

Sl. No.	*Name of Branch*	*Deposits* (In lakhs of rupees)	*Advances*
1.	Oorgaum	54.28	1.67
2.	Kolar	23.76	4.58
3.	Chikballapur	17.41	1.78
4.	Chintamani	11.76	3.20
5.	Bangarpet	7 30	4.94
6.	Malur	6.60	0.24
7	Gauribidanur	4.30	1 27
8.	Mulbagal	2.35	0.63
9.	Srinivaspur	(Recently opened and hence not available).	

Vysya Bank Ltd.

The Vysya Bank Ltd., which was established at Bangalore in 1930, has opened five branches in Kolar district, one each at Chintamani. Bangarpet, Chikballapur, Mulbagal and Gauribidanur. The first two branches, *viz.,* Chintamani and Bangarpet, were established in 1945, while the third and fourth branches, *viz.,*

Chikballapur and Mulbagal, were started in 1946. The branch at Gauribidanur was opened in 1963. The Bank, apart from providing general banking facilities, also advances finance to trade and commerce. It has also both the cumulative deposit and savings bank deposit schemes. It is one of the important scheduled banks in the State. The total deposits and advances of the five branches of the Bank in the district in November 1966 were Rs. 47.09 lakhs and Rs. 20.61 lakhs, respectively.

Syndicate Bank Ltd.

The Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, now called the Syndicate Bank Ltd., was incorporated at Udipi in South Kanara district in 1925. Though started to finance cottage industries, it took up regular commercial banking after three years, and steadily expanded its activities by establishing branches all over. It has its registered office at Manipal in South Kanara district and is one of the important scheduled banks in the country. It opened a branch at Robertsonpet in Kolar district in January 1963 on its taking over the Citizens Bank Ltd. Right from its inception, this branch has been making good progress and has not only mobilised deposits in the town but also has made advances to trade and industry. The small savings schemes of the Bank like the Cumulative Deposit, Pigmy, etc., have become popular, particularly among the middle classes and the workers in the Kolar Gold Mines.

Vijaya Bank Ltd.

The Vijaya Bank Ltd., which has its registered office at Mangalore, was established in 1931. It opened a branch in Kolar town in July 1963 with the object of mobilising the savings of the people of the area and also with a view to encouraging trade, commerce and industry by granting loans and advances. Among the small savings schemes introduced by the Bank in the district, are the Recurring Deposits Scheme and the *Jeevan Nidhi* Deposits Scheme, with monthly and daily investments. The total deposits and advances of the Bank in the district at the end of December 1966 stood at Rs. 6.24 lakhs and Rs. 3.20 lakhs, respectively.

Co-operative Banks

Apart from these commercial banks, there are several co-operative banks spread over all the taluks in the district, extending credit facilities to the agriculturists, merchants, artisans and others for various purposes. As at the end of November 1966 there were, in all, 27 co-operative banking institutions in the district consisting of one District Co-operative Central Bank at Kolar, its nine branches and one pay office, one each at Bangarpet, Bagepalli, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur, Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Malur, Mulbagal and Gudibanda (pay office), one District Co-operative Industrial Bank at Kolar, four Urban Co-operative Banks, one each at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chintamani and Robertsonpet (K. G. F. area) and eleven Co-operative

Land Development Banks, one each at Kolar town, Chintamani, Bangarpet, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspur, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli, Malur and Mulbagal.

District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.

The District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Kolar, is the central financing agency of the district for all co-operative credit societies affiliated to it. It also serves as a balancing centre accepting the surplus funds of one society and making them available to another which requires more capital. The funds of the Central Bank consist of share-capital, reserve and other funds, deposits and loans or over-drafts from banks. This Bank was registered on 24th December 1954 and started work on 18th January 1955. The jurisdiction of the bank extends over the entire district with its headquarters at Kolar. The number of members of this bank in 1966-67 was 672, consisting of 671 co-operative societies and the Government. The authorised share-capital of the Bank was Rs. 50,00,000 made up of 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 26,63,100 including Government share capital contribution of Rs. 10,00,000. The Bank has built up a reserve fund of Rs. 2,99,410. The total deposits attracted by the Bank was Rs. 48,34,244 as detailed below :—

		Rs.
(*a*) Current deposits	..	18,45,100
(*b*) Fixed deposits	..	2,94,507
(*c*) Other deposits	..	26,94,637
Total	..	48,34,244

The Bank has invested a sum of Rs. 15,63,200 as noted below :—

		Rs.
(*a*) Fixed deposits in Apex Bank	..	8,14,000
(*b*) Government securities	..	1,13,250
(*c*) Shares in Apex Bank	..	5,01,900
(*d*) Shares in Gauribidanur Co-operative Sugar Factory	..	1,00,000
(*e*) Other investments	..	34,050
Total	..	15,63,200

The Bank had borrowed a total sum of Rs. 58,01,947 from the Apex Bank and had advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 1,15,10,727 to its members as follows :—

		Rs.
(*a*) Short-term loan	..	54,88,300
(*b*) Medium-term loan	..	28,03,619
(*c*) Cash-credit loan	..	29,98,692
(*d*) Produce loan	..	2,25,116
Total	..	1,15,10,727

The following statement indicates the general working of the Bank during the five-year period from 1962-63 to 1966-67 :—

	Particulars	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
1.	No. of Members	508	555	612	640	672
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Share Capital ..	22,57,500	23,95,300	24,76,600	25,48,100	26,63,100
3.	Reserve Fund	74,713	1,86,192	2,70,925	2,99,410	2,99,410
4.	Other Funds ..	1,33,130	1,16,899	1,72,682	1.87,925	1,89,501
5.	Deposits ..	22,69,861	25,22,327	30,82,809	41,20,007	48,34,244
6.	Borrowing from Apex Bank.	47,02,293	42,62,640	38,18,420	43.90,800	58,01,948
7.	Working Capital	94.38,197	94,83,358	96,21,436	1,15,46,242	1,37,88,203
8.	Loans Advanced	83,66,644	77,47,231	74,63,755	93,81,457	1,15,10,727
9.	Net profit ..	1,38,458	1,36,426	1,13,938	-27,740	1,43,405

Main objectives

The figures given above indicate that the Bank has made considerable progress. This is the pivot of co-operative finance in the district and serves as a balancing centre for all affiliated co-operative institutions in the district. One of the aims of the institution is to accept the surplus funds of one co-operative institution and make them available to another, which is in need of additional capital to carry on its business. The promotion of the economic welfare of the cultivating class, by providing them with necessary finance through the service co-operatives, is also one of its objectives.

The success of the Central Bank depends much on the efficient working of the primary co-operative societies established in the rural areas. In order to maintain their efficiency, the Central Bank exercises supervision over the affiliated societies. The supervising staff of the Bank check up the accounts, arrange

for the rectification of the deficiencies pointed out by the auditors, inspect the societies periodically, exercise vigilance over the utilisation of the borrowed funds and assist in the recovery of loans. A supervisor is appointed for every 10 to 14 primary societies with his headquarters in the rural area so as to enable him to be in close touch with the cultivators.

District Industrial Co-operative Bank

The District Industrial Co-operative Bank, Kolar, was registered in September 1963, but it actually commenced work with effect from 1st October 1964. The objects of the Bank are to provide financial facilities to *bona fide* rural industrialists, artisans and others interested in the establishment of village, cottage and small-scale industries, to finance industrial co-operatives and other co-operative societies which have, among their members, artisans and industrial workers, and to promote thrift, self-help and co-operation among artisans and industrial workers in the district.

The total membership of the Bank at the end of 1966 was 986, consisting of the State Government, 34 Industrial Co-operative Societies and 951 individuals (artisans and small industrialists). The authorised share capital of the Bank was Rs. 10 lakhs, the paid-up share capital being Rs. 2.27 lakhs. The total borrowings amounted to Rs. 7.71 lakhs, while the loans and advances made to the members amounted to more than Rs. 8.69 lakhs, benefiting thereby about 30 small-scale, village and cottage industries in the district. The functions of the Bank are governed by the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act of 1959 and the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Companies) Act (as amended in 1965) in so far as it is applicable to co-operative banks. The Bank has been making steady progress in advancing loans to individual industrialists, artisans and others interested in establishing and running of small-scale industries in the district. The Bank is being linked up with a network of Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, Weavers' and other Craft Co-operative Societies in the district.

Urban Co-operative Banks

The four Urban Co-operative Banks, *viz.*, the K.G.F. Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolar Gold Fields, the Town Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chintamani, the Town Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolar and the Co-operative Bank Ltd., Robertsonpet, are also serving the financial needs of their members in their respective areas. These banks do not issue loans to the agriculturists but do so only to the non-agriculturist middle classes like merchants, artisans, etc., on reasonable terms. They also undertake general banking business.

Land Development Banks

There were eleven Land Development Co-operative Banks in the district, one in each taluk, at the end of 1966. They are all situated in the respective taluk headquarters. Formerly

these banks used to issue loans to the cultivators for redemption of their old debts. But they are now extending credit facilities mainly for land development work, in the form of long-term loans and loans under the scheme sponsored by the Government for well-sinking.

The total membership of these banks at the end of 1966 was over 18,000 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,47,000. The total amount of loans advanced to the members stood at Rs. 41.48 lakhs at the end of 1965-66. Under the scheme for well-sinking, a sum of Rs. 36,36,719 had been advanced for 1,371 wells. The amount was utilised for the purpose of digging new wells, repairing old ones and installing irrigation pump-sets.

Co-operative Societies

In the economic development of the district, the co-operative movement, in general, is playing an important and prominent role. By developing the habit of thrift and mutual help among its members, it helps them to become financially self-sufficient and achieve economic betterment. In the recent years, the movement has not only made much progress as regards credit structure and provision of facilities, but has also penetrated into almost every field of economic activity, such as housing, industrial development, lift-irrigation, farming, dairying, marketing and the like.

Agricultural Credit Societies

The Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies form the bulk of the co-operative credit organisation in the district. They generally have one village as their area of operation, but sometimes one or more neighbouring villages are also clubbed together under a single society Providing of short-term loans to their members for productive purposes is their main function. Loans are advanced mostly on the personal security of the borrower supplemented by the guarantee of two good sureties. Membership is open to all local residents who satisfy certain conditions as laid down in the bye-laws Loans are granted mainly for agricultural purposes, and also, to a limited extent, for domestic purposes. Short-term loans are provided for meeting the expenses on implements, seeds, manures, weeding, etc. Intermediate-term loans are granted for purchase of bullocks, carts, works of land improvement and for ceremonial expenses. There is a limit fixed to the normal amount of credit that may be granted to each member. Loans are generally given in cash, but of late, where the purpose of the loan permits and a suitable organisation exists, it is increasingly being advanced in kind, so that the borrowers may not utilise the loan amounts for other purposes.

Although these societies are primarily agencies for supplying credit, a few other points of contact with the economic life of the members have also been provided by the recent trends in the

evolution of the co-operative movement. There has been a steady and all-round progress in the working of these societies over the years, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Increase is noticed not only in the number of societies but also in their membership, share capital and working capital. During 1960, there were 421 Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies in Kolar district and this number had increased to 553 by the year 1966.

Consumers' and Housing Co-operatives

With the rise in prices of consumer commodities and the necessity to hold the price-line, the role of Consumers' Co-operative Societies has assumed a great importance. The number of these societies is being gradually strengthened and during 1965-66, there were 27 Consumers' Co-operative Societies in the district as against 10 in 1960. Similarly, there has been considerable progress in the number and working of the Housing Co-operative Societies in the district over the last few years. In 1960, there were 14 such societies in the district and this number had increased to 26 by 1965-66. These societies strive to solve the housing problem of the urban population within their limitations.

Farming and Marketing Societies

There were also 11 Farming Co-operative Societies in the district during 1965-66, as against four in 1960. These societies aim at increasing agricultural production by co-operative efforts. Small farmers and landless labourers are, in particular, benefited by these societies. The progress achieved by the Co-operative Marketing Societies in the district is also considerable. There were 19 such societies in the district during 1965-66. They help the farmers to fetch a fair price for their produce by relieving them from the exploitations of the local *sahukars* and middlemen. These societies are provided with godowns to offer facilities of proper storage to their members. Of late, these societies have been working as Government agencies for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains on a wholesale basis. Some, among them, have also undertaken processing activities and they process agricultural produce, including oilseeds and the like, for export purposes.

Other types of Societies

There are also some other types of co-operative societies in the district, such as Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, Land Development Co-operative Societies (Banks) and the like. The total number of all types of Co-operative Societies in the district has steadily increased over the years. From 664 in 1959, the number had increased to 878 in 1965 and to 939 by 1966. The total number of co-operative societies, their membership, share capital, deposits, advances and other particulars for the five-year

period from 1961 to 1965 are shown in the table given below :—

Statement showing the number of Co-operative Societies and their salient particulars in Kolar District during the period from 1961 to 1965

Particulars	*As on* 30-6-1961	*As on* 30-6-1962	*As on* 30-6-1963	*As on* 30-6-1964	*As on* 30-6-1965
Number of Societies.	721	744	782	830	878
Membership	1,10,115	1,16,995	1,54,382	1,87,185	1,90,911
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital	56,62,000	75,08,000	88,35,500	1,09,06,000	1,19,17,000
Deposits ..	20,81,000	33,87,000	44,84,100	34,61,000	40,30,000
Reserve funds	13,22,000	13,58,000	22,87,000	25,96,000	30,25,000
Other funds ..	1,34,000	1,19,000	1,80,000	2,00,000	3,11,000
Loans issued	2,04,39,000	2,04,36,000	84,27,700	58,06,000	1,53,40,000
Loans recovered.	1,36,26,000	1,36,27,000	93,60,310	7,89,100	1,46,19,000
Loans outstanding.	2,40,60,000	2,65,45,000	2,60,55,000	2,44,25,000	2,63,11,000
Loans overdue	44,55,000	48,58,000	1,41,06,500	1,06,09,000	1,41,48,000
Profits ..	5,31,000	4,55,000	5,13,000	5,55,000	6,29,000

Small Savings Scheme

With the increase in the tempo of developmental activities under the successive Five-Year Plans and the consequent increase in the developmental expenditure, the need for rasing more and more financial resources has become imperative. In this connection, the Small Savings Scheme has been receiving a greater attention in recent years since it is considered to be one of the best methods of raising resources as it does not throw any burden on the people as in the case of taxation. Besides, mopping up of the savings of the people helps to check inflation and to hold the price-line by putting a voluntary curb on the extra purchasing power of the people and utilising it as a means of capital formation. Another important objective of the Small Savings Scheme, besides accumulation of funds, is to make the people partners in the great task of national development. The message of small savings is being rapidly spread throughout the State through a network of both official and non-official agencies and efforts are being made to mobilise the savings of both the rich and the poor, and invest them in the small savings securities, such as National Savings Certificates, Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Cumulative Time Deposits, National Defence Certificates and the like, which are designed to suit everyone's purse.

In Kolar district, apart from the official agency, there is a Small Savings Advisory Board, consisting mostly of non-officials,

and there are also several Small Savings Agents. During 1965-66, the gross and net collections under the scheme in the district amounted to Rs. 27.01 lakhs and Rs. 5.71 lakhs, respectively, while the corresponding figures for the subsequent year, *i.e.*, 1966-67, were Rs. 23.86 lakhs and Rs. 2.07 lakhs respectively. The fall in the savings collections during 1966-67 is attributed to scarcity conditions caused by the failure of monsoon.

Life Insurance

Consequent on the nationalisation of life insurance business in the country, the Life Insurance Corporation of India came into being on 1st September 1956, under an Act of Parliament. Prior to this, several Indian and foreign insurance companies were transacting life insurance business in the district, operating mainly either from Bangalore or directly from their head offices. The Mysore Government Insurance Department, through its public branch, was also doing life insurance business in the district.

But the private insurance companies hardly made any effort to take the message of life insurance to the interior villages. The unsatisfactory conditions of travel, illiteracy among the rural folk and their obsession with the traditional methods of savings had made the task of spreading the habit of life insurance among the rural population difficult, uneconomical and unattractive to the profit-oriented private insurance companies. But, since the nationalisation of the life insurance business, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, with its declared objective of reaching out—beyond the more advanced urban areas—to the interior parts and spreading the message of life insurance as far and wide as possible, has been successfully implementing a programme of development of life insurance business throughout the district.

During 1967-68, there were two sub-offices of the Life Insurance Corporation in the district, one at the Kolar Gold Fields and the other at Chikballapur, each in charge of an Assistant Branch Manager. Besides, arrangements had also been made for the collection of life insurance premia through some selected post offices and banks in the district. There were 19 Development Officers of the Corporation, one each in the headquarters of smaller taluks and two in bigger taluks. In addition, there were 305 active agents, who, on an average, completed new business of about Rs. 48,000 each during the year. During 1966-67, the Life Insurance Corporation had issued 4,857 policies in the district for a total sum of Rs 1,89,44,450.

There are no stock exchanges in the district.

State Aid to Industrial Development

The Government of Mysore, in their declaration of industrial policy, have made it clear that they would spare no pains to assist the growth of private industrial potential. Even as a princely

State, Mysore was noted as a pioneer in the field of industrial expansion. Recently, the State Government have established a Financial Corporation to advance loans and other assistance for furtherance of industrial activities. Prior to the establishment of this autonomous corporate body, the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, which was promulgated as Act No. XX of 1951, was a great boon to industrial entrepreneurs. The Act had 24 clauses mainly detailing the mode and method of advancing financial help to industrial growth. It was made applicable to the district of Kolar also and the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, was made the statutory authority to sanction advances to the applicants. Loans, guarantee of cash credit and overdraft or a fixed advance through a recognised bank were some of the means of assistance. There was a statutory provision also for paying a subsidy in the case of cottage industries. After the re-organisation of States, a new uniform State Aid to Industries Act was enacted in 1959.

Several of the industrial units in Kolar district have benefited under this scheme. Under the provisions of this Act, loans are granted for starting new industries as well as for expansion and development of existing industries, both small, medium and large-scale. This scheme is taken advantage of by the entrepreneurs for construction of their factory buildings, godowns, warehouses and other works necessary for industrial operation, for the purchase and erection of plant and machinery and for the purchase of raw materials. Since 1964 upto the end of 1966, a total sum of about Rs. 89,000 had been advanced in the district for the development of various industries apart from Rs. 1.65 lakhs advanced under the scheme for supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis.

During the three-year period from 1963 to 1966, the Mysore State Financial Corporation also had advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 84,000 in the district, while the Khadi and Village Industries Board had sanctioned Rs. 6,05,936 as loan and Rs 5,48,159 as grant and working capital to several cottage and village industries during the period from 1957 to 1967. Further, the Kolar District Industrial Co-operative Bank and the State Bank of Mysore had also advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 6,97,735 (from 1963 to 1966) and Rs. 1 79 lakhs (during 1966), respectively, besides the loans advanced by the other commercial banks, etc

Financial Aid to Agriculture

Financial assistance is also given to agriculturists by the Government in the form of *taccavi* and land improvement loans through the Revenue Department. This is apart from the short-term credit provided to the cultivators by the Co-operative Credit Societies and loans under the well-sinking scheme already referred to. During 1966-67, a total sum of Rs. 2,70,000 under the *Taccavi*

Loan Scheme and Rs. 2,75,000 under the Land Improvement Loan Scheme had been granted to the agriculturists in the district. In addition, loans are also granted to the farmers for the development of fruit and vegetable crops under the Horticultural Development Scheme.

Coinage system

Prior to the introduction of the Indian coinage system in the State, almost every kind of coins of India was found to be current in the important trade centres of the region like Bangalore and round about. But all accounts were being maintained only in Kanthiraya Pagodas, Fanams and *Duddus*, which were the coins of the region. While a Kanthiraya Pagoda was considered equal to about three rupees, ten Fanams were considered equal to one Kanthiraya Pagoda; a Fanam was being exchanged for 18 *Duddus*, the rate of exchange being fixed generally once a month by an officer of the Government. Side by side, there was also a coin called Star Pagoda, which was equivalent to about four rupees. Tipu Sultan had also issued coins of various denominations during his time which were known as Sultani Fanams. It is said that the coinage system had considerably developed during his time and that his coins were in circulation side by side with the Kanthiraya Pagodas. But until 1853, the standard coin was the Kanthiraya Pagoda, which was a nominal gold coin first issued during the reign of Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar (1638-1659). It was in 1854 that all these coins were withdrawn from circulation and the rupee currency was introduced.

Under a notification of the Government of India issued in 1870, the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 was extended to Mysore and the coins of the Government of India were made legal tender in the State. Under another notification issued in 1879, the Madras Circle currency notes were made legal tender in Bangalore while under the Emergency Regulation of 1918, universal currency notes and other currency notes of the Government of India issued within the Madras Circle were made legal tender in the whole of Mysore State including the district of Kolar.

Decimal Coinage

Under the Indian Coinage system, beginning from the one rupee coin down to the coins of smaller denominations, called subsidiary coins, which are token coins and whose face value is higher than their intrinsic value, the district has all the coins common to the country. Rupee and half rupee coins are unlimited legal tender, whereas the subsidiary coins are legal tender upto Rs. 10 only. Decimal coinage has been acclaimed as the simplest form of coinage, making calculations quick and easy. In the modern complicated system of trade and commerce, easy conversion of money is most essential, and a decimal system, which works in multiples of ten, makes the task of conversion easier. From 1st July 1957, India has changed over to the decimal coinage

system and the district of Kolar has had the beneficial impact of this change. To give effect to this change, an amendment to the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 was passed by Parliament in August 1955. Under this Amendment Act, it was declared that the Indian rupee would continue to be the standard coin but it would be divided into 100 naye paise, the half rupee and the quarter rupee being equivalent to 50 and 25 naye paise respectively. Since 1st April 1957, ten, five, three, two and one paise coins have been issued all over India, in addition to 50 and 25 paise coins.

In the initial stage, the old coins were also in circulation along with the new ones. In Kolar district, the people living in the urban areas took to this change to the decimal system readily, but in the rural areas the people found some difficulty, because of the complications in calculation from the old to the new.

Part B—Trade and Commerce

Course of trade

A system of trade exchange or trade in barter seems to have existed in the district in the later middle ages. The surplus food-grains used to be exported to other adjoining areas which, in turn, sent whatever was required here and was surplus there. In the absence of detailed and authentic old-time records of those days, it is not easy to assess the extent to which these trends influenced the economic structure of those days, but it is certain that imports and exports did shape the course of trade in those days.

There are evidences to show that trade flourished in the old days, between Kolar and the adjoining districts, even though the roads and other means of communication were not so good. There are historical references which show that during the time of the Cholas (eleventh century), trade was popular between Kanchipuram and the eastern part of the Mysore State. It appears that paddy used to be imported even in those days. The produce was exhibited for sale in the shandies or the local market places The local requirements were met in the market area and people bought what they wanted in exchange with locally produced wares. Cash, barter and bids were the principal modes of trade.

At the time of the Hoysalas, and later on, during the time of the Vijayanagara rulers, trade continued to flourish. Though the political vicissitudes hampered a free flow of trade to a certain extent, still merchandise found its way into the principal markets. Pack animals and country carts were the only means of transport. Improved tracks, constructed for the movement of the troops, were being used for transporting goods from place to place.

Tipu's Trade Regulations

But it is not till the days of Tipu Sultan do we hear of any sort of definite trade regulations. Tipu issued several commercial regulations and made some far-reaching changes regulating trade. In the beginning, he was of the view that any commercial dealings with foreigners was dangerous as it would disclose some secrets of his administration. He also thought that exports and imports would hamper the internal economy; hence, he either discouraged or actually prohibited exports from his dominions. So also, imports from outside were totally prohibited. Instead, he adopted a dual policy of self-sufficiency and price stability. These measures stimulated local manufacture and production to a certain extent.

Though a great enemy of the British, he realised the excellence of their commercial methods and insisted that similar ways should be adopted to protect the internal trade and commerce of the territory. He established a Royal Board of nine Commissioners of Trade, which was governed by a code of eight sections. In several districts under his rule, he established factories and issued detailed instructions as to how the products should be sold. His earlier idea, which led to the prohibition of export and import trade with other territories, now underwent a change and he realised that export trade would bring in more money. However, his trade regulations stipulated that his own subjects should derive the best advantage of participating in commercial enterprises.

For a considerable period after the death of Tipu, there was no perceptible improvement in the condition of trade and commerce. There were vexatious customs duties hampering the trade. As in other parts of the State, the Kolar district also had many *kattes* or toll-gates and goods passing through them were subjected to the payment of levies and duties, in the collection of which there was no definite principle. This position continued upto the establishment of the British Commission in 1831. Then began a new phase in the development of trade and commerce. A Commission was set up to suggest ways and means to resuscitate the fallen trade by the removal of the many abuses prevailing in the old system. Based on the recommendations of the Commission, all unnecessary imposts were removed and instead, octroi duties were introduced to regulate the flow of trade between the State and the neighbouring areas.

Trade in the 19th century

Kolar was one of the centres of trade even in the early years of the 19th century. The merchants of Sidlaghatta went to Nagar and Mangalore for purchasing betel-nut, black-pepper and other articles and to sell, in those parts, cotton cloths manufactured and tobacco grown in their neighbourhood. They also traded with Wallajapet in betel-nut and black-pepper. From Madras, they brought goods imported by sea. Jaggery and two

varieties of sugar, manufactured largely in Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta and Gudibanda taluks, were exported to Bellary, Madras and Hyderabad. The other articles of export from the district were coarse woollen blankets, pottery, raw silk, bangles and *honge* seeds. The main items of import were sea-salt, paper, cotton and silk fabrics, oils, cooking utensils, brass, coir materials and the like.

At the close of the 19th century, the importance of the development of trade and commerce was realised by the Governments of the successive Rulers of the State. During the reigns of Chamaraja Wodeyar X and Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, considerable impetus was given to the trade of the State both by the extension of railways and increase of the mileage of good roads. To the Bangalore—Madras broad-gauge railway route passing through the district and opened up for traffic in 1864, was added the Bangarpet—Marikuppam line and the metre-gauge line passing through Thondebhavi, Gauribidanur and Vidurashwatha in 1899. A noteworthy feature of the development of railways in the district was the laying of the narrow-gauge line between Bowringpet (Bangarpet) and Chikballapur by the Kolar District Board in 1913 with the help of the State Government and the public. In the early part of this century, in furtherance of the Governmental measure for the expansion of trade and commerce, marketing surveys were conducted in respect of several items of manufacture, and trade statistics were gathered. A good deal of encouragement was given to the manufacturers, merchants and bankers for the promotion of trade and industry in the larger interests of the economic development of the State. After the advent of Independence in 1947, there has been further and greater encouragement for the all-round promotion of industries and trade and a special importance has been attached to export trade also. All these measures have opened up new possibilities for trade and have also greatly helped the growth of imports and exports, both in the district and the State as a whole.

Mode of transactions

The accessibility of the place and the means of transport are also important factors. In the old days, the bullock carts and the pack animals were the means of transport for carrying foodgrains, and even now, the bulk of the shandy trade is through country carts. The mode of transactions in the trade centres is another point worthy of note. The middlemen who had a particular business sense dominated all the shandies and ignorant producers often suffered at the hands of these middlemen, who manipulated the price-levels allowing the producer only the barest margin. The middleman's profit was proverbially high. This practice of middlemen's dominance persisted till the modern ideas of marketing emerged.

The trade, from times immemorial, flowed from mofussil centres to wholesalers who had their own *mandies* or godowns situated in principal towns. The retailers had their transactions with these wholesalers on cash or credit basis. Before the advent of mechanised transport, the wholesalers or their representatives went from place to place to gather information about the availability of stocks and brought the produce in country carts. If supplies in the local shandy were insufficient, a visit to principal trade centres offered additional scope for the wholesalers. The wholesalers were particularly busy during harvest time and the whole stock-in-trade used to be transacted during this period. By and large, the pattern was the same throughout South India.

Imports and Exports

Imports and exports are largely transacted through three important wholesale centres in the district, *viz.*, Chikballapur, Chintamani and Bangarpet. Each of these places is situated along railway routes. The flow of trade from Cuddapah side towards Bangalore, and from Chikballapur, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur sides towards Cuddapah side, is channelled through Chikballapur. Chintamani is another place from where trade flows towards Madanapalle, Kadiri and then on to Cuddapah. There are nearly 60 to 70 wholesale merchants in this town. After the industrial growth in the Kolar Gold Fields area, Bangarpet also assumed importance as a wholesale centre. The usual commodities handled in all these places are chillies, potatoes, onions, groundnuts and rice.

Retail marketing centres are situated in almost all urban areas. As the population has increased and communications are made easy, retail shops have sprung up in rural parts also. In urban areas, retail markets exist along with wholesale *mandies*. The retail business was once confined to particular products, but now they have assumed the shape of general stores. Formerly, the provision merchant was not transacting in general wares; but now each retail business centre is flooded with all kinds of goods.

The bazaar street is the principal business centre in all urban areas. In some places like Bangarpet and Chikballapur, wholesale godowns are situated near the railway goodshed area, from where the goods are moved to other places.

In the wholesale *mandies*, business is transacted in the principal agricultural commodities like rice, ragi, groundnut, jaggery, potatoes and onions. The district has to import rice as the paddy grown in the district is not sufficient for local needs. Prior to the imposition of restrictions on the movement of foodgrains from one State to another, paddy was largely being imported from the areas of Andhra Pradesh. Most of the onions and potatoes grown in the district are exported to the areas of Andhra Pradesh and also to Ceylon.

Regulated Markets

The Government of Mysore had taken steps in the direction of regulated marketing much before the advent of the Five-Year Plans and had enacted the Mysore Markets Act of 1939. Under this Act, the Government established a regulated market at Chintamani in 1954. Later on, two more such markets were established, one each at Chikballapur and Mulbagal, during the year 1963. Another regulated market was established at Gauribidanur in 1964. Thus, there were, in all, four regulated markets in the district during 1966-67. Of these, the markets at Chikballapur and Gauribidanur had not yet started functioning, and the constitution of the first market committees for the same was under consideration of the Government. The main object of establishing these regulated markets is to ensure to the agriculturists a better price for their produce, fair weighments and relief from imposition of illegal fees.

Regulated Market, Chintamani

The Chintamani Regulated Market, which is the earliest one in the district, occupies a very important place in the trade of the district and it mainly controls the marketing of paddy, groundnuts, tamarind, potatoes, jaggery, chillies and onions. The total number of commodities regulated upto 1967 was 19. Out of these, only groundnuts and tamarind were being sold by open auction conducted by the staff of the Market Committee. With regard to other agricultural commodities, the Committee only checks up the account settlement books maintained by the commission agents to see that proper payments are made to the agriculturists. During 1966-67, the jurisdiction of this market extended over the taluks of Chintamani, Bagepalli, Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Chikballapur and Gauribidanur, and the producers of agricultural commodities of these taluks were entitled to be represented on the Market Committee. In 1966, there were 96 traders, 28 commission agents and 37 weighmen and measurers in this market, the number of casual traders being about 2,000.

The following are the comparative statistics of arrivals of the commodities at the Chintamani Regulated Market and their value, for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 :—

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	1964-65		1965-66	
		Arrivals in Quintals	*Value in Rs.*	*Arrivals in Quintals*	*Value in Rs.*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Groundnut ..	57,543	45,34,835	45,196	42,76,238
2.	Paddy ..	46,473	21,37,687	..	..
3	Potato ..	6,133	3,08,793	13,614	6,17,544
4.	Onion ..	4,422	1,11,178	7,205	1,90,212
5.	Garlic ..	1,777	1,32,644	1,645	1,23,537

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Jaggery	15,684	10,32,517	18,817	8,07,856
7.	Soapnut	1,717	1,59,022	2,261	2,84,217
8.	Chillies	2,108	4,58,775	1,893	3,81,735
9.	Coriander	675	1,24,848	922	1,90,078
10.	Tamarind	12,482	5,86,064	14,065	4,24,044
11.	Jowar	1,759	94,573	9,465	8,58,180
12.	*Avare*	5,163	3,50,585	4,231	3,41,829
13.	*Togari*	523	40,767	75	5,400
14.	Horsegram	1,339	62,734	1,001	56,428
15.	Rice	25,995	19,79,976	36,666	43,05,186
16.	*Sajje*	114	2,293	448	32,149
17.	Turmeric	351	45,417	323	39,154
18.	*Honge* seed	3,138	1,45,427	5,819	3,14,202
19.	Tamarind seed	7,280	69,856	3,350	62,448

Regulated Market, Mulbagal

In the Regulated Market, Mulbagal, which was established in 1963, the important commodities handled are groundnut, ragi, jaggery, tamarind, chillies, horsegram and soapnut. This is a small market which had, in 1965-66, just 10 traders and one commission agent. The arrivals of regulated agricultural commodities at this market during the year 1965-66 and their value were as given below :—

Sl. No.	Commodity	Arrivals in Quintals	Value in Rs.
1.	Groundnut	15,987	14,39,546
2.	Ragi	3,107	3,03,007
3.	Jaggery	2,757	13,80,105
4.	Tamarind	1,515	1,04,157
5.	Horsegram	545	32,320
6.	Chillies	184	31,890
7.	*Avare*	161	10,716
8.	Soapnut	124	17,329

The income of the Market Committee, which was just Rs. 9,000 in 1959-60, had increased to Rs. 1,27,985 in 1965-66.

With effect from 1st May 1968, a new comprehensive Act called the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act, 1966, has been brought into force throughout the State with a view to bringing about uniformity in marketing of agricultural produce.

Warehouses

With the development of trade in the district, the necessity of warehouses for enabling proper storage of foodgrains against

pests and consequent loss was keenly felt. The Central Government's promulgation of the Agricultural Produce (Development of Warehouses) Corporation Act, 1956, resulted in the starting of a warehousing corporation in every State. In Mysore State also, a State Warehousing Corporation has been established to afford storage facilities for foodgrains in principal markets. Private traders, agriculturists and co-operative institutions are allowed to make use of these warehouses. During 1966-67, there was one warehouse in Kolar district located at Chintamani, which is a big business centre and which has a regulated market. This warehouse was established in October 1959. Particulars of agricultural commodities stored in this warehouse and withdrawn from it during the ten months from January to October 1966 are given below:—

Month		*Opening balance in bags*	*Quantity deposited in bags*	*Quantity withdrawn in bags*	*Balance in bags*	*Storage charges collected*
						Rs. P
January, 1966	..	2,925	1,858	434	4.349	165 29
February, 1966	..	4,349	2,183	1,208	5,324	909.66
March, 1966	..	5,324	2,078	1,099	6,303	567.65
April, 1966	..	6,303	5,476	857	10,922	344.61
May, 1966	..	10,922	910	618	11,214	784.69
June, 1966	..	11,214	591	2,455	9,350	1,492.04
July, 1966	..	9,350	31	4,211	5,170	2,044.47
August, 1966	..	5,170	251	4,255	1,166	2,691.45
September, 1966	..	1,166	100	168	1,100	169.61
October, 1966	..	1,100	14	80	1,034	186.71

Fairs

Religious fairs and *melas* are held in all the taluks of the district and these have assumed a special importance in the trade trends of the area. These fairs afford vast opportunities to canalise trade, because the people congregate on these occasions in large numbers and avail themselves of the opportunity to buy many of their necessities. These fairs, which are the clearing houses for trade, are usually held in places where there are renowned shrines. When an annual festival or *utsava* takes place, *jatras* are held lasting for a week or ten days. During some of the *jatras*, cattle fairs are also held on a large scale and the stock of cattle for agricultural use is bought in these annual *jatras*. The Bhoganandishvaraswami *jatra* at Nandi and Ashwathanarayanaswami *jatra* at Vidurashwatha are famous throughout the State. It is estimated that these two *jatras* attract about a hundred thousand persons. The following is a list of prominent *jatras* held in the district together with their dates and duration:—

Statement showing particulars relating to prominent Jatras in Kolar District

Taluk	*Place*	*Name of Jatra*	*Date of commencement of Jatra*	*Duration*	*Whether cattle fair or not*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolar	(1) Kolar	Someshwaraswami	Pushya Shuddha	One week	..
	(2) Holur	Lakshminarayanaswami	Magha Shuddha Padyami	do	..
	(3) Vokkaleri	Markandeyaswami	Magha Pournima	do	Cattle fair
	(4) Seethi	Seepatheshwaraswami	Chaitra Shuddha Bidige	do	do
	(5) Vanarasi	Earlappa	Chaitra Shuddha Panchami	do	..
Bangarpet	(1) Bangarpet	Kodandaramaswami	Vaishakha Shuddha Pournima	..	..
	(2) Tallapalli	Someshwaraswami	Pushya Shuddha Pournima	One week	Cattle fair
	(3) Guttahalli	Venkataramanaswami	Magha Shuddha Pournima	do	..
	(4) Srinivasasandra	Gangamma	Pushya Bahula Chaturdashi	Ten days	..
Malur	(1) Tornahalli	Sappalamma	Pushya Bahula Padyami	Ten days	Cattle fair
	(2) Chikka-Tirupathi	Venkataramanaswami	Chaitra Shuddha Dwadashi	One week	do
	(3) Kudiyanur	Bayalu Basaveshwara	Magha Shuddha Padyami	do	do
	(4) Dadinayakanadoddi	Venkatagiriyappa	Phalguna Bahula Tadige	do	..
	(5) Ullerahalli	Bhupathamma	Chaitra Shuddha Bidige	do	..
Mulbagal	(1) Mulbagal	Someshwaraswami	Margashira Amavasya	do	Cattle fair
	(2) Avani	Ramalingeshwaraswami	Pushya Shuddha Trayodashi	Ten days	do
	(3) Chamakalahalli	Venkataramanaswami	Chaitra Shuddha Navami	..	..
	(4) Byrakur	Someshwaraswami	Vaishakha Bahula Amavasya	..	..
	(5) Yeluvahalli	Anjaneyaswami	Phalguna Shuddha Pournima	Nine days	..

(Continued)

Statement relating to prominent Jatras in Kolar District (*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Srinivaspur ..	(1) Koolagurki ..	Gangammadevaru ..	Pushya Bahula Panchami ..	..	Cattle fair
	(2) Ronur ..	Venkataramanaswami ..	Phalguna Bahula Panchami ..	One week	do
	(3) Yeldur ..	Kodandaramaswami ..	Chaitra Shuddha Pournima ..	..	do
Chintamani ..	(1) Singrepalli ..	Lakshminarasimhaswami ..	Phalguna Shuddha Ekadashi ..	One week	do
	(2) Konakuntlu ..	Venkataramanaswami ..	Ashadha Shuddha Pournima ..	..	do
	(3) Alambagiri ..	Venkataramanaswami ..	Chaitra Shuddha Pournima ..	..	do
	(4) Burudagunte ..	Gangammadevaru ..	Chaitra Bahula Trayodashi ..	..	do
Sidlaghatta ..	(1) Molur ..	Gangamma ..	Chaitra Shuddha Pournima ..	..	do
	(2) Chikkadasarahalli ..	Byatarayaswami ..	Margashira Shuddha Padyami ..	..	do
	(3) Kumbiganahalli ..	Anjaneyaswami ..	Karthika Bahula Chaturdashi ..	Ten days	..
	(4) Talakayalabetta ..	Venkataramanaswami ..	Magha Shuddha Pournima ..	One week	Cattle fair
	(5) Nallerahalli ..	Rangalingeshwara ..	Pushya Shuddha Dashami ..	do	do
Chikballapur ..	(1) Nandi ..	Bhoganandishwaraswami ..	Magha Bahula ..	Ten days	do
	(2) Chitravati ..	Subramanyaswami ..	Magha Shuddha Shashthi ..	One week	..
Bagepalli .	(1) Chelur ..	Kodandaramaswami ..	Magha Shuddha Saptami ..	do	Cattle fair
	(2) Mittemari ..	Lakshminarasimhaswami ..	Phalguna Bahula Saptami ..	do	do
	(3) Devaragudipalli ..	Gadadam Venkataramanaswami	Vaishakha Shuddha Pournima ..	..	do
Gudibanda ..	(1) Yellodu ..	Adinarayanaswami ..	Magha Shuddha Navami ..	One week	do
Gauribidanur ..	(1) Vidurashwatha ..	Ashwathanarayanaswami ..	Chaitra Shuddha Pournima ..	..	do

Shandies

The other trade fairs which are held in various places go by the name of *shandies* or santhes and these are held on particular days of the week. Some of these shandies are of very early origin. For instance, a weekly fair or shandy was being held at Malur as early as in 1800. Buchanan, referring to this shandy in his travel diary, had said that he found provisions of all kinds—coarse cotton cloths, blankets or *kamblies,* articles of iron for the country use and the like—were being sold. Shandies usually start after day-break and go on till late in the evening. Men and women come from adjoining villages and buy their needs. The shandies are also clearing houses for producers to sell their stocks. Rice, ragi, jowar, pulses and several other articles are brought in bags through country carts and are exhibited for sale. It is only the retail trade which is generally prosperous in these shandies. In spite of small retail shops which have sprung up in the villages, these shandies have not lost their importance. They continue in the same old fashion. Transactions are mostly done on payment of ready cash and credit transactions are seldom pursued. There are about 60 shandies in the district and the most important of them are held in Chintamani (Sunday), Bangarpet (Friday), and Robertsonpet (Wednesday and Sunday). The following list indicates the other important shandies in the district and the days on which they are held :—

Sl. No	*Taluk*	*Place*	*Shandy day*
1.	2	3	4
1.	Kolar	Patna	Wednesday
		Sugutur	Friday
		Vokkaleri	Tuesday
		Kyalanur	Saturday
2.	Bangarpet	Kamasandra	Thursday
		Budikote	Tuesday
		Sundarapalya	Tuesday
		Ramasagara	Saturday
		Guttahalli	Saturday
		Kompapura	Wednesday
		Sulikunte	Saturday
3.	Chintamani	Batlapalli	Friday
		Kaivara	Friday
		Korlaparthi	Wednesday
		Burudagunte	Saturday
4.	Sidlaghatta	Melur	Tuesday
		Jangamakote	Thursday
		Basettihalli	Friday
		Sadali	Tuesday
		Abolodu	Tuesday
		Cheemangala	Wednesday

1	2	3	4
5	Chikballapur ..	Peresandra	Monday
		Dibboor	Monday
		Nandi	Thursday
6.	Gauribidanur ..	Vatadahosahalli	Monday
		Thondebhavi	Tuesday
		Allipur	Tuesday
		Darinaikanapalya	Thursday
7.	Bagepalli ..	Yellampalli	Saturday
		Billur	Wednesday
		Chelur	Friday
		Puligal	Tuesday
		Julupalya	Friday
8.	Gudibanda ..	Hampasandra	Wednesday
		Beechaganahalli	Monday
		Somenahalli	Sunday
9.	Malur ..	Tekal	Monday
		Chikka-Tirupathi	Wednesday
		Masthi	Sunday
		Kudiyanur	Tuesday
		Thornahalli	Wednesday
10.	Mulbagal ..	Thayalur . ..	Wednesday
		Byrakur	Thursday
		Nangli	Saturday
		Mallinaikanahalli	Friday
		Avani	Thursday
		Koladevi	Monday
		Gudipalli	Thursday
		Yemmanetha .. .	Sunday
		Kogileri	Monday
11.	Srinivaspur ..	Yeldur	Friday
		Royalapad .. .	Monday
		Nambihalli	Monday
		Gownapalli . ..	Tuesday
		Valagarahalli	Wednesday
		Yedarur	Wednesday
		Somayajalapalli .. .	Tuesday
		Ronur	Thursday

Fair price shops

The post-war period of high prices, general inflation and hoarding and profiteering by many unscrupulous traders created a big problem requiring immediate solution. The price-line shot up and the Government realised that the opening of fair price shops was the only way of ensuring fair prices to the consumers. Some merchants with clean trade practices were also

asked to undertake the responsibility. By the end of 1966, there were in all about 150 fair price shops in the district, run mainly either by co-operative societies or by merchants Of these, the highest number of fair price shops was found in Robertsonpet and Kolar taluks. Principal foodgrains like rice, ragi, wheat and jowar are sold in these fair price shops at reasonable prices.

There are no trade associations in the district of Kolar.

Weights and Measures

The weights in use in the district till the introduction of the metric system were the standard maund of 40 seers, the seer of 24 *tolas* and the five-seers weight, familiarly called *pancheru* or *viss*. Fluids were either measured or weighed according to local practices. Ghee and butter were weighed employing the *viss* as the unit weight and oils were measured employing the standard seer as the unit. Petrol and diesel oil were sold using the gallon as the unit. With the introduction of the metric system, these old units have changed. Metric system of weights and measures was made compulsory all over the district in 1960 and the traders are now following this system. Under this system, the units of weights are kilograms and grams; and petrol and oil are sold in litres, while length is measured in metres and kilometres. A good deal of propaganda was done to familiarise the people with the new system and they are now used to this system fairly well.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time routes

THE roads in the past were rather tracks, fit for slow-moving country-cart traffic, pack-animals and pedestrians. Even during the times when wars and conflicts were the order of the day, heavy military equipment moved from place to place on improvised tracks. These routes never came up to the standard of modern surfaced roads. With the passage of time, road surfacing methods improved. It was only in the nineteenth century that attempts were made to improve the old tracks in order to make them real roads. It is on record that prior to 1800, there existed a bridge near Bethamangala on the way from Madras to Kolar through the Mugali pass. This was one of the oldest bridges on the Mysore side towards the neighbouring province of Madras.

Later on, the road from Kolar to Madras was diverted *via* Mulbagal. Dewan Purnaiya, when he was Regent between 1800 and 1811, travelled on a pilgrimage to Tirumalai hills from Bangalore *via* Papanpalli which he named Srinivaspur after his son Srinivasamurthy. The road which he took upto Chittoor *via* the Mugali pass (Palmaner ghats) was then so bad that he had to make many detours across agricultural fields. However, this shows that some means of communication existed from Kolar side to the province of Madras. This route later on became the Bangalore—Madras road or, in the communication parlance, the Madras—Cannanore road. After 1831, the British Commission in Mysore thought of improvements to roads in the area. The Naikneri—Mysore road *via* Bangalore was improved and made fit for traffic. According to details furnished in the previous Mysore Gazetteers, this road was full of swamps in the beds of rivers, the soil having been washed away far below the level of the surrounding country. This made matters difficult and vehicles had to trudge a weary way to reach the destinations. From 1831 to 1856, road development in the State got a spurt and the administrative headquarters of Bangalore was linked up

with all the eight district headquarters towns. The principal routes were called State Roads and the less important ones were named as District Fund Roads.

Developments in 19th century

Among the old roads, which underwent development in the nineteenth century, the road from Hoskote in Bangalore district to Ambajidurga near Chintamani is of particular importance. At that time, Ambajidurga was a taluk, the headquarters of which was at Chintamani. This road was used by vehicles from Bangalore to Madanapalle *via* Chintamani. The Bangalore—Bellary road running through the west of Gummanayakanapalya taluk was an old road. (In 1882, Gummanayakanapalya taluk became Bagepalli taluk). This road gave rise to other roads, the more important ones among them being the road to Chelur in the east and the road to Chintamani in the south-east. Branch roads were also laid at that time to Gudibanda and Gauribidanur The road from Bangarpet to Mulbagal passing through Bethamangala is also an old one. When this road was laid, Bethamangala was the headquarters of a taluk of the same name. During the year 1864, when the Bangalore—Jalarpet broad gauge railway line was opened for traffic, Bangarpet attained considerable prominence. Instead of Bethamangala, Bangarpet then became the headquarters of a taluk. When the Kolar-Mulbagal-Nangli Palmaner-Chittoor road was laid, the road from Bethamangala to Mulbagal came to have, however, secondary importance. The district headquarters town of Kolar was linked with Bethamangala at this time. When a revenue sub-division was established at Chikballapur in 1891, the old Bangalore-Bellary road was further improved to make it suitable for all kinds of traffic. The road from Kolar to Doddaballapur in Bangalore district is also an old one. This road runs through the area in which the Nandi hills are situated.

The importance of roads did not diminish with the advent of railway lines, but they became complementary to each other. Apart from pedestrians moving from place to place, the roads now cater for three types of vehicles, *viz.*, bicycles, bullock carts and motor transport. The demand for bicycles is continuously increasing as it is the cheapest transport There is an increase of country carts also because of agricultural development. These carts which have rough wheels traverse largely in rural roads.

The physical features of the district are such that no major difficulties are encountered in the construction of good roads. Being a *maidan* (plains) area, it affords relatively easy facilities to lay roads. The absence of major rivers has further helped the process. The eastern portion of the district is mostly undulating while the western portion is dotted with low-lying hill chains forming the Penukonda range of hills. These favourable aspects

have encouraged planning and implementation of road construction in the district.

Categories of roads

There are five categories of roads in the district, classified according to their importance, the nature of their surface, and the places which they connect. The five categories are: National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. National Highways are recognised as main highways running through the length and breadth of the country connecting other highways of various States. State Highways are the main trunk or arterial roads of the State linking up the district headquarters and other important towns. Major District Roads are those which connect important marketing centres with the State Highways and the railways. Other District Roads are meant for connecting less important marketing centres. Village Roads are approach roads from the main roads to the villages. The Kolar district has two National Highways, No. 4 and No. 7, running to a total length of 75.87 miles. Proposals to improve the National Highways in the State have been formulated on the expert suggestions of the Central Working Group on Roads. The Working Group has suggested that attention should be particularly paid in the coming years to improve the National Highways by removing all obstacles and closing up all missing links. If major bridges *en route* remain to be completed, it should be expeditiously done. It is also suggested by the Working Group that major arterial routes like the National Highways should be, as far as possible, widened to two lanes on the entire road. In furtherance of this objective, the strategic routes, connecting the National Highways, should also be widened at selected sections where the traffic intensity is very high.

In view of the increasing trend towards the operation of modern heavy vehicles like truck-trailer combinations, weak and narrow culverts and bridges on selected routes linking the National Highways should be strengthened and widened. If strengthening or widening of the arterial roads is not possible, steps should be taken to reconstruct the bridges to Indian Road Congress standards. The pavement of major arterial and strategic routes, which are heavily laden with traffic, should also be strengthened. Imoprtant selected sections *en route* the National Highways radiating from cities should be taken up for widening to four lanes. It is also stressed by the Working Group that replacement works with over or under bridges of selected existing railway level-crossings, where the traffic hold-up is prolonged, should be undertaken on a priority basis.

Number and length of roads

Four State Highways pass through the district, running to a total length of 112.62 miles (as on 31st March 1967). They are made suitable for all-weather use and these have a modern

type asphalted surface, with a width of 22 feet. According to the objectives laid down in the All-India Road Development Plan (1961-1981), the State Highways have to be laid in two lanes with a width of 22 feet. Access to State Highways has to be limited and, where necessary, parallel service roads are to be provided for purposes of local traffic. It was also proposed that all existing bridges and culverts should have at least the Indian Road Congress class 'B' standard. The suggestions contained in the Nagpur Road Plan are being implemented in a phased manner in the district.

The Major District Roads, which are 28 in number in the district, running to a total length of 598.13 miles as on 31st March 1967, are suitable for all-weather use and have at least a metalled single-lane carriage way. About 60 per cent of the total mileage of this category has a modern type surface (12 feet black-topped) and the remaining 40 per cent is treated with water-bound macadam surface.

Other District Roads, which are 25 in number in the district, having a total length of 210.50 miles as on 31st March 1967, are also suitable for all-weather use. The carriage-way of Other District Roads has a single lane, with some portions of the road asphalted and the rest metalled. It was laid down at Nagpur, when the Road Engineers met to draw up a master plan, that metalled surface of this category of road is to be limited to two per cent of the total mileage.

Village roads are 41 in number in the district and these roads ran to a total length of 355.75 miles, as on 31st March 1967. They have been laid with raised formation and with adequate land width. Most of these roads have been provided with culverts over small streams and have causeways over minor river crossings. Village roads have a single lane carriage-way and possess metalled and other kinds of surface. About 19 miles have natural soil surface.

Development of rural roads

The urgent need to expand communication facilities in the rural parts of the district was felt by the Government. With a view to achieving this, plans were prepared for execution in a phased manner. In order to help the development of rural economy, it is essential to connect each village by all-weather roads. If a careful look is taken of the communication net-work of the district as it exists at present, the inadequacy of the road system in the rural parts would be obvious. There is need for correcting the imbalance in the development of road communications. While the major roads in the district are well developed, the district and village roads call for more attention. An agricultural area, though well served by irrigation, may remain

under-developed if it is not well-traversed by roads. A large number of villages are not yet well-connected by roads with urban areas or railway stations. The village roads are largely fair weather roads, which, in rainy seasons, become slushy. In order to better the condition of these roads, a rural communication programme was launched in 1959-60 and sustained efforts are being made to improve rural communications in the district.

Road mileage

The road mileage under the charge of the Public Works Department in the district, as on 31st March 1967, was as follows :—

Category		*Miles*
National Highways	..	75.87
State Highways	..	112.62
Major District Roads	..	598.13
Other District Roads	..	210.50
Village Roads	..	355.75
Total	..	1,352.87

Out of this total road mileage of 1,352.87, the black-topped road length came to 611.62 miles, the water-bound macadam surface to 575.87 miles, the other kinds of road surface to 112.25 miles and natural soil roads to 53.13 miles.

Taluk Board Roads

As on 31st March 1967, the total road mileage under the charge of Taluk Boards in the district was 466.75, out of which 67.37 miles were of water-bound macadam surface and 399.38 miles had other kinds of surface.

The State Public Works Department took over from the Taluk Boards and other agencies a total length of 39.87 miles during 1966-67 as per the directions of the Government.

Road development in recent years

During the decade from 1956 to 1966, road development in the district was very considerable. While in 1956 the total road mileage in the district was 778 miles and 7 furlongs, in 1966 the total mileage had increased to 1,336 miles and one furlong. During 1967, the road length further increased to 1,352.87 miles. The length of black-topped surface also showed a remarkable improvement. During 1956, only 190 miles of roads had an asphalted surface and in 1966, this had increased to 533 miles and in 1967, to 611.62 miles It is recognised by road planners that, as far as possible, all metalled roads should be asphalted so as to prevent dust and other inconveniences. The development in

this sphere also has been significant in that a bare 190 miles of black-topped surface in 1956 increased to 611.62 miles in 1967. All the State Highways and some of the Major District Roads have been asphalted.

The net increase in the mileage of roads under the charge of the State Public Works Department and the amount spent on road and bridge development works in the district during the period from 1956 to 1966 have been also impressive in that 558 miles were added at a total cost of Rs. 456.10 lakhs.

Bridges

The total number of major bridges in the district, as on 31st March 1966, was seven. From 1960 to 1966, four bridge works were completed. There were already two brick-arched bridges, constructed as far back as 1898, across the Palar river along the Madras—Cannanore National Highway at miles 51—6 and 51—7 from Bangalore. Each of these bridges consists of five spans of 20 feet. Another bridge across South Pennar on the Bangalore—Hindupur road was constructed prior to 1940. A bridge costing Rs. 1,30,000 has been constructed recently on Avani-Shapur road in Mulbagal taluk. This bridge has seven spans of 20 feet each. Another bridge costing Rs. 1,99,100 and consisting of 6 spans of 30 feet each was constructed at the 17th mile of the Chintamani—Chelur road in 1964. Two more major bridges have been recently constructed on the Bangalore—Hindupur road at 18th and 49th miles at a total cost of Rs. 9 lakhs.

Transport survey

A periodical traffic census is being conducted in the State from 1959 and the fourth survey was conducted during the month of October 1965. In the course of the survey, an attempt was made to conduct a road transport survey along with the road traffic survey. In the Kolar district, the existing two National Highways, No. 4 and No. 7, were chosen and the survey revealed that the average traffic intensity per 24 hours was 5,170 tons in respect of the National Highway No. 4 and 3,788 tons in respect of the National Highway No. 7. The average traffic volume in respect of these two National Highways was 512 and 139 heavy vehicles respectively, per 24 hours.

National Highways

As already stated, there are two National Highways in the district, *viz.*, the Madras—Cannanore road (length 42-4 miles) and the Bangalore—Bellary road (length 33-3 miles). Both these highways are entirely asphalted and are being improved according to the Road Congress standards. A brief account of these highways, as in 1967, is given below:—

Madras—Cannanore Road (Length: 42 miles and 4 furlongs).—This is an important National Highway running from Madras and going west through the Kolar district to Bangalore

and then on to Cannanore in Kerala State. This is the same as the old Madras road as distinguished from the new Madras road which runs from Bangalore *via* Hosur, Krishnagiri and Vellore. The Madras—Cannanore National Highway enters the district from the Andhra Pradesh side (Chittoor district) near Nangli in Mulbagal taluk (71st mile-stone from Bangalore) and leaves the district not far off from Narasapur and enters the Hoskote taluk of the Bangalore district. The road runs from east to west and crosses the Palar river near Tanikadahalli. Then it passes through Kolar town and runs through the valleys of the Kolar hills emerging out to the open plains near Narasapur. This National Highway is mostly used for transportation of goods from Madras to Bangalore and then on to Kerala and carries a very heavy motor traffic. After the road was classified as a National Highway, it has been widened at bends and its surface has been improved. Mulbagal, Kolar and Narasapur are the three important towns on this highway in the district.

Bangalore—Bellary Road (Length: 38 miles and 3 furlongs).—The other National Highway in the district is the Bangalore-Bellary road which runs through Chikballapur and Bagepalli taluks in the district. This road runs from south to north and cuts several important Major and Other District Roads like Chintamani-Gauribidanur road, Peresandra-Gudibanda road and Gudibanda-Gulur road. The Bangalore-Chikballapur narrow gauge railway line runs close to this road, except for a length of four miles near Chikballapur. Before the Bangalore-Tumkur-Sira—Hiriyur—Bellary route was laid, this road was much frequented for transport from Bangalore to Bellary. The road forms an easy link from Mysore to important places in Andhra Pradesh.

State Highways

There are four State Highways in the district traversing from one important place to another and not all of them are black-topped. In some cases, only a portion is black-topped and the rest is metalled. An account of the more important of them, as in 1967, is given below:—

Bangalore—Cuddapah Road (Length: 40 miles and 2 furlongs).—This State Highway starts in the district from a point on the Kolar—Jangamkote—Nandi road and runs through Chintamani and Srinivaspur taluks entering Cuddapah district near Chigli-bailu not far off from Royalpad. The entire length of this road is asphalted. This road is familiarly called the Cuddapah road because it is the nearest route to the Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh from the Kolar district side. Vehicles from Bangalore take the old Madras road for a length of 19 miles and branch off on the Chintamani road turning north-eastwards. This State Highway cuts the Kolar—Bagepalli road near Doddaganjur in Chintamani taluk.

Bangalore—Hindupur Road (Length: 19 miles and 4 furlongs).—This is an important State Highway which runs from Bangalore to Anantapur *via* Hindupur in Andhra Pradesh and then on to Kurnool. The length of this road in the district is only 19 miles and 4 furlongs and the entire stretch is black-topped. This road enters the district from the Bangalore side near Bandarlahalli and cuts the Manchenahalli—Madhugiri road near Thondebhavi and passing through Gauribidanur crosses the Pennar river and reaches Hindupur, headquarters of a taluk in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. This road runs parallel to the Bangalore—Guntakal metre gauge section of the Southern Railway from south to north in the western extremity of the district. In recent years, this road has borne the brunt of heavy vehicular traffic, specially lorries coming from Andhra Pradesh side. Vidurashwatha, a famous Hindu pilgrim centre, is situated very near to this road.

Chintamani—Bagepalli Road (Length: 35 miles).—This is an important State Highway running slightly north-westwards to Bagepalli. Of the entire length of 35 miles, only four miles and four furlongs are black-topped and the rest is metalled. This road joins the Kolar—Bagepalli road near Hosur.

Major District Roads

Mulbagal—Gauribidanur Road (Length: 78 miles and 4 furlongs) —This is an important Major District Road noted for its alignment. This road passes through rich cash-crop growing areas. Much of the jaggery and onion from Gauribidanur to Chikballapur, Chintamani and Kolar is transported through this road which could be called a life-line in the district. Though the road leads to Madhugiri taluk of the Tumkur district, it is familiarly called the Mulbagal—Gauribidanur road, because it serves several important taluks of the district noted for their trade and commerce like Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur and Gauribidanur. This road takes a north-westerly direction upto Chintamani and turns sharply towards west upto Chikballapur and then runs again in a north-westerly direction. In its alignment, this road cuts the Kolar—Srinivaspur road near Srinivaspur and the Bangalore—Cuddapah road near Doddaganjur and also the Kolar—Bagepalli road very near this point. Near Chikballapur, this road runs across the Bangalore—Bellary National Highway and turning north-west, passes through Manchenahalli, the rich jaggery-producing area. A major portion of the road length, *i.e.*, 75 miles, has a black-topped surface while the remaining 3-4 miles are metalled.

Mittemari—Chelur Road (Length: 21 miles and 2 furlongs).—This is a metalled road running from west to east to Chelur near the Cuddapah district border. The road commences from Mittemari on the Kolar—Bagepalli road and passes through Julupalya, Palyakere and then on to Chelur.

Yellampalli—Chelur Road (Length: 20-6 miles).—This is a metalled road commencing at a point near Apally on the Kolar—Bagepalli road and running from west to east across Devarajpalli and Pathapalya to Chelur. This road is an important means of communication in Bagepalli taluk.

Pathapalya—Billur—Bascherur Road (Length: 22 miles).—The entire road-length is metalled and is laid in the northern extremity of the district. This angle-like road commences from Pathapalya and takes a slight north-easterly course upto Billur and suddenly takes a sharp turn in the east and runs in a straight line to Chakavelu near the Anantapur district border.

Chintamani—Chelur Road (Length: 24 miles).—This is a metalled road running northwards from Chintamani town passing through Sitarampura, Makalapalli, Vargamalu and then on to Chelur. The road passes through agricultural fields. In recent years, buses are also running on this route.

Peresandra—Gauribidanur Road (Length: 24-6 miles).—This road starts near Peresandra on the Bangalore—Bellary National Highway and runs north-westwards upto Vatadahosahalli and sharply takes a south-westerly course and joins the Bangalore—Hindupur road at a place 2½ miles from Gauribidanur. This is a nearer route to Gudibanda from Chikballapur. A major part of this road, *i.e.*, 19 miles, is black-topped.

Kolar—Sompur Road (Length: 31 miles and 5 furlongs).—This is an important Major District Road starting from the district headquarters to Dobbspet in the adjoining Bangalore district and passing through Sidlaghatta and Chintamani taluks, much frequented by those who take a short-cut to the northern taluks of Bangalore district and to Tumkur. The road has a north-westerly alignment upto the foot of Nandi hills and then takes a south-westerly course towards Bangalore district. The entire length of 31 miles and 5 furlongs is black-topped. Looking out from the top of Nandi hills, one can see this road winding its way to Kolar lying towards south-east. Most of the vehicular traffic going out from the district headquarters towards Chikballapur passes through this road.

Malur—Vemagal Road (Length: 10 miles and 7 furlongs).—This is an important interior communication route running in a north-easterly direction from Malur which is a centre for vegetable trade and also a taluk headquarters. The road runs commonly with the Malur—Kolar road and cuts off north-eastwards towards Vemagal crossing the Madras—Cannanore National Highway near Narasapur and touching Vemagal near the Kolar—Sompur road.

Malur—Tekal—Bangarpet Road (Length: 17 miles and 2 furlongs).—This is an easy road link between two taluk headquarters running parallel to the Bangalore—Bangarpet broad gauge railway line. It runs from west to east and is used for animal-driven vehicles to transport charcoal bags from Tekal. The road is partly asphalted and partly metalled.

Hoskote—Sidlaghatta Road (Length: 10 miles and 6 furlongs).—This Major District Road is aligned from south to north from Hoskote in Bangalore district to Sidlaghatta, an important taluk headquarters in Kolar district. This road cuts the Kolar—Sompur road near Jangamkote and is an important intercommunication route. It leads on to Bagepalli in the north through Sadali and Mittemari.

Bagepalli—Gulur—Thimmanahalli Road (Length: 10 miles).—This is a metalled road running north-eastwards from Bagepalli upto Gulur and then running eastwards upto Thimmanahalli. This is a much frequented trade-borne route from Bagepalli to places in the Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh.

Srinivaspur—Punganur Road (Length: 10 miles and 7 furlongs).—This road is a metalled one running from west to east from Thimmasandra and connecting Punganur on the Chittoor district border. A length of only one mile and a furlong of the road is asphalted.

Thondebhavi—Manchenahalli Road (Length: 6 miles).—This is a railway feeder road which is being used mainly for transporting jaggery from Manchenahalli in Gauribidanur taluk to the railway station at Thondebhavi from where the commodity is transported to distant places. This is a metalled road running eastwards from Thondebhavi.

Madhugiri—Thondebhavi Road (Length: 9 miles and 4 furlongs).—This road runs from east to west connecting Madhugiri in Tumkur district and is also a railway feeder road for the people of Madhugiri taluk to go to places situated in Hindupur and Bangalore areas.

Other District Roads

In addition to these long distance roads, Kolar district abounds in short-length roads, which are also important means of communication as they connect important places. Most of them are metalled. A brief account of the more important of these Other District Roads, as in 1967, is given below:—

Kolar—Tekal Road (Length: 11 miles and 2 furlongs).—This road runs south-west from the district headquarters and

crosses the Vokkaleri—Bangarpet road. A length of five miles of this road is asphalted and the rest is metalled. This road is used largely by animal-driven vehicles. The road is aligned through a lovely valley on either side of which are rocky hills.

Malur—Masthi Railway Feeder Road (Length : 12 miles and 2 furlongs).—This is a much frequented intercommunication road running south-eastwards from Malur. A major portion of this road is asphalted and has a width of nearly 15 feet. Masthi is an important village situated near the State border very near to the Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district of Madras State. Most of the bus and cart traffic from the district headquarters towards Hosur and Denkanikote passes along this road. This is called the railway feeder road bacause of easy accessibility to Malur railway station on the Bangalore—Bangarpet section of the Southern Railway.

Roads of tourist interest

There are some roads of tourist interest in the district which have become popular in recent years. One is the Bangalore—Nandi road running to a length of nine miles in Kolar district, the winding motor road to Nandi Hills running to a length of five miles and the Kolar-Antargange road running to a bare two miles and four furlongs.

Within the confines of this district, the Bangalore—Nandi road runs from east to west and ends near Heggadahalli. Tourists going to the famous hill resort of Nandi take the Bangalore—Chikballapur road and turn towards the west not far from Devanahalli and reach the foot of the hills. The whole length of this road in the district is black-topped affording a good and easy drive to motorists.

The winding motor road to Nandi Hills is aligned on the once-famous bridle path leading to the hill top This hill road branches off from the Bangalore—Nandi road and is aligned through a valley upto a point called the 'saddle', right under the deep ravine known as Tipu's drop. From the saddle, the hill road winds up through sharp hair-pin bends, not altogether easy even for a skilful motorist The whole length of this road is black-topped and especially near the hair-pin bends, the road is doubly shell-creted affording easy road grip for motorists. This hill road was laid about 30 years back with a metalled surface replacing the old bridle path laid in the days of Sir Mark Cubbon. After the hill road was laid, the cool refreshing Nandi Hill top is frequented by a large number of tourists who gather there for relaxation and rest. The road is well-maintained with protecting embankments on the top portion.

The Kolar—Antargange road gives access to the sacred pond situated amidst the picturesque Kolar hills. The road runs in a north-easterly direction from a point on the Madras—Cannanore road.

Vehicles and conveyances

The district of Kolar has several urban areas like the Kolar Gold Fields, Kolar town, Chintamani, Chikballapur which, in recent years, have grown up considerably necessitating better transport facilities from one place to another. Except from Robertsonpet to Andersonpet in the gold-mining area, there is no town bus service available in any other town. Some permits have been given to ply seven-seater vans between Robertsonpet and Andersonpet, a distance of about three miles. Robertsonpet being a market area, people from the farther end of Andersonpet have to go there frequently and hence there is a particular need for this town service.

From old days, the main means of transport in towns has been the *jutka* drawn by a pony. These are found in the Gold Mining area, Kolar town, Chintamani, Chikballapur, etc. In fact, the absence of local bus services in the towns of the district presents great difficulties to the public. The *jutkas* can accommodate only three to four persons who have to sit in a cross-legged position with the luggages heaped in one corner. Most of these *jutkas* are owner-driven and some are given to drivers under a contract specifying the amount of rent to be given daily. On an average, a *jutka* driver earns Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per day after meeting the fodder charges of the animal. There are municipal rules to regulate this category of transport. In the jurisdictions of municipalities where they are allowed to ply, a rate-card for passenger transport has to be exhibited noting the fare to be charged from place to place. They are inspected by the conveyance staff once a year to ensure their transport-worthiness.

In some towns, taxis have begun to ply though the number is small. Whenever important fairs and festivals take place, motor taxis and tourist buses are brought from Bangalore under special permits.

Bicycles.—Bicycles are by far the most popular private-owned means of transport in the entire district. The municipalities levy a licence fee on them. They are becoming increasingly popular in the rural areas also. It is a common sight to see cultivators, who go from place to place on the inter-village roads, using this type of vehicle. Small traders, milk-men, vegetable vendors and others often carry their wares on cycles to nearby markets. In the towns, many cycle shops give

bicycles on hire at the rate of about twenty paise for an hour. Several cycle-repair shops are found not only in towns but also in bigger villages.

Rural transport

Use of mechanised transport has made headway in all the taluks of the district, but the bullock cart also still holds its own to a considerable extent as a means of transport in the rural areas. This bullock-driven transport continues to have a prominent place in the social life of the rural community. The road policy of the State envisages connecting up every single village with some other villages or with the main road leading to the nearest trade centre. The cultivators, who keep bullocks for ploughing the fields, use them for pulling the carts as well. Some of these carts have rubber tyres, but the number of such vehicles is very small. According to available statistics, there were 40,564 bullock carts in the entire district during 1965-66. Passengers are also transported from place to place in these bullock carts. It is a common sight to see, during the busy harvest season, a number of carts going in convoy from place to place. These carts travel at the rate of three to four miles per hour depending upon the surface of the roads. Most of these carts have no roofs, but some have improvised shelters to ward off the rigours of climate. Hand-carts are also seen near about shandies, but the number of such vehicles is very small.

Beasts of Burden.—The donkey, which has a capacity and strength to carry weights, is the popular beast of burden. In 1966, there were 5,774 donkeys in the whole district. The washermen, especially, use these animals for carrying clothes. The horse is another useful animal There were 3,128 horses and ponies in the district in 1966. The mule, which is another beast of burden, is also in demand but the number is very meagre in the district.

Public transport

There were 225 privately-owned bus routes in the district as on 31st March 1967. Together with these private-owned routes, the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation also runs schedules both in the monopoly and non-monopoly routes. The plying of buses from place to place is administered by the Transport Department which has set up Regional Transport Offices in each district. The transport authority determines the route and the availability of permits. Issue of permits to ply buses is governed by an Act of Legislature. The Regional Transport Authority meets often to review the position and grant permits, whenever and wherever necessary.

With the advent of responsible Government, it has been the policy of the State Government to nationalise bus routes in a phased manner. Several routes have been monopolised by the

State where no private agency can run buses. The Kolar Gold Fields—Bangalore route, running to a distance of about 60 miles, is a monopoly route and buses run from Robertsonpet Bus-stand to Bangalore *via* Kolar town at frequent intervals. There are also some express buses which have limited halts. The duration of the journey from Kolar Gold Fields to Bangalore is about three hours. There are 16 bus routes in the district operated by the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation with a complement of 24 buses doing about 4,360 kilometres per day. There are good bus stands with passenger amenities in all the towns. A divisional office building with a workshop has also been constructed at Kolar.

Express buses run from Kolar Gold Fields to Bangalore, Tirupathi to Bangalore *via* Kolar and Kolar town to Bangalore and *vice-versa*.

Motor Vehicles

According to the figures supplied by the Regional Transport Office, Kolar, the total number of buses plying in the district in 1967 was 223 and the number of lorries 297. Also, there were 364 motor cycles, 416 motor cars, 38 jeeps, 20 omnibuses and 6 cabs in the district in 1967.

Railways

The district of Kolar shares with Bangalore district the railway communication facilities of all the three gauges, broad, metre and narrow. The broad gauge railway line, the principal means of communication between the State of Mysore and the neighbouring State of Madras, passes through the district. The metre gauge section from Bangalore to Guntakal *via* Hindupur and Dharmavaram also passes through the district linking Mysore State with Andhra Pradesh. The narrow gauge traverses the northern, southern and eastern parts of the district terminating at Bangarpet, a junction station on the Bangalore-Madras broad gauge route. In the development of railway communications, the district played a pioneering role in that the first railway ever laid in the State of Mysore was in Kolar district. Later developments, both in the metre and narrow gauges, ushered in a new era of economic prosperity. In the following paragraphs an attempt has been made to describe the development of railway communications in the district, which is a vital factor in its economic progress.

Broad Gauge.—The broad gauge railway line from Bangalore to Madras runs through the district for a length of 33 miles, starting at a point beyond Devangondi railway station and ending at a point between Kamasamudra and Bisanattam stations which are situated beyond the Bangarpet junction. This line runs east of Bangalore and takes a sudden southward turn after leaving the district. There are important stations on the route,

notably Malur, known for its fruit and vegetable trade, Bangarpet, an important junction linking the Kolar Gold Fields, and Kamasamudra which is the gateway for the Gold Fields from the south. After emerging from Bangalore district into Kolar district, the line passes through the Malur plains which are an unending landscape of the dry-crop fields of *ragi, avare* and *togari* and enters the picturesque valley of Kolar hills and then reaches Bangarpet. Tekal, on the 37th mile from Bangalore, is an important railway station and is situated in the midst of a valley. On all sides, low-lying rocky hills are seen forming a chain known as Vokkaleri or Tekal hills. After Bangarpet, the line descends into the Kuppam region very near Bisanattam railway station and then leaves the district.

Construction and Management

This railway line in the district was declared open for public traffic in August 1864 in the pre-Rendition days during the time of Mr. L. B. Bowring, who was then the Chief Commissioner of Mysore State. It was entrusted to the Madras Railway Company for construction under a specific agreement with the Government of India. The Government of Mysore gave ample facilities to lay the railway line by giving land free and asking for no financial return. Though the Mysore State Railway Department was formed later, the broad gauge portion in the State was not transferred to it; but it was run by the same Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway even though the other lines in the State were taken over by the State Railway Department. Later, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was dissolved and the Government of India took over the system and continued it in the same name till the introduction of the Railway Zonal system when the route came under the administration of the Southern Railway.

Another important broad gauge branch line, which is a vital link in the railway communications in the district, is the Bangarpet-Marikuppam line running to a length of 9.28 miles. This line passes through the Kolar Gold Fields and it was the only means of communication in the area before the transport buses came on the scene. This branch line forms a curve running east from Bangarpet and then taking a turn towards the south. The stations on this branch line are Coramandal, Oorgaum, Champion and Marikuppam. The line runs towards the east from Bangarpet for about six miles when it enters the heart of Gold Fields. It was laid between 1890-1899.

This line was first thought of during the time of Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar X, who, on the advice of his Dewan Sri K. Seshadri Iyer, decided to have this branch line to facilitate communications in the gold-mining area. The State Government itself undertook to construct this line; however, under a

modified agreement entered into between the Maharaja's Government and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the branch line was entrusted to the care of the Company with a stipulation that the contract would be terminable at six months' notice on either side. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company continued to work the main line as well as the branch line on the broad gauge system till the Company was taken over by the Government of India during the British rule. Thereafter, the branch line was included in the Southern Railway Zonal system.

Metre Gauge.—The metre gauge railway line in Kolar district runs to about 18 miles between a point near Thondebhavi and a point midway between Vidurashwatha and Hindupur stations on the Bangalore-Hindupur-Dharmavaram and Guntakal sections. The important railway stations located in the district on this line are Thondebhavi, Gauribidanur and Vidurashwatha, which was formerly being called Doddakurgod. This metre gauge line, which is an important means of communication, runs from south to north from Bangalore city. It traverses through a valley near Makalidurga affording a panoramic view of the Ghati Subramanya temple situated in Doddaballapur taluk of Bangalore district and enters the Thondebhavi station in Kolar district. Beyond Thondebhavi, the line enters a flat country flanked on either side by sugarcane fields. The Pennar river has been bridged between Gauribidanur and Vidurashwatha Stations. This metre gauge section was laid between the years 1890 and 1899.

Narrow Gauge.—Another means of railway communication in the district, which is of interest, is the narrow gauge line between Bangalore city and Bangarpet. It passes through Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Kolar taluks of the district. This line, which runs to about 69 miles within the district, enters the district at a point between Avathihalli and Nandi railway stations and passes slightly north-eastwards upto Chikballapur. Then it runs eastwards upto Srinivaspur and thereafter takes a south-westerly direction upto Kolar. From there, it runs straight south to Bangarpet where it is linked to the broad gauge section of the Bangalore-Madras line and also to the Bangarpet-Marikuppam section of the Southern Railway.

The history of this narrow gauge line dates back to 1911, when the District Board of Kolar came forward with a proposal to raise a debenture loan for the construction of a light railway (of a gauge of 2 feet and 6 inches). The Government of Mysore accorded administrative sanction to the scheme in June 1911, and Government also agreed to guarantee a four per cent interest on the capital raised through debentures. The capital formation

for the construction of this line did not have to wait long and the people of the Kolar district readily subscribed to the debenture. Nearly four lakhs of rupees were raised in a short period. Having had the advantage of getting the initial capital, the line was surveyed in November 1911 and necessary preparations were made for the actual laying of the narrow gauge line. The actual construction of the line was started in December 1912 and a length of 11 miles between Bangarpet and Kolar was constructed by December 1913. This line was opened by Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar on 15th December 1913.

On that occasion, the Ruler of Mysore declared that in the event of the lines being continued as far as Chikballapur *via* Chintamani and if the District Board raised sufficient funds to meet half the cost of the line from Bangarpet to Chikballapur, the Government would advance the balance of amount required. Despite the Government guaranteeing an interest of four per cent on the capital cost, the private company promoted under the name of "Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company" could not proceed with the construction work. The Government then undertook the construction of the line after entering into an agreement with the Company. The section from Yelahanka on the Bangalore side to Chikballapur was opened in 1915. The question of linking up the line from Kolar to Chikballapur, a distance of 45 miles had, in the meanwhile, been discussed with the Kolar District Board and this section was completed in November 1916. The Mysore State Railway was in charge of the traffic and, later on, when the zonal system was introduced after Independence, the whole line was handed over to the Southern Railway. This narrow gauge strip links Bangalore district with Kolar, passing through some important taluks of Kolar district. The line runs close to Nandi hills and takes a sharp north-easterly turn after the chain of hills. It then enters a rolling plain after Chikballapur from where it takes an easterly turn. Passengers going from Bangalore to Kolar side by the railway route take the broad gauge upto Bangarpet and change there for the narrow gauge.

There are no waterways or air-ways in the district.

Travel facilities

Travel facilities, both traditional and modern, are available in the district. There are rest-houses, *dharmashalas* and pravasi mandirs for those who move from place to place. In the old days, when there were no modern transport and travel facilities, people on pilgrimages and ordinary travels used to stay in these choultries or *dharmashalas*. These free lodging houses were built by philanthropic men for the use of travellers. There are *dharmashalas* at Chintamani, Kolar, Chikballapur and other places. Prior to the establishment of travellers' bungalows, mainly

these free lodging houses afforded facilities for travellers. In the middle of the last century, when there were no railways passing through the district, pilgrims going from Bangalore side to Tirumalai Hills used to halt at Kolar and Mulbagal in the *dharmashalas*. These choultries or *dharmashalas* are being maintained even to-day. At Chintamani and Kolar, where there is a considerable Muslim population, one can find *Sarais* for free lodging.

Travellers' Bungalows.—The erstwhile District Board of Kolar was maintaining travellers' bungalows and *musafirkhanas* which were later handed over to the Taluk Boards. In some bungalows, cooks are provided, but in some others, this facility is not available. Ordinary utensils and furniture for the comfort of the travellers are provided and the rates charged in these bungalows vary from place to place. Ordinarily, the rate for a full day is Re. 1. The bungalows are situated mostly on the main arterial highways very near to railway stations or bus stands. The State Public Works Department is also maintaining furnished travellers' bungalows of a superior class in several places. There is a well-equipped Government Guest House in the Kolar Gold Fields area. A statement giving particulars of travellers' bungalows maintained by the Public Works Department in the district is appended at the end of this chapter.

Hotels and Restaurants.—The district of Kolar cannot boast of any first class modern hotels. There are, however, a number of restaurants and eating houses in the urban areas. In some of the eating houses, lodging is also provided at charges varying from about Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 5.00 per day per room. In Robertsonpet, the hotel business is thriving very well. The eating houses cater refreshments only in the mornings and evenings. Many of the boarding hotels serve also what are called "plate-meals" which provide fewer items and lesser quantity and are less costly. Non-vegetarian food is also provided in many hotels, some of which are called 'military' hotels. However, there is no hotel in the district providing European type of catering.

Tourists from all over the State visit the celebrated Nandi Hills, which is six miles from Chikballapur town and 37 miles from Bangalore. This is a favourite health resort in the district which attracts tourists throughout the year. Bus service to Nandi Hills is provided from Bangalore and Chikballapur. The hill station has several bungalows maintained by the State Horticultural Department.

Bethamangala is another tourist centre close to the gold-mining area where a large lake provides boating facilities. There is a well-furnished Government travellers' bungalow close to the lake. Buses run daily to Bethamangala from Robertsonpet and Kolar.

Posts and Telegraphs

After 1831, when the British Commission took over the administration of the State, the useful and popular *Anche* (postal) organisation, which was working under the direct guidance of a *Bakshi*, was further developed. *Anche* offices were located in every taluk headquarters town as also in other important towns. Stamps were not in use then; instead, prepayment of postage, before actually posting the letters, was compulsory. Postal articles were not being insured, nor money orders accepted. After the Rendition in 1881, the *Anche* department underwent some changes. With the construction of new railway lines from Bangalore to Bangarpet, the postal service was improved and expanded so as to serve a larger clientele. The number of post offices increased from year to year in the district. Hobli school-masters were appointed to look after the postal work also and they were called *Anche Mutsaddis*. There was co-ordination between the State *Anche* Department and the Imperial Postal Department for delivery of letters and articles from respective regions. In 1885, the British Indian authorities mooted the idea that the State *Anche* organisation should be amalgamated with that of the British provinces. After protracted negotiations, the actual transfer was made in 1889. Since then, there has been a gradual expansion of postal services, and the progress achieved in this regard during the post-Independence period, especially in recent years, has been remarkable.

For purposes of postal and telegraphic work, there is a separate Kolar Division of the Mysore Circle of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, with headquarters at Kolar. This Division which has jurisdiction over certain rural areas of Bangalore district also is functioning since 1st October 1965. In 1960, there were 122 post offices in the district. This number had more than doubled in 1967 when there were 252 post offices. Out of these, one is a head post office located at Kolar, 36 are departmental sub-offices, two are extra-departmental sub-offices and the remaining are branch offices. There are no separate telegraph offices in the district and the number of combined offices are 26, *i.e.*, those which have both telegraph and postal facilities, whereas in 1960 there were only 14 such offices. Four more telegraph offices have been recently sanctioned.

Telephone facilities

The first telephone exchange in the district was commissioned on 30th March 1956 at Kolar. Initially, it was a part-time exchange, but at present, the exchange is working round-the-clock. The next exchange was opened at Bangarpet on 29th December 1956 with a 25/35 auto-line switch board. The same was replaced by a 50-line auto-exchange in December 1958. Telephone exchanges were opened at Chikballapur, Kolar Gold Fields, Chintamani and Mulbagal in March 1957, March 1958,

January 1959 and April 1959, respectively. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, four more exchanges were opened at Gauribidanur, Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspur and Malur in August 1961, July 1964, March 1965 and June 1965, respectively. The latest addition is the Bagepalli exchange which was commissioned in 1966. The Gauribidanur exchange, which had been earlier connected to Hindupur, was reconnected to Chikballapur exchange in February 1967. A new telephone exchange has been sanctioned for Gudibanda recently. Particulars of the exchanges in the district as on 30th June 1967 are given below :—

Station	*Type*	*Capacity*	*Working connections*	*Waiting list*
Kolar ..	Manual ..	200	102	4
Kolar Gold Fields	Automatic	200	166	1
Bangarpet ..	Manual ..	200	110	1
Chikballapur ..	Manual ..	100	59	1
Sidlaghatta ..	Automatic	50	31	1
Bagepalli ..	do ..	25	7	1
Chintamani ..	do ..	100	80	7
Srinivaspur ..	do ..	25	11	..
Mulbagal ..	do ..	100	44	..
Gauribidanur ..	do ..	50	43	1
Malur ..	do ..	25	16	..

Separate trunk exchanges have been installed at Kolar, Bangarpet and Chikballapur to cater exclusively to the growing trunk call traffic. Installation of a direct trunk link between Kolar and Madanapalle in Andhra Pradesh has been recently sanctioned.

Public Call Offices.—Public Call Offices are located at Bethamangala, Dibburahalli, Gudibanda, Manchenahalli, Masthi, Narasapura, Nandi Hills, Thondebhavi, Vidurashwatha and Vemagal. Public Call Office facilities are to be shortly provided also at Bangara-Tirupathi, Jangamkote and Pathapalya.

Particulars of Travellers' and Inspection Bungalows under the charge of Public Works Department in Kolar District

Sl. No.	*Location*	*Classification*	*Number of suites*	*Rates charged for occupation*	*Nearest railway station, and the road on which it is situated and its mileage point*	*Places of tourist interest nearby and their distance from the Travellers' Bungalow*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chikballapur	1st Class Travellers' Bungalow and Inspection Bungalow.	Four suites of Inspection Bungalow and 2 suites of Travellers' Bungalow furnished with all requirements	For tourists and other private persons Rs. 3.50 per day and for Government Officials, as per rules.	Chikballapur National Highway No. 7—35 miles (i) Motor road to Nandi Hills 15 miles. (ii) Mulbagal—Gauribidanur road 57 miles. (iii) Chikballapur–Nandi Road 3 miles.	(i) Nandi Hills .. 15 miles (ii) Rangasthala .. 3 miles (iii) Muddenahalli, birth place of Dr. M. Visvesvaraya. 3 miles
2.	Sidlaghatta	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow.	Two suites ..	For tourists and other private persons : 1st Class suite Rs. 3.00 2nd Class suite Rs. 2.00 (*plus* Re. 0.50 per day for water and electricity charges). For Government Officials, as per rules.	Sidlaghatta railway station one furlong. 1/1 mile of Sidlaghatta–Dibbur road.	Thalakaialabetta .. 18 miles Kaivara .. 22 miles

(Continued)

Particulars of Travellers' and Inspection Bungalows—(*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3.	Kolar ..	1st Class Travellers' Bungalow and Inspection Bungalow.	Nine suites ..	For tourists and other private persons : 1st Class suite Rs. 3.00 2nd Class suite Rs. 2.00 (*plus* Re. 0 50 per day for water and electricity charges). For Government Officials, as per rules.	Kolar narrow gauge railway station.	Antaragange ..	2 miles
4.	Oorgaum ..	1st Class Government Guest House, Kolar Gold Fields.	Four suites furnished with all requirements.	1st Class Travellers' Bungalow rates—For tourists and other private persons—Rs. 3.50 per day and for Government Officials, as per rules.	Oorgaum ..	Bethamangala lake ..	8 miles
5.	Robertsonpet	Travellers' Bungalow, Kolar Gold Fields.	Four suites furnished with all requirements.	1st Class Travellers' Bungalow rates—For tourists and other private persons—Rs. 3.50 per day and for Government Officials, as per rules.	Oorgaum ..	Bethamangala lake ..	8 miles
6.	Malur ..	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow.	Two suites	For tourists and other private persons : 1st Class suite Rs. 3.00 2nd Class suite Rs. 2.00 (*plus* Re. 0.50 per day for water and electricity charges). For Government Officials, as per rules.	Malur on the Bangalore—Madras broad gauge railway line.		

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

SOME of the important sectors of the district's economy such as agriculture, industries, banking, trade and commerce, transport and communications, in which a great majority of the working population are engaged, have been dealt with in the previous chapters. It is now necessary to deal with employment of the people in miscellaneous occupations which also contribute much to the economic prosperity of the area, though the number of persons under this group is comparatively not large. These occupations include public administration service, learned professions like law, medicine and education, domestic service, crafts like tailoring, carpentry, laundering, pottery, basket-weaving and running of hotels and restaurants. They give not only the means of livelihood to a section of the population, but also provide some important services and produce certain essential goods for the community. With the growth of urbanisation in recent decades, the miscellaneous occupations have also grown helping to stabilise the economic fabric of the area. In the absence of a comprehensive survey of the various occupational groups in the district, any attempt to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope.

Public Administration service

A sizeable number of persons are employed in public services under the State and Central Governments. The village officials and the personnel engaged in administering the local self-governing institutions also come under this category. With the increasing tempo of developmental activities under the successive Five-Year Plans, the number of Government employees has increased over the years. Since 1862 when the district was formed, the Kolar town has been important as the centre of the district's administration and nearly one-third of the State Government employees of the district are concentrated in that place. Next in importance from this point of view is the Kolar Gold Fields city and then come the taluk headquarters towns. According to the 1961 census, the number of persons employed in

the Central Government establishments in the district was 201. Those engaged in public administration service, who earn an assured sum of money may be said to belong to the middle class or upper middle class. The various benefits afforded to the official class give them a sense of security. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been conducting a census of Government employees annually. The reports of these surveys contain, *inter alia*, the distribution of Government employees as on the 31st March of each year working in the district by category and tenure of appointment and the distribution of Government employees as on that date according to their native districts. Figures pertaining to censuses conducted in 1963 and 1965 published in 1965 and 1967 respectively are given below:—

Distribution of State Government employees as on 31st March 1963 and 1965 by category of appointment in Kolar district.

As on 31st March 1963

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Total
Kolar town ..	14	29	2,564	607	3,214
Kolar Gold Fields ..	4	5	698	209	916
Kolar district excluding Kolar town and the K.G.F. ..	7	45	4,182	892	5,126
Total	25	79	7,444	1,708	9,256

As on 31st March 1965

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Total
Kolar town ..	31	42	1,366	666	2,105
Kolar Gold Fields ..	7	16	1,585	226	1,834
Kolar district (excluding Kolar town and the K.G.F.) ..	12	25	5,555	1,175	6,767
Total	50	83	8,506	2,067	10,706

Other office-workers and shop-assistants

In addition to those who worked in Government offices in various capacities, the number of others who earned their livelihood by working in private offices and shops was considerable. According to the 1961 census, Kolar district returned 4,045

administrative, executive and managerial workers, 5,474 clerical and related workers and 2,357 unskilled office-workers (all these three figures include also Government officials of those categories) and 5,388 salesmen and related workers. A number of new industrial units have been started and there has been also a good deal of development in the fields of education, trade and commerce in recent years. This has necessitated increasing recruitment of workers of these categories as well.

Learned professions

The most prominent of the learned professions are medicine, law, teaching, engineering, arts and letters. The following is a brief account of these learned occupations (the figures are from 1961 census reports):—

Medicine.—The total number of persons in medical and health services working as physicians, surgeons and dentists in the district was 435, of whom 393 were males and 42 females. There were 778 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. These figures included those who worked in public hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, private nursing homes and clinics. Among the doctors, those working in the urban areas numbered 235, while, of the second category, as many as 531 were in the towns.

Law.—The number of persons engaged in practising law and tendering legal advice to clients was 132, of whom 129 persons practised in urban areas.

Teaching.—The number of teachers is now constantly increasing with the rise in the number of educational institutions. There are colleges in Kolar town, Robertsonpet and Chintamani, affiliated to the University of Mysore. Emoluments of the teachers have been bettered in recent years. Technical institutions have been established in Chintamani and Kolar Gold Fields area. Under the successive Five-Year Plans, there has been a rapid spread of secondary education. There were in all 4,596 teachers working in various educational institutions, both Government and private. Out of this, 2,216 persons were engaged in the teaching profession in urban areas. Out of the total of 4,596 persons, 219 persons were employed in secondary schools, 3,483 in primary and middle schools, 113 in nursery and kindergarten schools and the rest were private teachers. Of the total, 857 were women teachers.

Engineering.—There were in all 443 architects, engineers and surveyors in the district. Of these, 139 persons belonged to civil engineering and were engaged in construction of buildings, roads, bridges and canals. Besides these, there were 57 draughtsmen and other engineering technicians in the district.

Arts and Letters.—There were in all 255 persons engaged in arts and letters. These included : actors, musicians, painters, writers and journalists and related workers. Of the total, 20 were women.

Working proprietors

The census of 1961 has returned 11,654 working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade), whose main occupation is to manage production units and under whom a number of paid employees work on monthly wages. The working proprietors are not mere profit-earners. Though they are also the financing agents, they look after the managerial side of the units and contribute their share of work as well. Of the total, 1,914 were women.

Farmers and farm-workers

In Kolar district, the role of farmers and farm-workers (other than agricultural) has become more important than before. There were in all 11,162 of them in the district as per the 1961 census, of whom 4,172 were women. The total number included farm managers and those engaged in rearing of animals, birds, insects and the like, both in Governmental and non-governmental establishments.

Hotels and Restaurants

Hotels and restaurants in the district consist of various categories, *viz.*, coffee bars and milk bars where beverages, cool drinks and snacks are served, hotels where, in addition to eatables, full and plate meals are served, boarding and lodging houses where both meals and accommodation are provided and exclusive tea shops. These hotels and restaurants provide employment to cooks, servers, cleaners and sometimes paid managers. In most of the hotels and restaurants, the owner of the establishment looks after the management. The wages of cooks vary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 and those of servers from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 with boarding. The cleaners are paid less. In Kolar town, Robertsonpet, Chikballapur and Chintamani, there are several good hotels. According to the 1961 census, there were 890 persons working in the hotels and restaurants as waiters, servers, cooks and related workers.

Transport workers

There were 3,545 persons engaged in transport and communications in the district in 1961. Of these, 881 were motor-vehicle drivers, 1,897 were working in road transport establishments as drivers and related workers, and 175 were postmen.

Tool-makers and related workers

Kolar district had 2,017 tool-makers, machinists, welders, plumbers and related workers in 1961. Among these were 607 machine repairs-men and 579 fitter-machinists. Nearly 1,848 of these were working in urban areas. With the increased tempo of industrialisation, there is greater demand for these workmen and they are paid better than the traditional craftsmen.

Electricians

As per the 1961 census, there were in all 845 electricians and related workers in the district. With the rapid development of rural electrification and the increasing number of irrigation pump-sets, the need for electricians has become great.

Barbers

In the old days, barbers used to go to each house in the locality to render their services. While this practice continues to a certain extent, especially in the rural areas, many of the barbers have now established their own saloons both in the urban and rural areas. The presence of the barber is necessary at certain religious ceremonies like *chudakarma* and funerals. It is a significant feature of this profession that the majority of those engaged in it are independent workers. The average daily earning of an independent barber may be estimated to be from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, while the average monthly earning of a barber's shop may vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 depending upon its size and popularity. The district had 1,413 barbers and hair dressers in 1961.

Washermen

Laundering is another occupation which earns a better urban wage. In the urban areas, it is quite common to see washing agencies and dry-cleaning establishments. Washermen also go from house to house to collect clothes. In the washing agencies, if the washing is to be done urgently, the charge for each garment is 25 paise. If it is a delayed washing, the rates charged are 12 to 15 paise per cloth. Dry cleaning of woollen suits is done for Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2 per suit. The domestic washerman who comes regularly to collect the bundle, charges Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per 100 pieces.

Tailors

A majority of tailors in the district are independent workers with their own sewing machines and these are found all over the district. In some of the small shops, merchants accommodate a tailor or two in a corner of their shops. Tailors are also employed by shop-keepers who do business in cloths. Tailoring shops with a master-tailor employing two or three workers are a common feature in the urban areas of the district. The 1961 census has recorded that there were 3,399 persons in the tailoring profession in the district, of whom 402 were women. It is a full-time occupation providing employment throughout the year. The monthly average earnings of a tailor may be put at Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. The tailoring charges are paid by customers according to the apparel required on a piece-rate basis. If it is a cotton shirt, the rates vary from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2. If it is a cotton suit, the charges vary from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. The rates for woollen suits vary from place to place. In the Kolar Gold Fields area, the tailoring charges for a woollen suit vary from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60. In other towns like Kolar and Chikballapur, the rates are little less, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per suit. Small

pieces like frocks, knickers and other children's clothes are tailored for Re. 1 to Rs. 1-50.

Other occupations

The 1961 census has listed many other occupations, besides those described above. These are traditional occupations handed down from generation to generation, giving, as it were, strength and stability to the social fabric of the district. Many of them are skilled artisans who play a vital role in the district's economy. A brief account of some of such occupations is given in the following paragraphs :—

Goldsmiths

There were 1,377 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths in the district in 1961. Generally, the goldsmith and the silversmith are the same in the rural areas. The village goldsmith often works alone and sometimes takes his near relations to work as apprentices. He confines himself generally to the manufacture of simple ornaments. In urban areas, the goldsmiths have their own establishments with one or two assistants. The equipment consists of an anvil, bellows, hammers, crucibles, moulds, cupboards and show cases. For an ordinary goldsmith shop, the cost of equipment generally ranges between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Due to the gold control measure of 1963, the goldsmiths in the district underwent difficulties. With a view to rehabilitating them, the State Government have given them lands for agriculture, loans for starting cottage industries and educational concessions for their children. Training facilities in various useful trades and employment assistance are also given to them. Some of the recent relaxations of the gold control order have also helped them to rehabilitate themselves.

Spinners and weavers

Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers numbered 5,299 in the district in 1961. Less than half of them were in urban areas. There were 1,972 women engaged in this occupation. Many of the weavers possess their own looms and the supply of raw materials is made to them by the local master-weavers or financiers, who take back from them the finished products and pay them the weaving charges. A weaver, who has more than one loom, employs labour in accordance with his needs and pays daily wages. The average earnings of a weaver vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a day.

Carpenters

Carpenters are skilled artisans and they play a vital role in the rural economy of the district. Generally, they have their own tool kits. In villages, their main occupation is to make and repair agricultural implements and bullock carts. In towns, however, they are engaged in furniture-making, house construction, manufacture of handloom accessories and the like.

The carpenters in villages work in their own houses or sheds attached to their houses, while those in towns have their shops. They work in groups as well as in family circles. Those engaged in making building equipments like doors and windows are attached to building contractors. With the improvement in the living conditions of the people and the increase in house-building activities, there is considerable demand in the urban areas for carpenters engaged in the manufacture of articles of furniture and doors and windows.

Blacksmiths

There were in all 1,473 blacksmiths and related workers in the district in 1961. These people had their own workshops in small hutments. A majority of these blacksmiths are in rural areas attending to the various needs of the agriculturists. Generally, they have brisk work when agricultural operations are in full swing. On an average, a blacksmith earns about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month. They also do other jobs such as fixing of iron tyres (rings) on the bullock-cart wheels.

Construction workers

The district had, according to the 1961 census, 6,244 brick-layers, plasterers and other construction workers. Of these, 1,841 were stone-dressers, many of them moving about with their tool kits offering their services where necessary. The stone-dressers get an average daily wage of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The brick-layers, plasterers and masons get an average daily wage of Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.

Potters

The 1961 census has listed 1,633 potters, kilnmen and other related workers in the district. They are scattered all over the area, especially in rural parts. The potters sell their wares in local shandies and markets and also by carrying them to houses. The daily earnings of a potter vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 depending upon the skill of the workers and the quantity of products manufactured.

Basket-weavers

There were 2,675 basket-makers and related workers in the district in 1961. Of these, 1,458 were women. A majority of them are in rural areas. During the harvest months, there is a great demand for sieves, baskets, mats and the like. Persons engaged in this craft are poor and eke out their livelihood with great difficulty.

Gardeners

There were 500 gardeners in the district as per 1961 census. The figure includes those who have small vegetable gardens of their own and those who are employed in vegetable and flower gardens. In recent years, a number of new residential houses have sprung up at Kolar and other larger towns and in and around the Kolar Gold Fields city. The highly paid technical personnel in the Gold Fields area are housed in spacious houses. It is

common in these houses to have flower-beds and sometimes kitchen gardens in the open spaces surrounding these cottages. Gardeners employed to look after these plants and for watering them frequently are paid at monthly rates ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 with food while others get about Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month.

Leather workers

The 1961 census recorded that there were in the district 425 leather workers who were either independent workers or employed by tanners. This figure includes shoe-makers and shoe-repairers also. On an average, the employees are paid Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 a day. The independent workers pursue their occupation with their small capital. (*See* also Chapter IX and Appendix).

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

THE economic betterment of any district depends largely on the local natural resources. A systematic and sustained exploitation of these goes to lay a secure and sound foundation for the economic prosperity of the area The advantages of situation of natural resources, the skill acquired by the people for putting them into productive use, the accumulated savings of the people for being ploughed back, the credit that the people command and a spirit of enterprise are some of the important factors. Constant efforts at improvement of productivity, both collective and individual, are needed.

Livelihood pattern

The economic growth of Kolar district has been now well planned, having regard to its potentialities in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, industries, communications and other spheres. The many programmes carried out under the successive Five-Year Plans have brought about developments of a far-reaching importance in the district. In presenting an account of the economic trends in the district it would be necessary to discuss the livelihood pattern of the population, the price and wage fluctuations with their impact on economic and social conditions, the employment-level and the role of the Community Development Programme. In dealing with these aspects, we have to bear in mind what has been said in some of the earlier chapters of this volume, particularly relating to agriculture, irrigation, industries, banking, trade and commerce.

Kolar district is not dissimilar to other contiguous districts in the main occupational pattern which is, of course, agricultural. According to the 1951 census, out of a total population of 11,29,875, as many as 8,17,298 persons (72.3 per cent) were depending on agriculture. The 1951 census enumeration of the livelihood pattern was divided into eight classes with a broad division, *viz.*, agricultural and non-agricultural. The agricultural classes were divided into four sub-divisions. They were

cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents, cultivating labourers and their dependents and non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependents. The following statement indicates the actual number of persons in each category as in 1951 :—

Agricultural

1.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	6,92,328
2.	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.	38,590
3.	Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	56,835
4.	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependents.	29,545
	Total ..	8,17,298

Non-Agricultural

Non-agricultural classes were also divided into four categories, *viz.*, those engaged in production other than cultivation, commerce, transport and other services. The following were the number of people in each of these categories :—

(1)	Production other than cultivation.	1,40,262
(2)	Commerce	57,108
(3)	Transport	9,392
(4)	Other services	1,05,815

New classification In the 1961 census, for the first time, tables of persons engaged in useful economic activity were prepared bringing to bear on them distinct concepts of "industry" and "occupation", *i.e.*, the nature of industry/business/profession/service and the nature of work done by the workers. In order to get a correct number of persons engaged in different occupations, the population of each village in the revenue area and of each enumerator's block in a town was first divided into "workers" and "non-workers". The working population was then classified under the following nine broad categories, *viz.*, (1) as cultivators, (2) as agricultural labourers, (3) in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied

activities, (4) in household industry, (5) in manufacturing other than household industries, (6) in construction, (7) in trade and commerce, (8) in transport, storage and communications and (9) in other services. The statement given below indicates the actual number of persons working in each category :—

(1) As cultivators ..	4,26,584
(2) As agricultural labourers ..	51,946
(3) In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities ..	22,791
(4) In household industry ..	29,995
(5) In manufacturing other than household industry ..	9,868
(6) In construction ..	4,860
(7) In trade and commerce ..	18,142
(8) In transport, storage and communications ..	3,743
(9) In other services ..	40,111
Total number of workers .. (3,97,422 males and 2,10,618 females)	6,08,040

The rest, *i.e.*, 6,82,104 (2,58,223 males and 4,23,881 females), who actually constituted a majority of the population of the district, were non-workers who depended on the workers. (A detailed occupational classification of persons at work other than cultivation in the district is given in the Appendix).

Barring the Kolar Gold Fields area, where there is a large labour population employed in the gold mining industry and where now another large-scale industry, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, also provides employment to a good number of people, the rest of the district, which has the bulk of the population, depends mainly on agriculture for its livelihood. The industrial workers in the Kolar Gold Fields area are now getting considerably more wages than in the past, but much of their increased income goes to meet the high cost of consumer goods. The landless labourers are employed whenever there is need and they are without employment in other periods; this makes their living condition very difficult. The increased prices of agricultural commodities and better productions have helped to improve the position of many of the cultivators. The land-ownership pattern which has had all the ills of fragmentation, the out-moded methods

of cultivation which are still largely followed, insufficient irrigation and periodical failures of rains have stood in the way of getting more from the land. The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961, which is being implemented, has envisaged great changes in the pattern of land-ownership; it has prescribed ceiling limits for present holdings and future acquisitions and has also made provisions in respect of tenants' rights and payment of compensation for surplus lands taken over from land-owners. This would greatly help to make the tiller of the soil the owner of the land and to encourage him to put forth his best to get more from the land.

It was estimated that the district produced 1,41,711 metric tons of foodgrains in 1966-67, which fell considerably short of its requirements; consequently, the deficit had to be met from imports from other regions. Sustained efforts are being made to intensify agricultural production and it is expected that the district would be self-sufficient in foodgrains in a short time. A comprehensive programme for increasing the water sources in the district is being executed. However, the number of persons living on land is far more than it can sustain. It has been realised that complete dependence on agriculture by a large number of people for their livelihood retards the progress of agriculture and affects the economic well-being of the people. This problem becomes more acute in the scarcity areas where the yields are poor and the extent of land under cultivation is smaller. Diversification of agriculture and pursuit of activities allied to agriculture can go a long way in remedying this position. Therefore, development of animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries, sericulture and such other occupations closely allied to agriculture are being now increasingly encouraged. This would give the families of the cultivators enough work all the year round and a good additional source of income to develop the area and to raise their standard of living. Recently, a co-operative sugar mill at Gauribidanur and a factory for the manufacture of earth-moving equipment and crawler tractors in the Kolar Gold Fields area have been established. Now there is ample power supply. A number of new units of small-scale industries and village and cottage industries have also come up in recent years. All these steps have given a new orientation and momentum to economic development of the district with a faster pace.

Price trends

Prices.—As far back as 1916, the prices of food-stuffs had begun to show an upward trend. The reasons for this were several. It is clear from an analysis of the causes that the price-rise was equated with the rise in population, variation in the quantum of production and the prices of precious metals; the productive resources had become insufficient to satisfy the needs of the people. These factors had contributed to the rise in prices.

The two World Wars activised trade and commercial transactions to a large extent and the rate of economic growth in the commercial sector was indeed significant. The various credit facilities helped the growth of commerce. But the productive resources had become insufficient to satisfy the demand. This disparity engendered a steep rise in prices benefiting the growers and producers to a considerable extent.

1890 to 1914

It would be desirable here to make an assessment from 1890 to the beginning of the World War I and then again from 1923 to 1945 when the World War II ended. The following table indicates the quantity in *seers* per rupee of the staple food-stuffs in Kolar district from 1890 to 1914 :—

Quantity in seers and decimals per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

Year			*Rice*	*Ragi*
1890	..	..	10.51	32.40
1891	..	..	8.53	22.83
1892	..	..	7.56	18.46
1893	..	..	7.99	22.74
1894	..	..	8.59	28.34
1895	..	..	9.26	30.00
1896	..	..	9.18	26.79
1897	..	..	9.29	17.96
1898	..	..	7.61	17.78
1899	..	..	10.24	22.23
1900	..	..	2.40	13 44
1901	..	..	8.42	13.27
1902	..	..	9.59	20.71
1903	..	..	9 56	27.60
1904	..	..	11.12	30.50
1905	..	..	9.85	17.75
1906	..	..	7.81	14.17
1907	..	..	7.62	13.71
1908	..	..	6 55	11.04
1909	..	..	7 60	12.49
1910	..	..	7.71	15.37
1911	..	..	6.71	14.14
1912	.	..	5.69	13.47
1913	..	..	5.50	12.58
1914	.	..	5.96	13.39

(*Source* :" The Economic Outlook in Mysore " by R. Aravamuthoo Iyengar, 1916, p. 40.)

Thus, the price of rice which was 10½ seers per rupee in 1890 showed an upward trend in 1914 when it was selling at 5½ seers per rupee. The same was true of ragi which has been the principal food of the population of Kolar district. In fact, the price of ragi doubled itself during the course of two decades. So far as the Kolar district is concerned, it may be said that the era of high prices in the case of rice and ragi dates from 1906-1907. In the previous years, the prices varied according to production prospects. But from the year 1906-1907, though there have been

fluctuations in agricultural production, the prices quoted have been uniformly high.

1923-24 to 1944-45

The table given below indicates the price-levels for rice and ragi quoted for each *palla* of 100 seers during the subsequent period :—

Annual average wholesale prices of principal articles of food in Kolar district from 1923-24 to 1944-45.

Year		*Rice*	*Ragi*
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1923-24	..	28 0 0	13 1 0
1924-25	..	30 0 0	12 5 0
1925-26	..	30 0 0	11 2 0
1926-27	..	30 0 0	11 0 0
1927-28	..	28 0 0	10 8 0
1928-29	..	26 0 0	10 12 0
1929-30	..	26 0 0	10 6 0
1930-31	..	16 10 0	5 12 0
1931-32	..	14 4 0	6 0 0
1932-33	..	13 8 0	4 8 0
1933-34	..	12 3 0	3 11 0
1934-35	..	14 11 0	7 4 0
1935-36	..	13 10 0	6 8 0
1936-37	..	14 8 0	6 0 0
1937-38	..	14 8 0	5 7 0
1938-39	..	14 0 0	6 10 0
1939-40	..	16 0 0	6 14 0
1940-41	..	22 4 0	6 2 0
1941-42	..	21 8 0	5 14 0
1942-43	..	24 10 0	8 3 0
1943-44	..	27 11 0	14 0 0
1944-45	..	35 4 0	15 9 0

(*Source* : "Statistical Abstract of Mysore" by the Commissioner of Economic Development in Mysore, 1951, p. 67)

After 1950

The prices during the 1950's also showed no signs of decline. The prices of principal commodities went on rising as indicated by the following table for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 :—

Average wholesale prices* of selected commodities (Prices in Rs. per B.Md.)

Year		*Rice*	*Ragi*
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1957	..	19.47	11.92
1958	..	19.95	11.84
1959	..	21.59	13.30

*The prices are simple averages of a selected number of centres.

(*Source* : Department of Statistics).

From the figures mentioned above, it is clear that during these periods, there was a constant rise of the foodgrain prices, resulting in inflation. An analysis of price fluctuations is of paramount importance, because it helps to know the economic pattern of the people. The inflationary tendency is due to various factors. It is not always due to the increase in population. Other factors like variations in the price of precious metals, the pattern of production, the aspects of imports and exports have all played their part in the upward trend of prices. It is to be noted that with the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, the price-level shot up. The trend was due to several causes including the activities of speculators and hoarders. Several checks were introduced by the State Government to arrest the tendency. The price control measures which were introduced at the outbreak of the war were tightened up. Compulsory procurement of paddy and ragi was ordered and rationing rules were issued in all urban areas. Even after the end of the war, it was not found easy to relax the controls, because the price factor was an impediment.

The supply and demand position did not improve so as to warrant any relaxation of controls. Many people felt the severity of controls and they persisted in the demand that the controls on foodgrains should be lifted as speedily as possible. In 1952, the Government removed all controls on foodgrains, but even then prices did not register a decline. The price of rice went on rising in the district with the result that in 1960, it was being sold at 1¼ seers per rupee and ragi at 2½ seers per rupee. To ease the difficulty, the State Government took steps to open Fair Price Shops where the second sort of rice was sold at comparatively cheap rates. Rise in wholesale prices of chief commodities naturally affected the retail prices and this had a sharp bearing on the prices of other commodities. Various curbs were initiated to stabilise the price-line. Banks were advised not to lend money on produce. The Central Government advised the States to build up a sizable buffer stock of principal foodgrains as a measure of precaution and also to bring down the prices.

Further rise in prices

About the end of the year 1964, the prices of food articles began to show a further upward trend, as a result of which the consumers were put to much hardship. During the last months of 1964, and throughout 1965 and 1966, the market prices for rice, ragi, edible oils, pulses and chillies were abnormally high. The State Government took several measures to alleviate the difficulties of the consumers. A series of regulatory orders were issued from time to time with a view to holding the price-line. The wholesale and retail sale of foodgrains came under controls. Fixation of the purchase and selling prices was attempted to check the spiralling prices. The dealers who handled the grain trade were asked to declare their stocks periodically. They were also

required to exhibit the prices of commodities. The Food Corporation of India was established to build up buffer stocks. Controlled distribution of foodgrains was resorted to in urban areas. The cultivators were asked to part with a portion of their production under the levy system. Distribution of foodgrains through consumers' co-operative societies at fair prices helped the people to a certain extent.

Informal rationing was introduced in the Kolar Gold Fields area from 1st May 1965. A fixed quantity of the rationed articles is issued at reasonable prices, on production of a card issued to the head of the family. The foodgrains shown in the card are supplied through Fair Price Shops and Consumers' Co-operative Societies. The scale of foodgrains issued per head per month is 2 kilograms of wheat, 3 kilograms of rice and 3 kilograms of other grains, making in all 8 kilograms. In other parts of the district, controlled distribution of foodgrains is resorted to at the scale prescribed. Issues in these areas are made on an ad-hoc basis, depending on the availability of foodgrains in the district. The issue is not more than 5 kilograms per person per month.

Foodgrains procurement

Procurement of foodgrains has been resorted to in order to supply them to the Fair Price Shops and Consumers' Co-operative Societies. Under this scheme, several regulations have been issued, *viz.*, the Mysore Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966, the Mysore Jowar Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966, the Mysore Bajra Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966, and the Mysore Ragi Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966. During 1966-67, the procurement work in the district was entrusted to the co-operative institutions, which acted as purchasing agents. The levy orders which were in force during 1966-67 were continued in 1967-68 also. The distribution of foodgrains, on a control basis, to the consumers was done by Fair Price Shops organised by individual merchants, village panchayats and co-operative societies. According to the Kolar Food Supplies Office, 335 co-operative societies, 243 village panchayats, 3 municipalities and 243 individual merchants undertook this task of providing foodgrains at reasonable prices in the district.

The approximate prices of several food-stuffs as sold in the open market in the district during the year 1966-67 were as follows :—

		Rs.
Rice—		
Fine	..	1.50 per kilogram
Medium	..	1.30 per kilogram
Coarse	..	1.25 per kilogram

Wheat	..	0.65 per kilogram
Jowar	0.73 to	1.10 per kilogram
Milo	..	0.50 per kilogram
Bajra	..	0.73 per kilogram
Ragi	..	1.10 per kilogram
Maize	1.10 to	1.15 per kilogram
Barley	..	3.00 per kilogram
Pulses	..	2.25 per kilogram

Urban Wages.—The wage index of any area is closely linked to the price-line and when the commodity prices increase, the wages paid have also to be raised. This trend is particularly significant in an inflationary period. Only averages are noted though the wages paid may vary from place to place depending on the economy of the place. The average wage for casual labour varies from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 a day. Of course, this category of wages is higher than that of ordinary agricultural labour in rural areas. In the Chikballapur urban area, the casual labourer gets Rs. 1.50 a day. But the same is not the case in the Kolar Gold Fields area. The wages paid to casual labour in this mining area is ordinarily Rs. 2.00 a day. Labourers who are employed for carrying loads, are paid 0.50 paise to 0.75 paise per load. In areas with a large population, the rates paid are high since the demand for them is more. If they are in short supply, the porterage demanded will be correspondingly high. **Wages**

The wages paid to domestic servants are not based on any precise standard type. There are variations from place to place. In some areas, there are whole-time domestic servants getting a monthly wage with or without food. In some places, servants are employed part-time or according to hours of work. But in all these cases, the wages paid have no standard basis. For example, a domestic servant in a mining officer's house in the Kolar Gold Fields gets a monthly wage of Rs. 50, whereas in Kolar town, the same servant will be paid Rs. 40. Part-time domestic servants are employed on a monthly wage of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 according to the type of work given to them. A common feature in the urban areas is that domestic maid servants cover three to four houses where they work from morning to evening. The work of these servants is anything from dish washing to washing of clothes, sweeping of the houses, watering the flower gardens and escorting children to schools and back to their homes.

Office-boys in private establishments, who do mostly menial work, are given Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 a month, whereas a Government Class IV servant is paid a basic pay of Rs. 50 a month *plus* dearness and other allowances as in force from time to time : his

dearness allowance at present (1968) is Rs. 65 and those working in the Kolar Gold Fields area and at Kolar are entitled to get also a house rent allowance of Rs. 7 and Rs. 2 respectively.

Drivers of motor vehicles are important in the category of urban wage-earners. Towns like Kolar, Robertsonpet, Chintamani and Chikballapur have grown considerably in recent years. There are a number of merchants and officers in these areas. Most of these well-to-do persons have their own cars for which they keep paid drivers. These car-drivers are paid Rs. 75 to Rs. 85 a month. From the several urban areas of the district, the drivers are migrating to Bangalore for better pay and prospects. Availability of paid motor-drivers was not so difficult a decade ago. But now as the vehicle-strength has increased in the urban areas, there is a greater demand for trained motor-drivers. The wages paid to drivers of heavy vehicles like lorries and trucks are considerably higher. It is difficult to get a lorry driver for anything less than Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 a month. Bus-drivers in private enterprises are paid between Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 a month with an additional high price allowance. Likewise, skilled workmen like carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, washermen and barbers earn easily twice as much as the unskilled labour. (*See* also Chapter VIII).

Rural Wages.—Being mainly an agricultural district, vast numbers depend entirely on land for their livelihood. In this connection, a reference to the views of the Prices Enquiry Committee would be pertinent. The views of the Committee are the nearest approach to the general proposition that prices determine income. It is said in the report that " In some tracts, the cultivators are much better off than before. The ryot population in the better class areas have greatly benefited by the rise in prices and their material condition is very much better than it was before." * However, this statement would not be fully applicable to the *maidan* district of Kolar, because of the capricious nature of the rainfall which often causes anxiety to the agriculturists. Tanks under which wet cultivation is conducted do not fill regularly each year. Many of the raiyats in the past experienced a great deal of difficulty and being dismayed in their pursuit of agriculture, migrated to the urban areas and sought jobs in the industrial and other establishments and in Government and other offices. This is not peculiar to this district, but this has been the position in other *raiyatwari* areas also in India. As the yield from land was insufficient for their daily needs, they were attracted towards other employment opportunities. This being so, it cannot be said that the entire body of the cultivating class has become prosperous by the rise in prices.

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*Report of the Prices Enquiry Committee by K. R. Dutta, 1914, p. 390.

In the district, a large number of persons are engaged in agricultural operations such as ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting, irrigation, harvesting and threshing. Each large village has been economically self-sufficient to some extent with the result that many of them have their own carpenters, blacksmiths, well-sinkers, spinners and weavers. A common feature of most of these occupations is the casual nature of employment offered as against permanent employment obtaining in urban areas. The method of paying wages in the rural parts is varied, wages being paid daily or monthly in cash or kind or during seasons in regular instalments. In some places, cash is paid and in other places, in addition to the cash, grains are also distributed.

Women labourers are paid from Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.50 daily depending upon the season. Agricultural labourers are available in sufficient numbers, but during peak seasons, there is a perceptible scarcity. Most of the heavy work is done by men who get better wages than women. They work for about eight hours a day. The agricultural labour is not well organised in the district.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), the State Government had fixed the minimum rates of wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture, in 1959. These rates were revised in 1968. The statement given below shows the old and the revised rates of wages of the several categories :—

Class of employment	*All-inclusive minimum daily rates*					
	Dry areas		*Irrigated areas*		*Perennial garden areas*	
	1959	1965	1959	1968	1959	1968
Class A :	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Ploughing 2. Digging 3. Harrowing 4. Sowing 5. Inter-culturing 6. Irrigating or watering. 7. Uprooting	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
Class B :						
1. Manuring 2. Transplanting 3. Weeding 4. Reaping— (a) Harvesting (b) Threshing (c) Winnowing 5. Picking in the case of cotton.	1.00	1.46	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
Class C :						
1. Cattle, Sheep and Goat grazing.	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

The monthly minimum rates fixed in 1968 for youths and children employed permanently under Class A are Rs. 22.05 with food and clothing and Rs. 44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under Class B were Rs. 14.70 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing and under C Rs. 7.35 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing.

In summing up, it may be said that the agricultural wages do not compare well with the industrial wages. The wages paid in the industrial area of Kolar Gold Fields and in the City of Bangalore are much higher than what are obtained by the labourers in the fields. The migration to industrial areas is noticeable in the district. The skilled artisans of the rural areas are also slowly migrating to urban areas because the wages paid in the rural areas are low.

Standard of living

Rising prices invariably affect the standard of living of the community and those belonging to fixed income groups suffer most. The consumer price index for Kolar Gold Fields area is available as it is wholly an industrial area. The cost of living index for other areas as a whole is not available. The following table indicates the consumer price index numbers for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 pertaining to the Kolar Gold Fields, the base year being 1960 for which the index number was 100.

Year and Month	*Food*	*General*
1965 :		
April	134	129
May	133	129
June	135	130
July	136	132
August	143	136
September	143	136
October	144	137
November	144	137
December	153	142
1966 :		
January	156	145
February	155	145
March	154	145
April	157	147
May	157	147
June	157	146
July	158	147
August	170	155
September	173	157
October	174	158

Year and Month			Food	General
November	..	..	170	158
December	..	..	171	156
1967 :				
January	..	..	177	160
February	..	..	179	162
March	..	..	176	161
April	..	..	173	160
May	..	..	173	160
June	..	..	178	163
July	..	..	202	178
August	..	..	202	178
September	..	..	201	178
October	..	..	205	180
November	..	..	206	181
December	..	..	(Not available)	

It is clear from the above table that the index has constantly risen since the base year 1960 affecting the purchasing power of the wage-earning class. It is also noticed that while the general index has gradually risen, there were some sudden jumps in the food index.

Era of prosperity

Looking back to the past, it may be said that the era of prosperity began to set in for the middle classes in 1880. A policy of internal development, expansion of education and training of the people in self-government became firmly established in various parts of India. This movement had its effect in Mysore State also. Several sections of the people achieved much progress in modern education and the educated classes began to seek employment in Government departments learned professions and the like. The hereditary literate class and the commercial communities and the like began to acquire much wealth. The result was an increasing desire for the adoption of a better standard of living. This was manifest in marriages and other festive occasions when ostentation became the order of the day. The economic consequences of spending much on marriages and festive occasions have been immense. For parents of moderate resources, the marriages of several daughters meant indebtedness or monetary difficulties for the rest of their life. The era of prosperity continued when prices were low and the purchasing power of the rupee was at its highest.

But this phase did not last long. Due to the steep rise of prices, the cost of living went up in recent years with the result that it became increasingly difficult for many of the people to make both ends meet. The standard of living of the wealthy, who

are classified under the higher income group, is no doubt high, because they can afford to lead a life of comfort. They have enough surplus money to buy articles of luxury. To this category belong the rich merchant class, wealthy contractors, large-sized agricultural land-owners and the hereditary rich class. The number of people in these high income groups is small. The State in pursuit of its policy of lessening the disparities in society is attempting to mop up the surplus wealth of the rich by recourse to various taxation measures. The Estate Duty Act is also a measure in levelling up, to a certain extent, the disparities of wealth and penury. With the results achieved under the successive Five-Year Plans and the appreciable increases in the *per capita* income, it is expected that the standard of living would gradually go up. The *per capita* income of the distr`:t was estimated at Rs. 289 in 1960-61. This figure was, however, less than the Mysore State's average figure of Rs. 305 and the National average of Rs. 334. It has been visualised that by 1976, the State's *per capita* income would rise to Rs. 524 or by 3.7 per cent per year.

High cost of living

The standard of living of the middle-class and the lower-middle class in the urban areas is lower when compared to those living in the rural areas. This is attributed to housing difficulties, high rent for residential houses and increased cost of living Other items of expenditure like education, medicine, conveyance, entertainment, food and the like take away a good portion of their income. After meeting all these expenses, very little is left to meet the demands in times of adversity. In fact, often many have to live on borrowed income.

A salary-earner with an average income of Rs. 200 a month and with a family of five persons, can maintain himself only with difficulty. He has to deny himself a lot so as to balance his budget. If some extra expenditure is necessary, he has to depend upon a loan which leaves him indebted. It is only in cases where there is an extra income from property or other sources that a better standard of living is secured.

The position of menial servants in Government offices and other industrial establishments is now better with the recent revisions in wage structure including allowances. In some cases, other supplemental income from milk-vending, gardening and the like fetches them an additional income. Their spending also is less than that of the average lower middle class man. When this group of Class IV personnel is compared with the clerical group, a fair assessment of their living standard could be obtained.

The standard of living of the average rural wage-earner is low. Many of the rural wage-earners eke out their livelihood by

recourse to agricultural labour as they have no land of their own. In the agricultural seasons, they easily get work for which they are paid in cash or kind. The wages paid to these labourers have, of course, increased to some extent, but the value of money has depreciated with the result that its purchasing power is very low.

In the rural areas, except for a few big land-owners, the bulk of the population is made up of cultivators. They are the backbone of the rural area. The cultivators have their own houses, cattle, carts and implements and, to a certain extent, assistance by way of labour. The family budgets of the agricultural middle classes reveal that nearly 70 per cent of their income is spent on domestic needs. They do not spend much on clothing. They go on pilgrimages to nearby shrines or occasionally visit cattle fairs. Some occupational groups, *viz.*, skilled workers and artisans, are earning better and they are in a position to meet the rising prices. There is no difficulty in employment opportunities for this class of people.

Condition of middle classes

Expenditure on the bare necessaries of life takes away the bulk of the income of the middle classes in both urban and rural areas. It is only the affluent who are able to maintain a high standard of living. A modern standard of comfortable living connotes adequate amenities like good residential accommodation, a balanced diet and adequate clothing of a superior kind, recreational comforts, modern means of transport like cars, a fair amount of savings for educating the children and for special occasions, all of which cumulatively make life happier. Only a small number at present can afford to have all these amenities in a good measure.

Ownership of houses by the middle and lower-middle classes of urban areas in the circumstances of to-day is rather difficult, because of the appreciation in site values and the high cost of construction. A majority of the people belonging to the middle and lower-middle classes have no houses of their own. They are paying rents which take away a substantial portion of their income. In recent years, the housing schemes have eased the situation to a certain extent. But those, who benefit from the housing schemes, have to go on paying instalments for some years, necessitating a corresponding reduction in day-to-day comforts.

The increase in commodity prices, the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee and the change in social habits have affected the orderly growth of living standards. The position of the salaried middle class is particularly difficult because their income is fixed and they have generally no other means to fall back upon.

In the rural sphere, uneconomic holdings and low agricultural wages induce the people to borrow money. This hampers the growth of their living standard.

The influence of urban areas, helped by the easy means of communication, is increasingly changing the way and the standard of living in the rural areas. The food habits in the villages have undergone a change after the starting of hotels and restaurants. Many of the villagers have also taken to modern apparel. The touring cinemas, which go from place to place, give the rural people modern entertainment at cheap rates.

Employment Exchange

For purposes of securing employment in different categories, the District Employment Exchange, started in June 1959 and located in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area, is the central clearing house. The jurisdiction of this Exchange extends to the whole of the district. The main function of the Employment Exchange is to bring together employers needing workers and workers seeking employment in such a manner that the employers find suitable workers and the workers find the jobs best suited to them as quickly as possible. The Exchange sorts out the vacancies notified to it by employers and classifies the employment-seekers registered with it according to their qualifications, degree of skill and previous experience. Particulars are noted on cards and the latter are arranged in such a manner that they could be picked out quickly whenever a candidate has to be matched against a vacancy. When the vacancy is notified, the Exchange examines the cards of persons of the appropriate category on its register and matches the vacancies with men most suitable for filling them.

It is a common feature in the Employment Exchange that surpluses exist throughout the year in unskilled category of labour as also in the categories of untrained teachers and clerks. A table showing the numbers of applicants (by broad groups) registered and placements effected by the District Employment Exchange from 1961 to 1967 is appended at the end of the chapter.

As per the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959, a statutory obligation is now cast on private employers employing more than 25 workers to notify all vacancies carrying a salary of Rs. 60 and above per month to the Exchanges. However, there is no binding on them to fill up the vacancies through the Exchanges.

Community development programme

The Community Development Programme aims at all-round betterment of rural life at a rapid pace by an integrated and comprehensive approach to the problems. It includes, within its

scope, activities relating to the development of agriculture, village industries, animal husbandry, minor irrigation and communications, and promotion of co-operation, health and sanitation, social education and the like. The rural people are encouraged to put forth their best efforts through village institutions organised on the basis of self-help and co-operation. With the introduction of re-oriented Panchayat Raj institutions, a new dynamism has been infused into the movement. The various development agencies of the Government work together as a team for execution of the programmes. The essence of the approach is that the villagers co-operate with the Government agencies for bringing about the desired results. Under this programme, community projects, each covering about 300 villages and a population of two lakhs, were inaugurated in 1952. This generated a great deal of enthusiasm among the rural people as they felt that they too were partners in this nation-building programme.

The demand to extend the programme to other areas also increased. The Government, noting the great interest evinced by the people about the efficacy of this revolutionary trend in rural uplift, decided to introduce the National Extension Service (N.E.S.). This new scheme was less intensive in character. After the introduction of this scheme, the programme was implemented in three stages, *viz.*, the National Extension Service Stage, the Community Development Stage and the Post-intensive Stage. The National Extension Service Stage extended over three years during which a relatively less comprehensive programme was executed within a budget ceiling of Rs. 4 lakhs and with a limited staff strength. This was followed by another three years of intensive community development with a larger staff and a budget of Rs. 8 lakhs. Thereafter, the block entered the post-intensive stage, when a sum of Rs. 30,000 was ear-marked.

Revised pattern

In the revised pattern, which came into force from 1st April 1958, the entire programme was rephased. The new programme envisaged an intensive development over a longer period divided into two stages, *viz.*, stage I and stage II of five years' duration. The new arrangement implied an automatic conversion of the National Extension Service Blocks into Community Development Blocks with an increased budget allotment. The funds provided for the first and second stages were Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively for each block. Stage I was the intensive development phase. The achievements of stage I were taken as the guide-lines to prepare for stage II, which is the post-intensive phase. Kolar district had 15 blocks as on 1st April 1967. The following

table indicates the names of the blocks and the dates of their inauguration :—

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Date of Inauguration
(1)	Kolar, Stage I	2-10-1960
(2)	Vemagal, Stage II	1-10-1961
(3)	Malur, Stage II	2-10-1961
(4)	Bangarpet, Stage I	1-4-1962
(5)	Bethamangala, Stage I	5-4-1956
(6)	Mulbagal, Stage II	2-10-1954
(7)	Srinivaspur, Post-Stage II	2-10-1954
(8)	Chintamani, Stage II	2-10-1956
(9)	Iragampalli, Stage II	1-10-1962
(10)	Sidlaghatta, Post-Stage II	2-10-1953
(11)	Chikballapur, Stage I	25-4-1959
(12)	Gauribidanur, Stage I	15-12-1962
(13)	Vatadahosahalli, Stage I	9-2-1964
(14)	Gudibanda, Stage II	15-11-1958
(15)	Bagepalli, Stage II	1-4-1958

The whole district is covered by the scheme. The people showed considerable enthusiasm for the scheme and co-operated in its execution and have immensely benefited by it. It is through this development scheme that the Five-Year Plans have sought to initiate a process of transformation in the social and economic life of the rural people.

The statement given below shows the amounts of expenditure incurred by each block during 1966-67 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Expenditure
		Rs.
(1)	Kolar	4,59,923
(2)	Vemagal .. .	2,30,104
(3)	Malur	1,11,337
(4)	Bangarpet	3,68,615
(5)	Bethamangala	2,64,289
(6)	Mulbagal	1,28,378
(7)	Srinivaspur	2,92,383
(8)	Chintamani	1,06,546
(9)	Iragampalli .. .	1,42,130
(10)	Sidlaghatta	1,56,293
(11)	Chikballapur	4,19,130
(12)	Gauribidanur	2,83,442
(13)	Vatadahosahalli	1,31,744
(14)	Gudibanda	1,58,320
(15)	Bagepalli	2,32,533

During the First Five-Year Plan, there were only 4 blocks in the district which increased to 9 in the Second Plan. During the First Five-Year Plan, 33 per cent of the population was covered by the scheme. This figure increased to 68 per cent by the close of the Second Five-Year Plan. During the Third Plan, the whole of the district was covered by the scheme.

Sidlaghatta Block

In the implementation of the Block Development Programme in the district, Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspur Blocks stand out prominent, as these two blocks were the earliest to be started, and the progress achieved in these two blocks is dealt with here by way of illustration. The Sidlaghatta Block was started in 1953 and the Srinivaspur Block in 1954. The former was converted into a Community Development Block on 1st April 1956. The first stage period continued upto 1st April 1960, when the second stage was launched. The latter phase continued till 1st April 1965. Afterwards, the post-stage came into force and was still in operation. During the first stage, *i.e.*, upto the end of 31st March 1960, the schematic budget provision in respect of block headquarters, animal husbandry and agricultural extension and irrigation, health and sanitation, education, social education, communication, rural arts, crafts and industry and housing was about Rs. 12 lakhs. Of this, the expenditure incurred during the period was Rs. 9,91,584. Drinking water wells were dug in 55 villages as there were no drinking water wells in those villages before. In 38 villages, the existing wells were deepened. In 4 villages, additional wells were taken up for construction. The expenditure incurred during the 2nd stage, *i.e.*, upto 1964-65 was as follows :—

Year			*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1960-61	..	..	1,00,000
1961-62	..	..	83,500
1962-63	..	..	68,800
1963-64	..	..	44,900
1964-65	..	..	38,650

The number of works taken up and completed under different heads under the Block budget and the amounts of expenditure incurred during the period were as follows :—

Stage		*No. of Works*	*Expenditure incurred*
			Rs.
I	..	167	3,42,911
II	..	48	1,05,014
Post-Stage II	..	7	9,156

Srinivaspur Block

The Srinivaspur Development Block with one unit was started on 2nd October 1954, and it has completed the stage I and stage II phases. At present, the Block is in the post-stage II period. The following is the expenditure incurred by the Block since its inception upto 1965-66 :—

Year			*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1954-55	..	..	18,669
1955-56	..	..	1,09,141
1956-57	..	..	1,52,038
1957-58	..	..	2,17,054
1958-59	..	..	2,30,172
1959-60	..	..	1,75,107
1960-61	..	..	90,795
1961-62	..	..	86,305
1962-63	..	..	70,861
1963-64	..	..	55,751
1964-65	..	..	51,945
1965-66	..	..	60,792

The expenditure incurred was under nine different heads, *viz.*, block headquarters, agriculture, irrigation, health and sanitation, education, social education, communication, rural arts and crafts and housing. The agriculture and animal husbandry programmes are the major development work in the Block and all other activities are closely allied to it. The Taluk Development Board came into being during 1961-62 and ever since, the programmes under agriculture and animal husbandry are being formulated and executed by the Board. Under education, 27 new school buildings were constructed in the Block. Community centre buildings were put up in 14 places under social education. Particular attention was paid to development of communications in the area. In all, 267 works were taken up and completed in the Block since its inception.

Number of Applicants (by broad groups) registered and number of placements effected by the District Employment Exchange, Kolar Gold Fields, from 1961 to 1967.

Years as on 31st March	*Number of applicants registered*							*Placements effected*		
	Industrial supervisory workers	*Skilled and semi-skilled workmen*	*Educational workers*	*Domestic workers*	*Un-skilled persons*	*Others (S.S.L.C. passed and failed candidates —freshers)*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961	74	129	263	12	1,123	2,241	3,842	1,142	153	1,295
1962	96	268	295	17	4,453	2,628	7,757	2,158	207	2,365
1963	149	331	328	11	2,723	3,219	6,761	966	185	1,151
1964	117	301	212	7	3,065	3,981	7,683	683	175	858
1965	146	306	278	3	2,750	3,173	6,656	863	87	950
1966	137	563	217	41	3,641	3,409	8,008	691	82	773
1967	216	958	88	48	4,438	7,765	13,513	676	82	758

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

IN Chapter I, the administrative history of Kolar district, tracing the various changes that took place in its set-up from time to time, has been dealt with. In this chapter, the pattern of general administration in the district and the functions and powers of the several officers, from the Divisional Commissioner to the village officers are set forth in brief.

In the beginning of this century, public administration in the State largely concerned itself with providing security of person and property and realising the revenue necessary for maintaining several departments. The Police, the Prisons and the Judiciary represented the security departments, while the Land Revenue, Excise, Registration and Stamps formed the main sources of revenue for the administration. The Public Works Department formed an important unit of the Government. With the gradual introduction of measures for the economic and social welfare of the people, development departments like Agriculture, Education, Public Health, Industries and Commerce, Co-operation, etc., attained growing importance. After the achievement of Independence, incessant efforts are being made to promote all-round welfare of the people at a quicker pace by launching a series of development plans.

Kolar is one of the four districts forming the Bangalore Division, the other three districts being Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitradurga. For purposes of administrative convenience, the district has been divided into two revenue sub-divisions with headquarters at Kolar and Chikballapur. The Kolar Sub-Division consists of Kolar, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Malur and Bangarpet taluks, whereas the Chikballapur Sub-Division has Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Gauribidanur, Chintamani, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta taluks. Each of these 11 taluks is again sub-divided into hoblies, each of which includes a group of villages. There are, in all, 53 hoblies and 2,743 villages in the district.

Divisional Commissioner

The Bangalore Division, which includes the district of Kolar, is headed by a Divisional Commissioner. The posts of Divisonal Commissioners in the new Mysore State were created by the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1956, under the provisions of the States' Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the revenue administration in his jurisdiction. He plays a prominent role not only in respect of revenue administration, but also in respect of the developmental activities. He acts as a link between the Government and the district authorities in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He tours in the districts and supervises the general activities of all developmental departments and gives them guidance, wherever necessary.

In view of the numerous activities under the Five-Year Plans, great importance has now been attached to the post of the Divisional Commissioner. He convenes co-ordination meetings of the District Officers periodically with a view to removing difficulties and bottlenecks and improving their work. He bestows urgent attention on relief measures in respect of floods, famines and scarcity conditions whenever they occur within his jurisdiction. The Divisional Commissioner is the channel through which all proposals from Deputy Commissioners regarding revenue matters, the community development programme, municipal administration and the like have to go to Government. The distribution and re-appropriation of budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, Taluk Development Boards and, to some extent, to Municipalities, is his responsibility. He constitutes the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioner in matters of revenue administration both as regards the revenue law as well as disciplinary proceedings against the revenue staff. In short, his functions may be described as appellate, inspecting, controlling, supervising, co-ordinating and advisory.

Deputy Commissioner

The main brunt of the district administration, however, is directly borne by the Deputy Commissioner, who works under the immediate supervision of the Divisional Commissioner. As the revenue head of the district, he plays the most important and pivotal role in all aspects of district administration, from land revenue work to that of planned development. With the advent of the democratic set-up and the increased tempo of developmental activities, his functions and responsibilities have further increased. In general, his functions may be defined as executive and his duties may be broadly classified as under :—

1. **Revenue,**
2. **Law and Order,**
3. **Development,**
4. **Co-ordination and**
5. **Public welfare in general.**

In the general pattern of the district administration, the Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water), wherever situated, and at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land, in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, whether put to agricultural or other uses, is liable to payment of land revenue, except in so far as it may be expressly exempted by a special contract. Such land revenue is of three kinds: (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The Deputy Commissioner's duties are in respect of (1) fixation, (2) collection and (3) accounting of all such land revenue. He has to see that the revenue due is recovered punctually and with the minimum of coercion and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for. With a view to enabling him to carry out these and other duties, he has been given wide powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act.

Revenue collection

The Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various Acts in respect of irrigation, ferries and bridges, stamps, etc. Any arrears, whether of Central or State Government, may be recovered as land revenue under the provisions of tax laws. If a party does not pay the tax in time, the tax-collecting authority sends a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who has powers to recover the amount in the same way as he does in respect of land revenue. He is also responsible for the maintenance of land records and in addition, he exercises various powers under several other Acts such as the Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Mysore Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act, Mysore Irrigation Act and the Mysore Tenancy Act. He discharges also a quasi-judicial function in revenue disputes. Under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, a large portion of the revenue from land is assigned to the Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards and the allocation of these funds is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner.

As the Executive District Magistrate of the district, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is the head of all executive magistrates in the district and has specified powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Since 1956, when the judiciary was separated from the executive in the district, the Deputy Commissioner has ceased to deal with the actual dispensation of justice. His law and order responsibility involves two distinct functions: firstly, he has to enforce law and order through the police and secondly, he has to take regulatory and penal action.

Co-ordination work

The other important function of the Deputy Commissioner is in the field of all-round development of the district. He is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council, which has to guide and co-ordinate the developmental activities of several departments in the district and those of the Taluk Development Boards, which help in the execution of the community development programmes in the rural areas. He has also the over-all responsibility for the successful implementation of the plan schemes including social welfare work. Thus, co-ordination forms an important part of the work of the Deputy Commissioner. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers (except the judicial officers), with a view to reviewing the progress of work done by the several departments and to co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts. He has to possess a clear picture of the normal working of the several departments at the district level so as to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental activities.

Other functions

The Deputy Commissioner also exercises supervision over local administration, census operations, elections, excise, food and civil supplies. He is enjoined to give effect to the notifications issued by the Government from time to time in respect of food-grains and other essential commodities. He is also the custodian of all Muzrai institutions in the district under the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. He is also the licensing authority under the Mysore Cinematograph Act and exercises powers vested in him also under the Indian Explosives Act, Indian Arms Act, Prevention of Untouchability Act, etc. Being the *ex-officio* District Registrar, he exercises control over the Sub-Registrars and is also *ex-officio* Collector of Stamps and Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority. He is also *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner under the Small Savings Scheme.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is assisted in his duties in the headquarters by two officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioners, designated as Headquarters Assistant and District Development Assistant, respectively. There is also another officer designated as the Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar, who assists the Deputy Commissioner in so far as his work relating to registration and stamps are concerned. Besides, there is also an Office Assistant, a Food Assistant and a District Social Welfare Officer assisting the Deputy Commissioner in their respective fields. Since 1967, the Regional Transport Officer of the district also works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioners

The two revenue sub-divisions, *viz.*, Kolar and Chikballapur, are under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner each. These officers are in direct charge of the revenue administration in their

respective sub-divisions. Their functions are almost similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner, but at a lower level. In all revenue matters, these officers are appellate authorities over the orders passed by the Tahsildars. They exercise such of the powers as are conferred on them by the Deputy Commissioner under the various Acts and regulations in force. They are also *ex-officio* First Class Executive Magistrates.

Other Revenue Officers

Tahsildars.—In the revenue hierarchy, the revenue officer at the taluk level is the Tahsildar. There are, in all, eleven Tahsildars in the district in charge of its eleven taluks. They are the key-officers in the taluks in so far as the revenue administration of the taluks is concerned. They derive their powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and their functions are defined in the Mysore Revenue Manual. They are directly responsible to the Assistant Commissioners of their respective sub-divisions and are required to exercise supervision over the working of the Revenue Inspectors in the several hoblies coming under their respective jurisdictions. They are also *ex-officio* Second Class Executive Magistrates.

Revenue Inspectors.—In the district's revenue set-up, the Revenue Inspector is an important official at the hobli level. The Revenue Inspectors are in charge of hoblies and each one of them is directly responsible to the respective Tahsildar of the taluk in the administration of revenue matters in his hobli. He supervises the working of the village officers and scrutinises the village maps. He is expected to acquaint himself generally with the agricultural conditions in his jurisdiction.

Village Officers

The village establishment, until recently, consisted of five hereditary offices, *i.e.*, those of Patel (village headman), Shanbhogue (village accountant), Talari (village scout), Thoti (village watchman) and Nirganti (distributor of water from irrigation tanks). The remuneration of the Patel and the Shanbhouge consisted of Inam lands subject to *jodi* or full assessment and cash allowances called *potgi* on the basis of the land revenue demand. The other village servants received a certain quantity of grain from each cultivator and certain cash payments from non-agriculturists in addition to the remuneration by rent-free or lightly assessed lands.

These hereditary offices were, however, abolished by the Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961, which came into force throughout the State on 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in place of Shanbhogues, Village Accountants have already been appointed as full-time Government servants on salary basis. They are also liable to work as *ex-officio* Secretaries of Village Panchayats, in addition to their duties

relating to revenue matters. They have to carry out the instructions of the Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors. They are required to perform such other duties also as may be entrusted to them by the Deputy Commissioner of the district

The present incumbents of the posts of Patels and other village offices are, however, being continued for the time-being without hereditary rights. The Patels get an annual remuneration equivalent to the *potgi* which they were receiving prior to the abolition of their hereditary offices.

Law and Order

The next important department in the district, on the executive side, is the Police Department, headed by a Superintendent of Police with his headquarters at Kolar. The Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner in so far as their functions in respect of maintenance of law and order are concerned. As regards discipline, training and other administrative matters are concerned, they are under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bangalore.

For administrative convenience, the Police Department in the district has been divided into two divisions, *viz.*, the Kolar Division and the Chikballapur Division, under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police each. In view of the concentration of a large population in the Kolar Gold Fields area, an additional Police Division has been established at Kolar Gold Fields, headed by a Special Superintendent of Police.

Executive Engineer

The functions of the Executive Engineer being purely technical, he is not directly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, though in a sense, he plays a part subsidiary to the general administration of the district, of which the Deputy Commissioner is the head. He is expected to help the Deputy Commissioner whenever required to do so. For instance, the Deputy Commissioner can ask the Executive Engineer to investigate the extent of utility of certain minor irrigation works. In times of floods, famines, scarcity and the like, the Executive Engineer has to draw up plans and programmes of relief works in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and execute them expeditiously. There are two divisions of the Public Works Department in Kolar district, *viz.*, Kolar Division and Chikballapur Division, under the charge of an Executive Engineer each.

District and Sessions Judge

The District and Sessions Judge, Kolar, is the principal judicial officer in the district and is the administrative head for both civil and criminal courts in the district. He has a separate and independent sphere of work and his functions have been set forth

in detail in Chapter XII on Law, Order and Justice. As Sessions Judge, he tries cases committed to sessions and as head of the judiciary in the district, he exercises appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers in the district. On the civil side, there is a Civil Judge at Kolar and a Munsiff each at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields and Chikballapur.

In accordance with the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive, brought into force in the district in 1950, the functions of a Magistrate have been divided between two types of Magistrates designated as Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates. There are three Judicial Magistrates' Courts in the district, *viz.*, the First Class Magistrate's Court at Kolar and the Special First Class Magistrates' Courts at Kolar Gold Fields and Chikballapur.

Other District-level Officers

There are also several other district-level officers in Kolar who are in charge of the administration of the several departments of Government in the district. It is unnecessary to describe their functions here, as in the case of most of them, their designations give an idea of their functions, and in the case of some of them, their functions and powers have been described in the appropriate chapters as also in Chapter XIII. Hence, only a list of these officers is given here. They are:

Deputy Director of Agriculture
Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies
Executive Engineer (Electrical)
District Surgeon
District Health and Family Planning Officer
District Educational Officer
District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
Tuber-Crop Development Officer, Kolar
Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce
Assistant Director of Sericulture
Commercial Tax Officer, Kolar Circle
Regional Transport Officer
District Employment Officer
District Statistical Officer
District Social Welfare Officer
District Survey Officer
Divisional Forest Officer
District Treasury Officer
District Publicity Officer.

Central Government Offices

The Central Government has its own offices in the district for the collection of income-tax, excise duties and small savings, administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services and the railways.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

THE revenue derived from cultivated lands has always formed a main source of receipts to the State. Since ancient times, the village was the unit of the body-politic and also the basis of the administration. Hereditary officials in the villages were responsible for collection of taxes in the villages and they were remunerated by grant of lands rent-free. Land revenue assessment in the early days was based on the principle of crop-sharing at the time of the harvest. After the introduction of coinage in later days, this system underwent a change. The land was measured and a rent was fixed. The Mahavalis and Pallavas, who were ruling a part of the eastern portion of Mysore State, cleared some of the forests, converted them into arable land and constructed tanks for irrigation.

Under the Gangas

Under the Ganga kings, whose kingdom included the present area of Kolar district and who ruled from an early period in the Christian era to about the 11th century, the revenue on land was the principal source of income. It was one-sixth of the gross produce. The land-tax was levied after a survey of the cultivable lands. A register of land-holdings was also kept in order to enable the cultivator to know where he stood with regard to his assessment. In times of emergency. the one-sixth share was raised to one-fourth. The soils were divided according to their fertility. The fixation of assessment was not arbitrary, but it was done after careful examination. Remissions were also liberal. Poles of different lengths were employed to measure the land. The units used for measuring the land were *Nivarthana, Matta* and *Kamma*, the last being the smallest. Besides land revenue, the Ganga rulers were collecting a tax on forest produce, tolls on merchandise, excise duties and an irrigation cess*. The *Gauvda* and *Karana*, who held offices in the villages, were made responsible for the collection of land revenue. The *Nayakas* and *Nadagaundas* of

*"The Gangas of Talkad" by M.V. Krishna Rao, 1936, pp. 143–150.

the district had under them revenue officials who looked after groups of villages.

Under Cholas

During the reign of the Cholas, the land assessment was roughly one hundred *kulams* of paddy for each *veli* of land. At that time, the price of paddy was one *kasu* for two *kulams*. The powers of assessment on land were vested in the village *sabhas*, which appear to have been regularly constituted corporations. Even small patches of land were measured and assessed. The lands of those who did not pay the taxes were confiscated.

Under Hoysalas

Under the Hoysalas, the land revenue assessment was one *fanam* (four annas and eight pies) for every *khandi* of grain raised by the cultivators. During the reign of king Vishnuvardhana, each cultivator paid one *kula* or plough-share to the sovereign. A *kula* seems to have meant also a pole running to 18 lengths of a rod and was the measure of a piece of land, forming the standard of all assessment. One-fifth of the produce on dry lands and one-third of the produce on wet lands seems to have been levied as revenue assessment.

Under Vijayanagar rule

Under the Vijayanagara kings and more so during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya and Achyuta Raya, the revenue on land was first reduced to a regular form by a system of ordinances. A new accounting system and an orderly management were introduced, calculated to improve the revenues without causing distress to the cultivators. The extent of land was determined by the quantity of seed sown. For land sown with one *kolaga* of seed, the rent was fixed at rates varying from three to ten *pagodas* (one *pagoda* equalled about Rs. 3) according to the nature of the soil. Land watered by *kapiles* was let out for a money-rent. Paddy lands cultivated under tanks were assessed differently. In such cases, one half of the paddy crop was generally demanded, though in some areas the cultivators rendered one-third of the produce with two or three *pagodas* in cash.

Later period

After capturing Bijapur in 1687, the Mughals secured the dependent districts to the south of the Tungabhadra and formed the *Suba* of Sira with several *paraganas* and tributary States. Kolar was one of the *paraganas*. Officers designated as the *Mujumdars* carried out the settlement work. For revenue collections, new officers were appointed in the districts. During the period of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, no material change was effected in regard to the fiscal institutions. A considerable check was exercised on defalcation of revenue. Tipu Sultan divided the territory into *Tukadis* of 5,000 *pagodas* each and appointed officers for each *Tukadi* for the custody, collection and management of revenue. Imposition of extra cesses and *pattis* was resorted to both by Haidar and Tipu to increase the revenue

as much as possible. The system of farming out villages to the highest bidder was also in vogue.

Prior to 1799, no general survey of the lands in Mysore appears to have been made. Immediately after the termination of the wars with Tipu Sultan, Mackenzie was invited to suggest ways and means of conducting a general topographical survey. He introduced a system of a detailed topographical survey based on a triangulation. Mackenzie's labours resulted in a topographical survey on the one-inch scale of over 40,000 square miles in Mysore and the adjacent districts. His survey of the Mysore territory was conducted during the period from 1800 to 1807. **From 1799 to 1831**

One of the first steps taken by Dewan Purnaiya in his attempts to systematise the land revenue administration was a general *paimayish* or measurement of fields. But this *paimayish* could not but be imperfect under the conditions of his days. The system of renting out villages to the highest bidder, wherever it existed, was given up. The whole of the revenue administration was thus brought under *amani* management, *i.e.*, under the direct management of Government. There were three principal *Subedars* under whose control the *Amils* conducted the administration of revenue in the taluks. The taluk was divided into *hoblies* and each *hobli* was under a *Parpathegar* who was assisted by *Manegars* and accountants called *Gadi Shanbhogues*.

Under His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the only change made was a reversion to the practice of renting villages to the highest bidder. During the early years of the British Commission, the land revenue system was brought back as far as possible to the state in which it had been left by Purnaiya, but liberalised to a certain extent. During Purnaiya's regency, the land tax had been fixed at various rates per *khandi* in conformity with the ancient usage. A reduction of tax was allowed by the Maharaja on sugarcane fields. The money rents were lowered in all cases where the authorities were satisfied that they were fixed at too high a rate and the payments were made as easy as possible by abandoning the system of exacting the *kist* before the crops were gathered.

During Sir Mark Cubbon's administration of the Mysore territory, he was assisted in the land revenue work by the Divisional Superintendents. The system followed in revenue matters was the one laid down by Lord William Bentinck and it was called *raiyatwari*. The pattern as enunciated by Dewan Purnaiya was changed to suit the circumstances. The old system was liberalised. Wherever necessary, the money rents were reduced and the payments of the land revenue were ordered to be made in five instalments fixed with reference to the times of harvest. In cases where **From 1831 to 1881**

the *batayi* system, which stipulated equal division of the crop between the Government and the cultivator, was found to be in force, it was considerably liberalised. It was later converted into a money payment. Where, however, this system could not be abolished, it was purified of its vexatious characteristics. The system of *mohatarfa* taxation was revised and a number of petty taxes were abolished.

In 1862, when Mr. Bowring took over the reins of revenue administration, an orderly process of reformation set in. In November 1863, the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department was organised.

In 1864, a comprehensive revenue circular was issued for systematising revenue procedure. This was soon followed by a promulgation based on the Bombay Acts I of 1865 and IV of 1868 with suitable changes, and by the framing of the survey and settlement rules. Later, in 1868, the Inam Commission began its work. In 1874, *Potgi* rules providing for the remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogues were issued. In the Nundidroog division, another set of rules was ushered in, which enjoined payment of remuneration in kind to village officers. It may be said that these rules were more or less the off-shoots of the introduction of the revenue survey and settlement.

Land Revenue Code, 1888

During the British administration of the territory, framing of a Land Revenue Code had been contemplated, but the objective had not been realised. In the beginning of 1882, the work of formulating a comprehensive Land Revenue Code was entrusted to a Special Officer who, after an examination of the rules existing in the State and the laws elsewhere, formulated proposals for a Land Revenue Code. The first draft of the Code was published in September 1883. It was referred to a select committee for examination and report. Important portions of the Code were generally discussed by the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly at their meetings held in 1883 and 1884. The opinions of revenue and judicial officers were also obtained and fully considered. The final draft was sent to the Government of India in September 1886. After undergoing a few more modifications, the draft Code was finally approved by the Government of India in 1888. The Code came into force on 1st April 1889 and was later on amended from time to time to suit the changing needs.

Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964

At the time of formation of the new Mysore State, different Revenue Codes were in force in the various integrating areas. With a view to having a comprehensive and uniform law for the whole State, a new Mysore Land Revenue Bill was passed by the Mysore Legislature in 1963. It received the assent of the President of India on 6th March 1964 and this Act came into

force on 1st April 1964 as per Government Notification dated the 19th March 1964.

With the promulgation of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 12 of 1964), 50 other enactments of the various regions relating to land revenue were repealed under Section 202 of the new Land Revenue Act. The Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, which is a consolidated one, contains 202 sections detailing the powers and functions of the revenue officers, procedures to be followed by them, constitution and powers of the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal, revenue jurisdiction, land and land revenue, grant, use and relinquishment of unalienated land, revenue survey, settlement and assessment, record of rights, boundary marks, realisation of land revenue and other miscellaneous provisions on cognate matters.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 197 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, the State Government issued the Mysore Land Revenue Rules, 1966, containing 151 clauses, relating to the procedures to be followed by revenue officers, applications and appeals, survey and settlement, record of rights, deputation of survey parties, maintenance survey, revenue jurisdiction, recovery of land revenue, levy and recovery of fees, suspension and remission of land revenue, etc.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 195 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, the State Government delegated certain powers conferred on the Deputy Commissioner to the Assistant Commissioners placed in charge of revenue sub-divisions. These related to the land, occupancy, etc. Under a separate notification issued on the 17th June 1966, certain powers which were held by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of land revenue, road-side trees and the like were delegated to the Tahsildars of the taluks. The powers, which the Government had under Section 68, were delegated to the Divisional Commissioner.

The Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, was amended during 1966 and the amendment received the assent of the Governor of Mysore on 11th February 1966. This amendment related to the transfer of appeals, which were pending before the Divisional Commissioners, to the Revenue Appellate Tribunal.

Tenures

The two main tenures in the district were the *Kandaya* or *Raiyatwari* tenure and the Inam tenure which was abolished by law after the advent of Independence. Each of these has been settled by two separate departments constituted respectively for the survey and settlement and the Inam settlement. All cultivated land is classed either as dry (*Kushki*), wet (*Tari*) or garden (*Bagayat*). The first variety of cultivated land produces

dry crops like ragi, jowar, *avare, tur* or *togari*. The wet variety produces paddy, sugarcane, etc., which require artificial irrigation. The garden variety is apportioned for cultivation of cocoanuts, areca and other garden produce.

Land Measures

Prior to the introduction of the English land measures, *viz*., the acre and guntas, the basis on which the cultivated land was measured was the area of land which could be sown with a given quantity of seed. There were noticeable variations on the extent of area under this system. The measurements varied greatly on dry and wet lands. It was estimated that one *khandi* or *khandaga* of seed would suffice to sow 64,000 square yards or 13 acres, 8 guntas and 112 square yards of dry land. This was known as a *khandi* of dry or *Kushki* land. On wet and garden lands, a *khandi* of seed would only sow 10,000 square yards or two acres, two guntas and 78 square yards. This was called a *khandi* of wet or *Tari* land. This method of land measurement had given rise to a lot of laxity and fraud. It was then decided to introduce a scientific way to survey and settle the land. This was the basis for a regular measurement of land and adjustment of land revenue. After the recent introduction of the metric system, the land is measured by hectares and ares; one acre is equivalent to 0.405 hectare. (*See* Appendix for details of the metric system and conversion factors).

Mr. Bowring, who was Commissioner of Mysore in 1862, found to his surprise that there were so many different rates of assessment on dry lands. He also found that on the better classes of land, the rates were abnormally high. After some correspondence between Mr. Bowring and the Government of India, it was decided to introduce a regular system of survey and settlement. The new department, which was set up to conduct survey and settlement, commenced its work in 1863-64 under the supervision of a Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The objectives of this venture were regulation of the customary land tax so as to secure an adequate revenue to Government, progressive development of the agricultural resources of the country and preservation of all proprietary and other rights connected with the soil.

Inams

In the old days, the Governments used to grant lands to persons who rendered services to the State or to the village community. Lands were granted for religious, charitable or other purposes also. Such lands were held by the recipients free of assessment or subject to a *jodi* (small assessment), which in revenue parlance was called 'quit-rent'. In the Land Revenue Code, the term 'Inam' or 'alienation of land' meant the assignment in favour of an individual or individuals or of a religious or charitable institution, wholly or partially, of the right of Government to levy land revenue. *Kayamgutta* villages, *i.e.*, villages

granted on a permanent assessment with a view to promoting cultivation, had also been treated in the same manner as Inam villages since 1877.

After the fall of Tipu Sultan and the restoration of power to the royal family in 1799, the British suggested to Dewan-Regent Purnaiya not to gift any land without the prior permission of the Resident. Accordingly, the alienations of lands between 1799 and 1810 were less frequent. From 1810 to 1831, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III alienated some lands, besides confirming some lands on the basis of *Kayamgutta* or permanent tenure. During the British administration of Mysore from 1831 to 1881, alienations were few and far between and made only for specific performance of service, consisting in the upkeep of *chatras*, maintenance of groves, tanks and avenue trees and the like. At the time, there were also some *Sthal Inams* or, as they were sometimes called, '*Chor*' *Inams* which had not been granted by competent authority.

Types of Inams

After the revenue survey of 1863, a scrutiny of this kind of tenure became urgent. During 1863, skeleton Inam rules were framed. In 1866, an Inam Commission consisting of an Inam Commissioner, one Special Assistant and three Assistants was formed for examining the various aspects of the tenure. In 1872-73, the Inam Department was reorganised with the Survey Commissioner as its head. Upto 1872, the determination of the value of Inams for purposes of enfranchisement followed the Madras Inam Rules and was based upon the old assessments recorded in Purnaiya's *jodi* Inam accounts. But this created certain difficulties and in 1874, a correct valuation was ordered by the Chief Commissioner. After the Rendition in 1881, the Inamdars complained of certain hardships and on careful examination, title deeds were issued to the Inamdars. At that time, there were *Kodagi*, *Kayamgutta*, *Dharmadaya*, *Brahmadaya* (including *Agrahara* Inams), *Devadaya*, personal, service and miscellaneous Inams in existence. The *Kodagi* Inams, which were almost invariably wet lands, were granted free of or on light assessments in consideration of construction and upkeep of lands, and they were abolished during the later part of the 19th century. *Devadaya* Inams were those belonging to the religious institutions. *Dharmadaya* Inams were lands granted to charitable institutions; *Brahmadaya* Inams were lands given to Brahmins for personal service. Miscellaneous service Inams comprised lands granted for miscellaneous police, revenue and commercial services as distinct from village service. There were also village artisan Inams granted to artisans and others for service rendered to the village community and also Inams held for village service in Government villages.

Some of the Inams comprised whole villages, while others consisted of a few specified lands in a village, the latter being called minor Inams. The whole Inam villages fell into three categories, *viz.*, *Sarvamanya*, *Jodi* and *Kayamgutta*. *Sarvamanya* villages were held free of all demands and only cesses on the recorded value were recovered from the holders. *Jodi* villages were those held on a light assessment. The *Kayamgutta* villages were the nearest approach to the permanently settled estates, then prevailing in other Indian provinces. All Inams confirmed as *Kayamgutta* were hereditable and transferable.

Abolition of Inams

The condition of Inam villages came up for serious consideration of the Government as a result of prolonged discussions in the Mysore Representative Assembly and Legislative Council. Two Special Committees were appointed in May 1915 and May 1916; however, as the deliberations of these Committees did not lead to any useful results, a Commission was appointed in July 1918 to examine the whole question. On 2nd July 1925, the Government passed orders modifying the earlier orders and the Mysore Land Revenue Code was amended by Act No. XVII of 1928 to implement certain decisions which mitigated the hardships of the cultivators in Inam villages. This was the first attempt to protect and secure the rights of tenants in Inam villages. But the relationship between the Inamdars and their tenants did not much improve. The tenants felt that their position was still insecure. The Inamdars complained that their tenants were irregular in their payment of rent, forcing the Inamdars to litigation. The Government felt that a fresh investigation was necessary and accordingly set up an Inam Committee in 1932. The Committee recommended that survey and settlement should be compulsorily introduced in all Inam villages in which they had not yet been introduced. Several other measures relating to resumption of tenures, disputes arising out of settlements, fixation of rents to be charged and the like were also suggested by the Committee. The recommendations of this Committee were approved by the Government with the modifications that action should be taken only if not less than 50 per cent of the tenants or 50 per cent of the *vrittidars* desired Government management of Inam villages. The Alienated Villages Purchase Act (Act II of 1944) enabling the Government to purchase alienated villages at the request of the holders at prices agreed to by the latter also came into force in 1944. However, the tenants of the Inam villages felt that the steps taken by the Government had not resulted in any substantial improvement in their condition. Hence, a total abolition of the Inams was being pressed in the State Legislature. Finally, after detailed examination, the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act was passed in 1954, abolishing all the Inams and providing for compensation to the Inamdars.

In the beginning, steps were taken to collect full data in respect of the Inams.

In connection with the implementation of the Act, a Special Deputy Commissioner was appointed for the district of Kolar. He had the assistance of Special Tahsildars for Inam Abolition. Later on, the Kolar office of the Special Deputy Commissioner for Inam Abolition was merged with the Bangalore office of the Deputy Commissioner for Inam Abolition. Notifications were issued in the Gazette calling for applications for resumption of title on the part of Inamdars, *Kayamguttedars* and others. The Special Tahsildars heard these petitions and passed orders and the Deputy Commissioner heard objections and the matter was finally settled by the Revenue Appellate Tribunal. Many cases are still pending for final decision. All the Inam lands vested in Government and after enquiry were made over to the parties as *raiyatwari* lands. At the time of the passing of the Inam Abolition Act, Kolar district had 596 Inams—53 *Sarvamanya* villages, 403 *Jodies* and 140 *Kayamgutta* villages. Before the measure became law, several transfers had taken place and they became the subject-matters of litigation. As many cases are yet to be finalised, the exact amount of compensation paid to the dispossessed Inamdars would be known only at a later date.

ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT

The first taluk chosen for the original settlement was the Gudibanda taluk for which the work was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in May 1876. The number of villages concerned at the time was 285 inclusive of one Inam village, Narlahalli, which was also settled. Two of the Government villages were subsequently absorbed into other adjoining villages and one Inam village, Payalachunappanahalli, was, soon after the Taluk settlement, brought under Government management and settled. The Inamdar of Narlahalli had not applied for any settlement. At the realignment of taluk boundaries effected in the interests of good administration in 1882, the old Gudibanda taluk was broken up and distributed between the existing taluks of Bagepalli (138 villages), Gauribidanur (98 villages), Chikballapur (46 villages) and Sidlaghatta (1 village). The 138 villages of the Bagepalli group formed the then Gudibanda sub-taluk.

By the original settlement, 32,446 acres of dry variety of land were assessed yielding a revenue of Rs. 30,793, while 8,000 acres of wet variety were assessed yielding Rs. 38,705 and 2,374 acres of garden land fetched a revenue of Rs. 15,340. The total number of acres settled in 1876 was 42,820 and the assessed revenue stood at Rs. 87,207. The average rates of assessment fixed at the time

of the original settlement were: dry Re 0-15-2, wet Rs. 4-13-5 and garden Rs. 6-7-9.

The original settlement in the old Gauribidanur taluk was sanctioned in June 1880. The taluk then consisted of 102 Government villages, but as 13 of these were absorbed in adjoining villages, the rest was brought under the original settlement. According to the survey conducted in 1880, there were 19,198 acres of dry land, 2,965 acres of wet land and 3,741 acres of garden land fetching in all Rs. 56,375 as land revenue. The break-up of these figures is as follows:—

		Extent of land	*Assessment*
		Acres	Rs.
Dry	..	19,198	20,178
Wet	..	2,965	15,774
Garden	..	3,741	20,022
Miscellaneous	..	..	401
Total	..	25,904	56,375

The rates of assessment fixed at the time of original settlement were: dry Rs. 1-0-10, wet Rs. 5-5-1 and garden Rs. 5-5-8.

The original settlement for Chikballapur taluk was sanctioned in March 1884. The number of villages at that time was 281 inclusive of the Nandi State Forest which was treated as a distinct village. As per original settlement, 36,790 acres of all descriptions of land were assessed to Rs. 1,01,466. The records of those days indicate that there were 28,162 acres of dry land, 6,596 acres of wet land and 2,032 acres of garden land. The dry variety fetched a revenue of Rs. 48,267, the wet variety Rs. 41,061 and the garden variety Rs. 11,464 giving a total of Rs. 1,01,466 including Rs. 674 as miscellaneous revenue. The rates of assessment levied at the time of the original settlement were: dry Rs. 1-11-5, wet Rs. 6-3-7 and garden Rs. 5-10-3.

The original settlement of the Bagepalli taluk was sanctioned in April 1885. The number of villages at the time was 339. According to the 1885 settlement, a total of 53,772 acres was assessed to Rs. 98,456. There were 43,470 acres of dry land, 6,283 acres of wet land and 4,019 acres of garden land. The assessments on these lands were: dry Rs. 39,711, wet Rs. 35,431 and garden Rs. 23,078. A sum of Rs. 236 was realised by way of miscellaneous taxes. The average rates of assessment at the

time of the original settlement were : Re. 0-14-7 for dry, Rs. 5-10-3 for wet and Rs. 5-11-11 for garden.

The original settlement in Sidlaghatta taluk was sanctioned by Government in April 1885. The taluk at that time consisted of 455 villages. By the original settlement, a total of 60,079 acres was assessed to Rs. 1,56,843, the break-up being 47,393 acres of dry land fetching a revenue of Rs. 77,024, 7,770 acres of wet land fetching Rs. 49,432 and 4,916 acres of garden land yielding a revenue of Rs. 29,953. The total revenue included a sum of Rs. 434 as miscellaneous. The average rates of assessment were : Rs. 1-10-0 for dry, Rs. 6-5-9 for wet and Rs. 6-1-6 for garden varieties.

Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks were surveyed and settled in 1887, but the actual details of the acreage determination and assessment under the original settlement are not available. But it is known that the demand under land revenue for the two taluks in the year 1921 was Rs. 1,40,713-4-6.

The original settlement for the Kolar taluk was sanctioned by the Government in March 1889. The number of villages at that time was 323. According to the original settlement, 37,956 acres were surveyed estimating a revenue of Rs. 1,00,329. The determined settlement consisted of 30,828 dry land acres, 5,507 wet land acres and 1,621 garden land acres. The rates of assessment fixed were : Rs. 2-0-8 for dry, Rs. 5-5-8 for wet and Rs. 4-14-6 for garden.

The original settlement for the Mulbagal taluk was sanctioned in July 1887. The taluk consisted of 364 Government villages at the time of the original settlement. A total of 51,190 acres was assessed to Rs. 1,32,767, the break-up being 38,977 dry variety acres yielding Rs. 64,420, 9,684 acres of wet land fetching Rs. 52,864 and 2,539 acres of garden variety bringing a revenue of Rs. 15,449. The rates of assessment were : dry Rs. 2-12-0, wet Rs. 8 and garden Rs. 12.

The original settlement of the Bangarpet taluk was sanctioned in March 1890. The taluk consisted of 355 Government villages at that time. A total of 58,521 acres was assessed to Rs. 1,21,197. The details in respect of dry, wet and garden lands are not readily available. The rates of assessment were : Rs. 2-8-0 for dry, Rs. 8-8-0 for wet and Rs. 10-0-0 for garden land.

The original settlement of the Malur taluk was effected in 1890. The taluk contained 267 villages at the time of the original settlement and there were 52,040 acres of dry land, 6,656

acres of wet land and 2,168 acres of garden land. The total assessment levied on all arable land was Rs. 1,04,360. The average rate of assessment on dry land was Rs. 1-14-3, on wet land Rs. 5-10-5 and on garden land Rs. 3-5-1.

First Revisional Settlement

The principles of revisional settlement were contained in the Mysore Land Revenue Code. The basis on which settlements were to be revised was laid down in broad outline in that statute, the main provisions being that the revised assessment be fixed with reference to general considerations of the value of land, soil, situation, prices of produce and facilities of communication and improvements of the land made from time to time.

Gudibanda taluk

It was found at the time of revisional settlement in the Gudibanda taluk in 1915 that very nearly the whole of the *Kushki* land was in the hands of cultivating owners. There was very little sub-letting. This gave the cultivator the full reward of his industry, the profits not being shared in by a superior holder. The irrigated land also was largely in the ownership of the cultivator, about 25 per cent of it being owned by the non-cultivating class. When sub-let, the produce of an irrigated field with fairly good soil and water supply was shared equally by the landlord and the cultivator, the former paying the assessment. If the soil was not very productive or the water supply was precarious, the parties shared equally in the payment of assessment The cultivator took from two-thirds to three-fourths of the produce leaving the rest to the landlord. In the case of sugarcane fields, the terms of the agreement generally adopted are condensed in the saying " ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಡಿಗೆ ", meaning that the landlord got a pot of juice sufficient to make three maunds of jaggery for every thousand slips of sugarcane planted.

In the course of the revisional settlement, it was found very difficult to get accurate information from the cultivators about the quality of produce and the actual expenses of cultivation. Occasionally, however, an intelligent raiyat felt inclined to give what he thought a correct reply to Settlement Officers making enquiries. The revisional settlements commenced in 1915 and went on till 1925 when the final work was over in Malur taluk. In the revisional settlement of the Gudibanda taluk, it was proposed to enhance slightly the rates of assessment. In the following table are given the maximum rates for dry and wet lands as proposed for the revision, side by side with those that had been adopted at the time of the original settlement.

		By former Settlement		By Revision	
		Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Group 1	..	2—6—0	8—8—0	2-10—0	9—0—0
Group 2	..	2—2—0	8—8—0	2—6—0	9—0—0
Group 3	..	1-14—0	8—0—0	2—4—0	8-12—0

The dry maximum in the first two groups was proposed to be enhanced by four annas in each case and considering all the circumstances of the case, the increase was a very moderate one. The maximum wet rate was proposed to be raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9. It could be noticed from the table given above that the increase in the dry and wet maxima in the case of the third group is a little larger than the increases effected under the corresponding heads of the first two groups. The maximum for gardens, which was Rs. 16 per acre throughout the taluk, was reduced to Rs. 12. The effects of the revised rates in the taluk resulted in an increase of Rs. 4,905 or just 6 per cent over the collections under the old settlement.

Gauribidanur taluk

The proposals for the resettlement of the Gauribidanur taluk were submitted to the Government in May 1919. These proposals related to the revision of the assessment of 89 Government villages of which 82 were in the present Gauribidanur taluk and the remaining seven in the Doddaballapur taluk of the Bangalore district. The tract was well irrigated by numerous channels drawn from the Pinakini river, major and minor tanks and wells. Ragi and jowar are the staple dry crops. Paddy and sugarcane are also extensively cultivated. Like the rest of the Kolar district, Gauribidanur also suffered much from the effects of the great famine in 1878. The population had gone down from 34,404 in 1871 to 25,708 in 1881. Thereafter, it steadily increased by about 5,000 for every decennium until it reached 40,372 in 1911. This marked recuperation is said to be due to a general run of favourable seasons, good soil and facilities of irrigation and communications. The resettlement proposals envisaged an increase in the average rate per acre by Re. 0-1-8 or 5 per cent thereby resulting in a net increase of Rs. 4,969 per annum over the revenue fixed according to the original settlement. No objections to the revised rates were received from the cultivators.

The revised rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent were in keeping with those prevailing in the adjoining tracts and

were considered as commensurate with the appreciable improvement of the agricultural and other resources of the taluk. The proposals were sanctioned in their entirety and were brought into effect from the year 1921-22 with the usual guarantee of thirty years. In the course of the formulation of the new proposals, comparison of averages with the other taluks surrounding the Gauribidanur taluk was also taken into account. The dry and wet averages proposed, while falling short of the original settlement rates in the neighbouring Doddaballapur and Chikballapur taluks, were in excess of the revised rates in Madhugiri and Koratagere taluks. The general superiority of the soil in the tract partly accounted for the excess. But the more important reason was that the original rates in the Madhugiri and Koratagere taluks had been very low. The garden average, however, was very low in Gauribidanur taluk also as compared with other taluks for the reason that the proportion of the highly assessed tank gardens to other kinds was smaller in Gauribidanur taluk than it was in the case of the others. After examining all aspects pertaining to the cultivable land, two annas and ten pies were added to the average dry rate on occupied land, changing it from the old Re. 0-15-11 to the revised Rs. 1-2-9. The average wet rate in the first group, *i.e.*, Rs. 5-5-1 was made to remain as it was, only a small sum of six pies (notwithstanding that the maximum remained) being accounted for by the fact that the improvements made to the tanks in the region had enhanced the water supply to the paddy fields to a small extent. The average increase in the second group was Re. 0-3-11 per acre and this worked down to Re. 0-1-3 per acre for the two groups put together. Extreme rates for garden lands were cut down, the net result being a reduction of the old average by eight annas and four pies or by 10 per cent. The average as per original settlement was Rs. 5-3-11 and this was reduced to Rs. 4-11-7 in the revisional settlement.

Chikballapur taluk

For the purpose of revision in the case of Chikballapur taluk, the grouping principle was not followed. The old dry land maxima for the two groups were Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0. It was proposed in the revisional settlement that an enhancement of two annas be levied for every rupee of the assessment under the old rates. Among the many advantages of adopting this method, the most notable was one of clarity to the cultivator as to where he really stood with regard to dry assessment, for an announcement of a change in the maximum or of the average rate on his village conveyed no idea to him as to what was proposed to his field individually. The enhancement of two annas per rupee was equivalent to one of 12½ per cent which, in the opinion of the assessment authorities, was the barest minimum, because the already existing average on the acre was as high as Rs. 1-11-0. It is only as regards the *Kushki* assessment, however, that the

simple expedient of raising the old rate by a percentage was possible.

On a careful examination of the wet rates in Chikballapur taluk, it was concluded that they should not be enhanced in spite of several good reasons that might be quoted to justify an increase. It was true that the standard of tanks in the taluk was good and money had been spent pretty freely in keeping the bunds and sluices in good order and that prices of produce had risen very high. On the other hand, the average rate on the acre was already Rs. 6-3-7, a high average for any taluk in which there was little or no irrigation from unfailing sources like rivers. Again, the cultivation of the wet lands is often dependent on labour that is paid for and labour had become very expensive in the taluk at the time of the revisional settlement. All these factors balanced together led to the proposal that the old rate (Rs. 9-0-0) be continued under the new settlement also. The assessment on fields was, however, to be open for enhancement or reduction according to water supply. The old rate was continued only where the water class remained the same. The old garden maximum of Rs. 16 was brought down to Rs. 12. As per the revision settlement, the acreage of all cultivable lands in the taluk stood at 37,173 acres, fetching a total assessment of Rs. 1,09,370 as compared to Rs. 1,01,466 of the original settlement. The net result of the processes of a revisional settlement was that the revenue of the taluk was raised by Rs. 8,744 or by 6.7 per cent. This was considered to be a modest increase and one that gave good scope for increasing the prosperity of the cultivator.

Bagepalli taluk

The resettlement of the Bagepalli taluk was sanctioned by the Government in 1923. The proposals related to the revision of the assessment of 204 villages in the taluk having an area of 350 square miles. The taluk at the time of the revisional settlement was irrigated mainly by a few streams and numerous surface springs having their source in the hills. Owing to the famine of 1878, the population of the taluk was only 35,957 at the time of the original settlement in 1881. It steadily rose to 55,336 in 1921. Since the original settlement, the agricultural resources of the taluk had increased. The number of houses had risen by 69 per cent, cattle by one per cent, carts by 120 per cent and ploughs by 64 per cent. The prices of all foodstuffs had increased, the increases in the case of rice, ragi, jowar, tur and horsegram being 188, 388, 437, 219 and 100 per cent respectively. The value of lands and the area under cultivation had also increased correspondingly. The area under occupation had risen from 33,929 acres with an assessment of Rs. 69,757 in 1891-92 to 53,185 acres with an assessment of Rs. 97,324 in 1920-21. Owing to defective as well as untimely rainfall, remissions averaging Rs. 3,747 per annum had been granted during the thirty years from 1891-1892,

but the Survey Superintendent considered that such small remissions granted for unfavourable seasonal and other conditions against a collection of nearly a lakh of rupees a year could not be remedied by any adjustment in the rates of assessment.

The revisional proposals resulted in an increase of Rs. 10,679 per annum over the then existing rates. The proposals did not envisage any enhancement in the case of gardens or the first class of wet lands. In respect of dry lands, there was a slight increase. The only other lands that remained for consideration were the wet lands of a particular group and in regard to these lands, the proposal of the Survey Superintendent was to raise the maximum rate from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8-0 per acre. Since the date of the original settlement, tanks had been improved at a cost of Rs. 2,34,636 and the price of rice had risen by 188 per cent and hence, the Government decided that the small increase proposed was quite fair.

Sidlaghatta taluk

The resettlement of the Sidlaghatta taluk was taken up in 1923. The tract covered an area of about 336 square miles. Garden crops have been of considerable importance in this taluk, the most profitable crops raised being mulberry, potatoes, sugarcane and plantains. Paddy and sugarcane are the principal wet crops. The proposals for revision resulted in an increase of Re. 0-7-8 or 18 per cent in the general average rate per acre and were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 30,978. At the time of the revisional settlement, it was found that the already existing assessments were not higher than what was justified by the material progress in the economic conditions of the taluk. The increase in assessment expected as a result of the introduction of the revised rates was 20 per cent of the collections under the old settlement. This was regarded as fair.

Rates of assessment were fixed at the original settlement under the belief that moderation was required to give the really thrifty raiyats a fair chance of bettering themselves and even at the sacrifice of some possible immediate revenues, the demand was kept at very much the same amount as before in the hope that material gain would result in the future. The revenue history of the taluk had shown that this hope had been substantially realised and that the benefit of the easy rates had accrued to the raiyats during the long period of 37 years. The settlement authorities proposed that the garden rates should remain at the maximum of Rs. 12 as before and the wet rate be raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 and this was accepted by the Government. The maximum dry rates were fixed at Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 for all the groups. The addition to the old dry rates were 12 annas, 10 annas, 8 annas and 4 annas in the four groups,

the increments being graduated according to the respective importance of the groups. The wet rate was raised by only one rupee.

Kolar taluk

Proposals in respect of revision of assessment of 200 villages of the old Kolar taluk were submitted to the Government in 1924 concerning a tract covering an area of 300 square miles. The taluk had 321 tanks, many of them being in a series along the Palar basin. Ragi, paddy, sugarcane and potatoes have been the principal crops in the taluk. The agricultural resources of the people had considerably increased at the time of the revisional settlement; the number of houses had risen by 62 per cent, cattle by 34 per cent, carts by 37 per cent and ploughs by 26 per cent. The value of land had gone up in proportion. The prices of the staple agricultural products had doubled, the rise under ragi, rice, jaggery, horsegram and chillies being 217 per cent, 100 per cent, 50 per cent, 380 per cent and 162 per cent, respectively. The area under cultivation under the three heads of dry, wet and garden lands showed a noticeable increase from 54,174 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,42,890 in 1893-94 to 61,692 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,64,477. The revisional proposals involved a net increase of only Rs. 6,056 or 4 per cent over the collections under the previous settlement.

No change was made in the old dry maximum rates and the old garden maximum of Rs. 12 also remained unaltered as these had been considered to be already high, while only a slight increase in the wet rates from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8-0 for the two groups was made. It is interesting to note what Col. Grant had observed in his letter to the Government dated the 9th February 1889 in which he discussed the proposals for the original settlement of the taluk: "I imagine there is no desire on the part of Government to have the rates pitched higher, although the circumstances of the Kolar taluk, notably its exceptionally excellent means of communication, its unusually dense population and its proximity to the Gold Fields and the railway might perhaps justify slightly higher maximum rates than in the adjoining settled taluks". A comparison of the average dry rate in the taluk at the original settlement with those of the adjoining taluks showed that the average dry rates of Kolar were not unduly high. The average dry rate in Sidlaghatta taluk was Rs. 1-9-6, in Bangarpet taluk Rs. 1-6-2 and in Malur taluk Rs. 1-8-7. Further, much stress could not be placed on the incidence of average rates, for if the lands in a particular taluk were of a superior quality, the average rate must necessarily be high and it did not necessarily indicate a stiff or harsh assessment.

Mulbagal taluk

Proposals for the revision of assessment in respect of Mulbagal taluk were submitted to Government in January 1924. The revision related to 331 villages. Ragi and paddy are extensively

cultivated in the taluk. The agricultural resources of the tract had shown a noticeable increase since the original settlement; houses had increased by 85 per cent, cattle by 35 per cent, carts by 12 per cent and ploughs by 33 per cent. The prices of staple food crops had also risen, the increase in the case of rice, ragi and horsegram being 267, 219 and 125 per cent respectively. The prices of jaggery and cocoanuts had increased by 160 and 100 per cent respectively. The prices of land had also gone up. The development of gold-mining centre in close proximity to the taluk had improved the facilities for marketing the produce. The area under all the three heads of dry, wet and garden lands had increased from 53,620 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,38,547 in 1897-98 to 60,492 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,54,661 in 1920-21. The revenue history of the taluk since the original settlement was one of steady progress. The Deputy Commissioner in his submissions to the Government had stated that he had not much to say in regard to the revision of rates of dry assessment and that an increase in the wet rates was not justified in view of the fact that the taluk formed part of a notoriously dry tract of the country, that the utility of major tanks was seriously discounted by the existence of defects with the result that the tanks never filled for raising a good crop.

The raiyats of the tract affected by the settlement represented that though they had a number of tanks, many of them were silted up and did not get sufficient supply of water. They also urged that even in years of good rainfall, much money had to be spent for cultivation on account of high wages and cost of transport. They further represented that owing to deficient rainfall during the previous years, they were paying the assessment with the greatest difficulty. The Government decided that the maximum wet rate be left as it was, *viz.*, Rs. 8. The result of the proposals was a net increase of Rs. 5,418 which represented only three per cent increase over the old assessment. As per revisional settlement, the fixed rates were: dry Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 3-0-0, wet Rs. 8-8-0 and garden Rs. 12-0-0.

Bangarpet taluk

The proposals for the revision of assessment in respect of Bangarpet taluk were submitted to the Government in November 1924. The tract covered an area of 282 square miles. There was a noticeable increase in the agricultural resources of the people. The number of houses in the taluk had increased by 99 per cent, cattle by 29 per cent, carts by 21 per cent and ploughs by 36 per cent. The value of dry lands had risen by 72 per cent, of wet lands by 250 per cent and of garden lands by 600 per cent. The prices of the staple agricultural products had also gone up, the rise under ragi, rice, jowar and jaggery being 170 per cent, 202.5 per cent, 125 per cent and 300 per cent, respectively. The area under cultivation had increased from 45,543 acres with an

assessment of Rs. 96,330 in 1891-92 to 58,482 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,19,423 in 1921-22. The revenue history of the taluk was one of steady progress. The taluk enjoys also advantages of location.

The Survey Superintendent recommended a slight enhancement in all the varieties of land. The wet rate was proposed to be raised from Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-8-0 and a slight enhancement of four annas was proposed in respect of dry lands. All this involved a net increase of Rs. 11,589 or 10 per cent over the old collections. The Government accorded sanction to the proposals made by the Survey Superintendent except with regard to wet rate, which was left unincreased so as to be in keeping with the adjoining taluks of Mulbagal and Malur.

Malur taluk

The revisional settlement in respect of Malur taluk was finalised in 1924. The area under cultivation in the taluk had increased from 41,492 acres with an assessment of Rs. 88,409 in 1890-91 to 52,811 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,11,418 in 1920-21. The agricultural resources of the tract had improved a good deal. The number of carts had risen by 78 per cent, ploughs by 44 per cent and cattle by 26 per cent. The value of land had risen considerably along with the rise in the prices of agricultural produce. The Field Officer reported that the value of some of the best lands, for example, of those under the Masti tank, had gone up to Rs. 1,000 per acre. An examination of the registration statistics showed that the average sale value of land was 40.46 times of the assessment. The revised assessment was fixed at Rs. 3-0-0 for dry, Rs. 8-8-0 for wet and Rs. 12-0-0 for garden lands. As a result, there was a net increase of Rs. 7,739 which represented 7 per cent increase over the old assessment.

Chintamani and Srinivaspur taluks

The revisional settlement in respect of Chintamani and Srinivaspur taluks was finalised in 1925-26. The cultivable area according to resettlement in respect of Chintamani taluk was: dry 61,538 acres, wet 10,441 acres and garden 8,000 acres, the land revenue being Rs. 1,14,696-7-7. The revenue demand in respect of Srinivaspur taluk was Rs. 1,40,713-4-6. The dry, wet and garden rates were fixed at Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 8-0-0 and Rs. 12-0-0, respectively.

SECOND REVISIONAL SETTLEMENT

Under the first revisional settlement, all the taluks in the Kolar district had been settled by 1925-26. About 30 years thereafter, the question of a third settlement or second revisional settlement engaged the attention of the Government. Soon after the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, the State Government

issued orders for commencement of the settlement work. Settlement Officers were appointed and data relating to land values, crops grown, fertility of the soils, progress in communications, prices of crops grown and other cognate matters were collected. For purposes of the new settlement in the district, two zones were created called Zone No. 10 and Zone No. 11; the former zone consisted of the taluks of Bagepalli, Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Mulbagal, while the latter zone comprised Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda, Kolar, Bangarpet and Malur taluks.

The respective Settlement Officers, after examining the various relevant factors, submitted their final reports to the Commissioner, Land Records, Survey and Settlement. After going through the reports, the Commissioner suggested to the Government that the land revenue rates had to be enhanced in view of the developments that had taken place since the last settlement. The Mysore Legislature considered the reports relating to the two zones in Kolar district in April 1965. In conformity with the resolutions passed by the two Houses of Legislature, the State Government directed that the settlement proposals be given effect to, subject to a modification in respect of mulberry grown on dry land. It was ordered that in such cases, the assessment should be levied on the basis of garden rates. The State Government, by an order dated the 16th December 1965 (according to Section 122 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964), brought into force the new rates as applicable to Zone 10 and Zone 11 of the Kolar district with effect from the revenue year 1965-66. The new rates are as follows:—

		Dry	*Wet*	*Garden*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Zone 10—				
I Grade	..	4.48	9.68	9.68
II Grade	..	3.94	9.02	9.02
Zone 11—				
I Grade	..	3.35	9.62	9.62
II Grade	..	3.01	9.14	9.14

Present system of survey and settlement

The *raiyatwari* system in the district is based on a complete survey, soil classification and settlement of the assessment of each holding. With the abolition of all Inams, the ex-Inam villages were fully surveyed as per the system of cadastral survey. The entire work was completed within the Third Plan period. The State Government have since put into effect the plane table method

instead of the chain and cross staff method. The boundary verification between Hindupur taluk of the Anantapur district and Gauribidanur taluk of the Kolar district was taken up and the verification of the missing points between the four villages of Nagaragere, Sadarlahalli, Mallenahalli and Payannanahalli villages of Mysore State and Mydugolam village of Andhra State was done and a joint report was submitted; the points were refixed with reference to old *Tippanas* in the area. Revision survey operations later commenced in Bagepalli, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Chikballapur taluks. The reclassification work was completed during the period of the Third Five-Year Plan. According to the settlement procedure in vogue, a Settlement Officer has to conduct a detailed enquiry in the zone about the agricultural economy of the area. On the basis of his examination. he recommends certain rates of assessment. The standard rate to be fixed has to be calculated after taking every aspect into consideration as specified in the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964. In the last decade, the Taxation Enquiry Commission formulated certain scientific principles in respect of land revenue assessment and enunciated a new theory so as to bring about a relationship between the actual yield and the prices of the principal crops. The formation of zones as units in the place of taluks for purposes of settlement was suggested.

Revenue Survey Manual

The survey is conducted according to the procedure laid down in the Mysore Revenue Survey Manual which postulates certain basic principles like *pot-pahani* or inspection of fields or boundaries of fields, detailed calculation of assessment, submission of settlement proposals to the Government and announcement of the introduction of the new rates of assessment. When the classification work of a taluk is completed, the Settlement Officer begins to work out his scheme of settlement and then to have the *pot-pahani* carried out by the Revenue Department under the supervision of the Tahsildars. For purposes of a revised settlement, *pot-pahani* is not necessary for each and every field. It is restricted to such numbers as have *pot-kuls, i.e.,* numbers which are the holdings of more *khatedars* than one. Ten per cent of the numbers subjected to *pot-pahani* have to be tested by the Tahsildar or the Sheristedar or such other subordinate revenue officials as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint. It has always been the practice to include in a proposal for settlement no larger area than a single taluk and occasionally a group of villages forming a portion of a taluk. The points which have to be discussed in the settlement report according to Section 116 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, are divided under twelve main heads, *viz.,* physical configuration, climate and rainfall, yield of principal crops and their prices, marketing facilities, communications, standard of husbandry, population and supply of labour, agricultural resources, variation in the area of occupied and cultivated lands during the

previous 30 years, wages, ordinary expenses of cultivating crops and sale of lands.

Under Section 118 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act of 1964, the Settlement Officer, in making a settlement, has to proceed according to the procedure laid down for the purpose. He has to hold an enquiry in the manner prescribed in Section 116 and has to divide the lands to be settled into groups and ascertain the average yield of crops of lands for the purpose of settlement. He has to recommend standard rates for each class of lands (wet, garden and dry) in each group. He submits a report, called the settlement report, to the Deputy Commissioner, containing his proposals for the settlement. Under Section 119 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act of 1964, the Deputy Commissioner has to publish a notice stating the existing standard rate and the extent of any increase or decrease proposed by the Settlement Officer for each class of land in the village. The notice also mentions that objections in writing to the proposals contained in the settlement report may be sent within three months from the date of such notice. After taking into consideration such objections as might be received by the Deputy Commissioner and after giving an opportunity to be heard about such objections, the Deputy Commissioner forwards to the State Government, through the Commissioner of Land Records, Survey and Settlement, the settlement report with the statement of objections and his final remarks thereon.

Under Section 121 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act of 1964, the settlement report together with the objections, if any, received thereon is laid before each House of the State Legislature and after both Houses approve the report with or without any modifications by a resolution moved in this behalf, the State Government passes orders in conformity with such resolution. The orders passed by the State Government are final and cannot be called in question in any court. After the State Government passes orders and notice of the same is given in the prescribed manner, the settlement is deemed to have been introduced and the land revenue according to such settlement is levied from such date which may be prospective or retrospective.

After the Government issues orders sanctioning the rates, the Commissioner of Land Records, Survey and Settlement has to issue instructions for proceeding with the detailed calculations of the assessment, number-wise. The factors taken into account in working out the assessment of each survey number are the classification value of the survey number, the maximum rate adopted for the village, the area of the survey number, the distance of the survey number from the village site and the *dharsod* or elimination of fractions according to a fixed scale. The first step in the

process of working out the assessment is to ascertain the *dar* or rate per acre of each and every survey number which is done by means of a *jantri* or ready reckoner. The next step is to work out the *akar* or assessment of each number. The *akar* of a number is the product of its rate and area. The product, which is called the *katcha akar,* is converted into a *kayam* or final *akar* by means of the *dharsod* scale for rounding. The application of this scale is the last operation in the process of calculation of assessment. The *kayam akar* worked out is then entered against each number in the column provided for it in the *akarbund*. The completed *akarbunds* are submitted to the Superintendent for signature, who then transmits them to the Tahsildar for the preparation of the *vasul baki patrak* intimating the dates on which the rates have to be announced.

Compilation of information

Several forms, the usefulness of which has been proved by long experience, have to be filled in for each village in which survey and settlement work is carried out. The forms have been so prepared as to record clearly and exhibit the existing proprietary and other rights. At the same time, it has been found easy to embody in the compilation, without much expense, a great deal of miscellaneous information which proves of the greatest possible value to the officer carrying out the settlement work.

The papers which are necessary for a revenue survey and settlement are stated in Chapter VI of the Mysore Land Revenue Rules of 1966. A general notice under Section 107 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, is to be published in the *chavadi* of the village where the survey is to be conducted, such notice being notified by a beat of drum. Every holding not less in extent than the one prescribed under Section 108 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act of 1964 is to be measured, classified, assessed and defined by boundary marks and entered in the land records as a survey number. According to Rule 20 of the Mysore Land Revenue Rules, the measurements are to be recorded in the traverse book and index map, *tippani* book or plane table sheet and *pakka* book or *gunakar* book. Other books that are maintained are : *kayamdar taktha, pahani sud, vasul baki patrak, lavani phaisal patrak, gida patrak, hulbanni taktha, banjara taktha* and *kammi-jasti patrak.*

For the purpose of assessment, all lands have to be classified with respect to their productive qualities. This is done under the direction of the Commissioner for Land Records, Survey and Settlement. The classification details have to be recorded in *prathi* book, *bagayat taktha, darwari,* classer's register, a statement showing bifurcation of soil and water assessment and *akarbund.* Under Rule 25 of the Mysore Land Revenue Rules, 1966, the Settlement Officer, charged with the task of settlement in

a zone, has to undertake the work in two stages, *viz.*, preliminary work and intensive enquiry. For the purpose of ascertaining the average yield of crops of lands, the Settlement Officer has to obtain from the Village Accountant information regarding the area under each of the principal crops in each representative village (Rule 28). The assessment of each sub-division is to be proportionate to the assessment of the survey number, calculated according to the relative classification value of the several parts of each survey number. When the calculation results in the sum total of the new assessment of all sub-divisions of a survey number being greater or less than the whole assessment of the number, the difference is to be equitably distributed over the sub-divisions by deduction from or addition to the largest shares so as to make the total equal to the assessment on the survey number. The area and assessment of sub-divisions are entered in the survey *tippani* book or plane table sheet, survey *pakka* book or *gunakar* book, *prathi-phod* book and others.

Land Revenue collection

The collection of assessed land revenue is the special task of the taluk revenue officers and officials, *viz.*, the Tahsildars, the Revenue Inspectors, the Village Accountants and others. The actual collection is done according to a prescribed procedure laid down in the Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules which postulate that the *Khatedar* of any unalienated land should be legally responsibe for the payment of land revenue (Section 80 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964). The revenue authorities have powers to fix suitable dates for the payment of the *kist*. The land owners are prevented from projecting excuses for non-payment of revenue on stipulated dates and the Deputy Commissioner has powers under the Act and rules to get the harvested crops released for sale or otherwise. The authorities will then collect the revenue dues from the sale-proceeds. In the event of disputes arising out of the ownership of lands, the revenue authorities need not wait till the disputes are settled for the collection of the *kist*. The District Deputy Commissioner has the authority in such an emergency to take possession of the entire village or *hissa* (a part of it) and then proceed to collect the dues. The Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, has given the necessary powers to the officers to declare defaulters and proceed against them according to law. The land revenue demand which had amounted to Rs. 10,43,127 in the district in 1887-88 had increased to Rs. 14,66,075 in 1912-13 and to Rs. 17,77,457 in 1924-25. In 1959-60, the amount of the demand was Rs. 20,87,677. Thus, in a period of about seven dacades, the amount of land revenue in the district had doubled. But it may be said that the rise in land revenue between 1924-25 and 1959-60 was only slight considering the inflationary tendencies of the period. Statements showing the land revenue demand, collection and balance in each taluk of the district for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 are appended at the end of the chapter. It

could be seen from the statements that the land revenue demand has increased considerably in recent years. From Rs. 20,87,677 in 1959-60, the current demand had increased to Rs. 35,72,521 in 1964-65.

There has, however, been a slight fall in the current revenue demand during 1965-66, to the extent of about Rs. 1.19 lakhs, even though the new increased assessment rates of the second revisional settlement were introduced in the district with effect from 1st July 1965. This is due to the fact that the wet assessment levied previously on lands irrigated by tanks, etc., was removed from land revenue during the year and, in its place, a separate water rate was levied on such lands.

Remission Rules

There has been a liberalisation of the remission rules in recent years, which indicates a gradual departure from the previously accepted view that as the assessment is based on the average conditions during a levy period including good as well as bad years, the cultivator is not entitled to relief in years during which the crops suffer on account of the adverse seasonal conditions.

There were no specific remission rules prior to 1922 and when occasions for grant of relief did arise as in 1908-09, the Government passed special orders for the occasion. The first rules regarding grant of suspensions and remissions on account of adverse seasonal conditions were issued on 4th February 1922. These rules were mainly based on the Bombay system and provided that when owing to failure of rains throughout a tract or any tank did not receive an adequate supply of water and more than half the area under it was left uncultivated or, if cultivated, yielded a crop of not more than four annas in the rupee, the recovery of half the wet assessment on all wet lands under it should be suspended. This suspended assessment was to be collected during the following year unless there was a failure of crop in that year also in which case it was to be remitted. These rules were revised from time to time.

In July 1934, a committee of officials and non-officials was appointed by the State Government with instructions to make a rapid enquiry into the extent to which the fall in the price of agricultural produce in previous years had affected the resources, debt obligations and credit facilities of the land-owning and cultivating classes in different parts of the State and to report upon the nature and extent of the assistance that might be given to relieve them from the difficulties caused by the depression. The majority report of the committee did not recommend any reduction in the land assessment, though liberalisation of the remission rules and grant of facility to pay the assessments by instalments were

recommended. This was accepted by the Government and appropriate rules were framed.

Upto the year 1939, the remission rules had no provision for the remission of dry assessment on account of loss of crops arising from the failure or insufficiency of rains. In tracts which suffered badly by drought, the Government were sanctioning suspension of revenue and even remission of a part of the demand as a special concession outside the rules whenever occasion demanded. For the first time, provision for the remission of assessment on dry lands was incorporated as per Government Order dated 29th July 1939. These rules authorised the Deputy Commissioner to grant suspension of one-fourth assessment if, throughout any tract, there was a partial or total failure or destruction of crops on account of drought or other cause, the suspended revenue being normally collected in the following year along with the assessment of that year and remitted altogether if the crops had failed. A hobli in the taluk is to be treated as a tract for purposes of suspension of dry assessment. Under Section 147 of the Mysore Land Revenue Rules, 1966, the Deputy Commissioner is authorised to enquire into any partial or total failure or destruction of crops, on account of drought or any other cause. He has also to conduct crop-cutting experiments. After this procedure, he will determine the question of suspension or remission of land revenue.

Land Reforms

According to the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee Report (1958), there were in all 1,22,589 land-holdings covering an area of 6,16,141 acres in the entire district. Out of these, as many as 1,10,194 holdings had an area of 3,64,941 acres within the range of below 10 acres for each holding. The total area leased out to tenants was 42,971 acres, forming only seven per cent of the total land owned. There were no large holdings in the district. While the average holding was of 10.87 acres for the entire State, the Kolar district average came to about five acres for each holding. This pattern of land-distribution indicates that the district has a large number of uneconomic holdings.

The table overleaf shows the number of land-holders and extent of land held by them according to size-groups in each of the taluks of the district as per the report referred to above :—

Statement showing the number and extent of land-holdings in Kolar district in 1958

Taluk		0—10 acres		10—25 acres		25—50 acres		50—100 acres		100—500 acres		500 acres and above		Total	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kolar	..	12,703	44,985	837	11,042	240	6,742	22	1,102	8	760	..	..	13,810	64,631
Bangarpet	..	10,050	34,723	984	14,456	179	5,940	43	2,839	9	1,490	..	..	11,265	59,448
Malur	..	10,259	36,758	897	13,226	141	4,651	16	1,068	12	1,977	..	..	11,325	57,680
Mulbagal	..	10,163	37,570	1,127	16,599	163	5,280	34	2,257	6	770	..	..	11,493	62,476
Srinivaspur	..	7,153	19,334	858	12,478	179	6,027	50	3,328	5	547	..	..	8,245	41,714
Chintamani	..	17,326	49,698	1,207	17,530	218	6,836	29	1,810	8	1,090	..	..	18,788	76,964
Sidlaghatta	..	5,813	21,263	844	12,501	129	4,244	36	2,524	6	936	..	..	6,828	41,458
Chikballapur	..	6,412	20,599	694	10,161	120	4,074	29	1,847	6	815	..	..	7,261	37,496
Gauribidanur	..	20,664	64,923	1,204	17,756	208	6,914	44	2,796	7	1,013	..	..	22,127	93,402
Bagepalli	..	6,178	23,471	1,021	15,454	236	7,984	65	4,384	38	6,728	..	..	7,538	58,021
Gudibanda	..	3,478	11,627	329	4,915	85	2,869	20	1,347	2	2,093	..	..	3,909	22,851
Total	..	1,10,194	3,64,941	10,002	1,46,118	1,898	61,561	388	25,302	107	18,219	..	..	1,22,589	6,16,141

The First Five-Year Plan indicated as to how best to tackle the problem of tenancy by recourse to legislation. The recommendations of the Planning Commission aimed at security of tenure for the tenants subject to the land-holders' right to resume a limited area for personal cultivation, a right of purchase for the tenants and the regulation of rents. The First Plan did not make any distinction between the crop-sharers and the tenants paying fixed produce or cash rent. It has been generally the practice to confer security of tenure on tenants and sub-tenants who have been in possession of land for a considerable period.

Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952

The first measure in respect of land reforms that was enacted in former Mysore State was the Mysore Tenancy Act of 1952. Before the passing of this Act, the rights of tenants were regulated by the Mysore Land Revenue Code. According to various provisions contained in the Code, there were two classes of tenants only with permanent rights, *viz., Kadim* tenants only in Inam lands and permanent tenants in both alienated and unalienated Government village lands. The *Kadim* tenants were those who paid only the land revenue. Permanent tenants were those who had held the land from antiquity or who were in continuous possession of the land on a fixed rent for twelve years under no contract regarding the nature or duration of the tenancy or who were recognised as permanent tenants by the landlord or by a court or who had made permanent improvements and were in continuous possession for twelve years or who had exercised the right of transfer which the landlord did not repudiate.

The Mysore Tenancy Act of 1952 and the rules thereunder gave some measure of security to tenants. The Act laid down that those who were in possession of tenancy, should be secure for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act and were liable to ejectment at the end of the period unless the landlord from whom they secured the tenancy allowed them to continue. Those tenants, who had been in continuous possession for a period exceeding 12 years before 1st April 1951, were given further security inasmuch as the landlord could, if circumstances arose, eject them on the ground of personal cultivation only from a part of their holding. Under the provision, the landlord could resume half the area of a tenant holding 10 acres or less. In the case of tenants holding more than 10 acres, the landlords were able to resume from 50 to 75 per cent of the tenancy area. But the tenants, from whom resumption of land was possible, were liable to ejectment on the ground of sub-division of land, sub-letting of land or failure to cultivate it personally, leaving the land fallow, using the land for purposes other than agriculture, failure to pay rent or for acts destructive or permanently injurious to the land. As regards the rent, it was fixed as not to exceed one-half of the produce or its value. At the time of the formation of the new

Mysore State in 1956, a Bill to amend the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, was before the Legislature of the former Mysore State. In view of the new development, pending adoption of a comprehensive and uniform measure for the new Mysore State, the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, was amended by an ordinance dated 11th March 1957, continuing all leases where the period of five years had expired and also requiring that surrenders of land should be in writing and duly verified and registered in the office of the Tahsildar. The land surrendered was to be taken under Government management and was to be leased out to co-operative farming societies, agricultural labourers and other agriculturists.

Further steps

After the formation of the new Mysore State, there was a persistent demand for appointing a land reforms committee to go into the whole question in all details. The Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee was appointed on 10th May 1957 for examining the existing tenancy and agricultural land laws and to make suitable recommendations for a comprehensive land reforms measure. The Committee went into the questions of fixation of rent, security of tenure, right of resumption of land by landlords for personal cultivation, right of purchase by tenants and payment of compensation to landlords, ceiling extent of land holdings and specifying the areas to which they apply, prohibition of land-ownership as a source of income by persons who are not themselves cultivators or by those who do not reside either in the village in which the land is situated or on the farm and restraint on alienation of land in favour of non-agriculturists.

The Committee after fully examining all these aspects submitted the report in 1958. The Government introduced a Bill called the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958, in the Mysore Legislature. After a general discussion, the Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses consisting of 46 persons. The Joint Select Committee held various sittings, heard witnesses, considered a number of representations, comments and memoranda. This Committee also considered the recommendations of the Planning Commission. Taking all these into consideration and in the light of the discussions that had taken place in the Mysore Legislature, the Joint Select Committee examined the provisions of the Bill and submitted its report on 25th March 1961. The Mysore Legislative Assembly discussed the report and adopted the Mysore Land Reforms Bill in September 1961. Later, the Bill was passed by the Legislative Council and received the assent of the President of India on the 5th March 1962. However, as it was found necessary to amend certain provisions of the Act, its implementation was held up for some time. It was accordingly amended in 1965 by Act No. XIV of 1965.

Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act X of 1962), as amended in 1965, which came into force throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1965, the Gandhi Jayanti day, is a highly important piece of legislation in the State relating to agrarian reforms. The enactment has made comprehensive provisions in respect of tenants' rights, ceiling limits of present *holdings and future acquisitions, payment of compensation for* surplus lands taken over from land-owners and other connected matters.

Under the provisions of the Act, no tenancy can be terminated merely on the ground that its duration, whether by agreement or otherwise, has expired. Tenants who were cultivating land prior to 10th September 1957, but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction, are entitled for restoration of possession. Eviction of tenants can only be done in accordance with Section 22 of the Act. Land leased to permanent tenants or those leased by a company, association or other body of individuals (not being a joint family), whether incorporated or not, or by a religious, charitable or other institution capable of holding property cannot be resumed.

From the date of vesting, all non-resumable lands leased to tenants would stand transferred to the State Government. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings would be treated as surplus land, which would be vested with the Government. The ceiling area for future holdings is limited to 18 standard acres. A standard acre means one acre of first class land or extent equivalent thereto as laid down in the Schedule to the Act. The future ceiling would be, therefore, as below :—

Class of land		*Ceiling area in acres*
I Class	..	18
II Class	..	24
III Class	..	30
IV Class	..	36
V Class	..	72
VI Class	..	108
VII Class	..	144

The ceiling provisions do not apply to regimental farm lands or to plantations as defined in the Act. Compensation would be paid for all lands vested in the State at the rates prescribed in the Act. The Act does not apply to lands belonging to or held on lease from the Government or from religious or charitable institutions managed by or under the control of the State Government or from a public trust or a society established for public educational purpose created or formed before the 18th November 1961 and which was in existence on the 18th July 1965.

The existing tenancies would, however, continue till the resumable and non-resumable lands are determined and resumable lands are resumed by the land-owners under Section 14 of the Act. Under Section 44 of the Act, the Government has to issue a notification declaring the date from which the non-resumable land vests in the Government. This can be done only after the Land Tribunals determine the non-resumable lands. From the date of vesting, all non-resumable lands leased to tenants would stand transferred to the State Government. The surplus lands vested in the State Government are to be granted in the order of preference as indicated below :—

(1) Displaced tenants having no land ;

(2) Landless agriculturists and agricultural labourers ;

(3) Tenants, displaced tenants and owner-cultivators with less than a basic holding ;

(4) Co-operative Farms ;

(5) Tenants, displaced tenants and owner-cultivators with less than a family-holding ; and

(6) Other persons desiring to take up personal cultivation.

It has been also provided that in granting the surplus lands, preference has to be given to the tenant, sub-tenant or other person who, immediately prior to the vesting of the land in the State Government, cultivated the land. The grantee would have to pay the purchase price to the extent of ten times the average net annual income of the land in question in a lumpsum or in annual instalments not exceeding twenty.

According to Section 2 (32) of the Act, a standard acre means one acre of the first class of land or an extent equivalent thereto consisting of any one or more classes of land specified in the following schedule :—

First Class.—Wet land or garden land possessing facilities for assured irrigation where two crops of paddy can be raised in a year.

Second Class.—Wet land or garden land other than first class land possessing facilities for assured irrigation, that is, land in channel area (*nala pradesha*) where one crop of paddy can be raised in a year.

Third Class.—Wet land or garden land other than that of second class land possessing facilities for irrigation from tanks

Fourth Class.—Wet land or garden land other than first, second or third class of land irrigated (i) by rain water; or (ii) by seepage water from tanks, canals or other sources of water; or (iii) by water lifted from a river or channel by electrical or mechanical power.

Fifth Class.—Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second, third or fourth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is more than thirty-five inches or dry-cum-wet land or dry garden land, that is, light irrigated dry land or garden land.

Sixth Class.—Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second, third, fourth or fifth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is not more than thirty-five inches and is not less than twenty-five inches.

Seventh Class.—Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second third, fourth or fifth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is less than twenty-five inches or uncultivable dry land in areas in which the average annual rainfall is not less than seventy-five inches.

The formula for determining equivalent extent of land of different classes is as follows: One acre of first class land equals one and one-third acres of second class=one and two-thirds acres of third class=two acres of fourth class=four acres of fifth class=six acres of sixth class=eight acres of seventh class.

A Commissioner of Land Reforms has been appointed recently with a view to co-ordinating and expediting the work of implementing the land reforms. Judicial officers of the rank of Munsiff have been appointed to perform the functions of a tribunal. The appellate authority is the District Judge. Any question of law is to be decided by the High Court of Mysore.

Consolidation of holdings

The Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee observed in its report (1958) that the implementation of the provisions regarding the right of resumption especially by holders with less than a family-holding may result in the creation of fragments. As it was not in the interests of efficient agriculture to allow fragmentation in future, the Committee suggested that where the exercise of the right of resumption would involve the formation of a fragment, such fragment should go to the person who is entitled to the larger part. Keeping these suggestions in view, a uniform measure to consolidate the holdings, called the *Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964*, was adopted. Effective steps are now being taken to check fragmentations as far as possible.

The voluntary land-gift movement launched by Acharya Vinoba Bhave has had its influence on the people of Kolar district also. In order to remove certain defects in the transfer of land under Bhoodan, a new measure called the Mysore Bhoodan Act, 1965, was adopted in the State. According to the details furnished by the Mysore Bhoodan Yajna Board, upto 1968, 276 persons had donated about 716 acres of land, including 22.33 acres of wet land in the district. **Bhoodan**

The donations in Bagepalli taluk alone amounted to 288 acres. The statement given below shows the extent of lands donated in the several taluks of the district upto 1968 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	*Extent of land donated* Garden land	Wet land	Dry land	No. of donors
1	Bagepalli	..	11.18	277.30	158
2	Bangarpet		2.00	22.18	7
3	Chikballapur	..	..	..	..
4	Chintamani	..	3.28	17.00	4
5	Gauribidanur	..	..	104.12	47
6	Gudibanda	..	..	..	..
7	Kolar	..	2.14	57.37	20
8	Malur	..	3.13	37.19	12
9	Mulbagal	..	.	12.00	2
10	Sidlaghatta	..	..	140.20	4
11	Srinivaspur	2.00	..	23.00	22
	Total ..	2.00	22.33	692.16	276

Out of the total extent of 716.49 acres gifted, 144.25 acres had been distributed among 80 landless families in the district upto 1968.

Other Taxes

Besides land revenue, there are other important taxes like sales-tax, agricultural income-tax, stamp-duties, registration fees and excise duties levied by the State Government, and Central taxes like income-tax and excise duties. In the following paragraphs, a brief account of these sources of revenue is given.

For purposes of realising commercial taxes, an officer of the status of Commercial Tax Officer is appointed in the district, who has his headquarters in Kolar town. Besides this officer, three Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are stationed in Kolar town, **Sales-tax**

Kolar Gold Fields and Chikballapur. In addition to these officers, there is an Additional Assistant Commercial Tax Officer for the gold-mining area. Under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, the Commercial Tax Officer is empowered to assess in respect of dealers whose annual turn-over exceeds Rs. 40,000. Under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, he is also empowered to assess all commercial transactions. The Commercial Tax Officer, Kolar district, is also an appellate authority under the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers have powers under the law to assess all dealers, whose annual turn-over ranges between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 40,000. The taxable minimum under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, is Rs. 10,000 and the fee for registration is Rs. 6 annually. Every dealer, whose annual turn-over is Rs. 10,000 or more, has to get himself registered. In 1966-67, the total amount of collections in the district under Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax and Motor Spirits Tax was Rs. 27,00,622.

Agricultural Income-tax

The Commercial Taxes Department is also in charge of collecting agricultural income-tax in the district. The Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore, has jurisdiction over Kolar district. According to the provisions of the Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957, tax is being levied on the total agricultural income of every person (either from plantation crops or from commercial crops) whose total agricultural income exceeds Rs. 7,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family and Rs. 3,500 in other cases. A super-tax is also being collected on a total agricultural income exceeding Rs. 25.000. The tax is levied on a slab basis. While most of the food crops have been exempted from the purview of the Act, all cash crops come under this levy. Even with regard to cash crops, a large scope for exemption has been provided. Comparatively, a very small amount is realised from this source. The major commercial crops in the district, which come under this taxation are : mulberry, grapes, sugarcane, mango, potatoes, chillies and groundnut. The following table indicates the grade of income, taxable cases, number of assessees and the demand, collection and balance of agricultural income-tax in the district for the year 1965-66 :—

Grade of income	*Taxable cases*	*Number of assessees*	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,000 to 5,000	4	30	309	175	134
10,000 to 20,000	19	9	12,941	2,500	10,441

Registration

The registration revenue in the district is administered by the District Deputy Commissioner. He is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. To assist him in this respect, there is a Headquarters Assistant at Kolar. There is a Sub-Registrar in each of the taluk headquarters except at Gudibanda. The Taluk Sheristedar of Gudibanda is the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of that taluk. So far as registration matters are concerned, the District Registrar is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore. A statement showing the number of registrations, receipts and expenditure in the district for the year 1966-67 is given below :—

Total number of registrations of immovable property ..	38,000
Total number of registrations pertaining to sales of properties ..	26,000
Gross receipts ..	Rs. 3,22,800
Gross expenditure ..	Rs. 1,12,800

Stamps

The administration of stamps revenue in the district rests with the Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible in this respect to the State Commissioner of Stamps. In the district, stamps are sold through Government treasuries. Stamps, both judicial and non-judicial, are also sold through authorised vendors. During the year 1966-67, the total revenue collected under stamps in the district was Rs. 13,54,774.

Excise

Before the introduction of prohibition in the district, excise revenue derived by the State Government from this district had amounted to Rs. 24 lakhs in the year 1948. Consequent on the recent change in the prohibition policy in the State, now there would not be this loss of revenue.

Central Revenues

Income-Tax.—The Income-Tax Officer, Kolar Circle, Kolar, is having jurisdiction over the cases in the entire district of Kolar except in respect of company cases. The company cases of the district are assessed by the Income-Tax Officer, Companies Circle, Bangalore. The total collections for 1964-65 and 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 10,09,000 and Rs. 10,58,000 respectively. The total number of assessees in the district during 1965-66 was 2,380.

The number of companies in Kolar district, which were assessed by the Income-Tax Officer, Company Circle, Bangalore, was four and the tax collected during 1965-66 was Rs. 14,700.

Wealth Tax.—The total number of cases handled during 1965-66 was 87. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 18,000.

Gift Tax.—The total number of cases during 1965-66 was 8 and the collection was Rs. 4,000.

Central Excise.—Central excise duties are being collected in the district on matches, tobacco, pharmaceutical medicines, cotton yarn, *khandasari* sugar and sugar. For purposes of collection of these duties, the Kolar district is divided into three ranges, *viz*., Kolar, Chintamani and Gauribidanur. A total of 79 villages of the Thondebhavi hobli of the Gauribidanur taluk is attached to the Hosur range in Dharmapuri district of the Madras State. The Kolar range comprises the taluks of Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal and Bangarpet, while the Chintamani range consists of the taluks of Chintamani, Bagepalli, Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur and under the Gauribidanur range comes the taluk of Gauribidanur except the Thondebhavi hobli. In respect of tobacco, the four ranges have 18 warehouses. Each range is managed by an Inspector of Excise who is assisted by Sub-Inspectors and Sepoys. The Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore, has jurisdiction over the entire Mysore State. The following statement indicates the total revenue collected in each range for the year 1965-66 :—

Range	*Amount collected*
Kolar	Rs. 77,000
Chintamani	Rs. 27,000
Gauribidanur	Rs. 18,01,000

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue of Kolar District for the year 1964-65

Taluks	Demand			Collection			Balance		
	Arrears	*Current*	*Total*	*Arrears*	*Current*	*Total*	*Arrears*	*Current*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Kolar ..	4,69,835 50	4,32,736 50	9,02,572 00	91,527 57	3,68,039 53	4,59,567 10	3,78,307 93	64,696 97	4,43,004 90
Bangarpet ..	3,72,720 99	4,20,492 16	7,93,213 15	84,089 28	3,13,512 23	3,97,601 51	2,88,631 71	1,06,979 93	3,95,611 64
Malur ..	2,55,394 66	3,27,025 32	5,82,419 98	1,01,477 41	2,55,141 89	3,56,619 30	1,53,917 25	71,883 43	2,25 800 68
Mulbagal ..	2,79,955 50	3,81,260 61	6,01,216 11	95,614 76	3,64,686 06	4,60,300 82	1,84,340 74	16,574 55	2,00,915 29
Srinivaspur .	2,38,970 12	3.47,016 73	5,85,986 85	75,025 95	2,85,321 72	3,60,347 67	1,63,944 17	61,695 01	2,25,639 18
Chikballapur ..	1,04,048 35	2,39,760 03	3,43,808 38	42,743 15	1,77,602 70	2,20,345 85	61,305 20	62,157 33	1,23,462 53
Chintamani ..	2,75,318 72	3,86,102 69	6,61,421 41	81,066 65	3,07,569 66	3,88,636 31	1,94,252 07	78,533 03	2,72,785 10
Sidlaghatta ..	1,50,454 25	3,48,630 83	4,99,085 08	50,546 34	2,86,360 84	3,36,907 18	99,907 91	62,269 99	1,62,177 90
Gauribidanur	1,38,285 11	3,51,560 20	4,89,845 31	85,383 18	2,99,628 31	3,85,011 49	52,901 93	51,931 89	1,04,833 82
Bagepalli ..	1,06,423 91	2,56,794 89	3 63,218 80	46,056 71	2,11,645 33	2,57,702 04	60,367 20	45,149 56	1,05,516 76
Gudibanda ..	28,496 53	81,141 07	1,09,637 60	14,263 74	77,998 14	92,261 88	14,232 79	3,142 93	17,375 72
Total ..	24 18,903 64	35,72,521 03	59,91,424 67	7,67,794 74	29,47,506 41	37,15,301 15	16,51,108 90	6,25,014 62	22,76,123 52

Statement showing the Land Revenue Demand, Collection and Balance of Kolar District for the year 1965–66

Taluks	*Demand*						*Collection*						*Balance*					
	Arrears		*Current*		*Total*		*Arrears*		*Current*		*Total*		*Arrears*		*Current*		*Total*	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP
Kolar ..	4,42,004	90	3,50,762	84	7,92,767	74	16,664	82	47,047	91	63,712	73	4,25,340	08	3,03,714	93	7,29,055	10
Bangarpet ..	3,95,611	64	4,25,163	76	8,20,775	40	16,028	80	53,679	90	69,708	70	3,79,582	84	3,71,483	86	7,51,066	70
Malur ..	2,25,800	68	4,50,079	28	6,75,879	96	5,966	96	29,637	08	35,604	04	2,19,833	72	4,20,442	20	6,40,275	92
Mulbagal ..	2,00,915	29	3,57,766	30	5,58,681	59	7,662	22	73,335	51	80,997	73	1,93,253	07	2,84,430	79	4,77,683	86
Srinivaspur ..	2,25,639	18	3,51,823	20	5,77,462	38	14,004	03	54,439	81	68,443	84	2,11,635	15	2,97,383	39	5,09,018	54
Chikballapur ..	1,23,462	53	2,30,035	23	3,53,497	76	11,091	26	6,573	97	17,665	23	1,12,371	27	2,23,961	26	3,35,832	53
Chintamani ..	2,72,785	10	3,71,515	61	6,44,300	71	13,075	72	49,279	39	62,355	11	2,59,709	38	3,22,236	22	5,81,945	60
Sidlaghatta ..	1,62,177	90	2,92,807	38	4,54,985	28	21,035	45	31,151	06	52,186	51	1,41 142	45	2,61,656	32	4,02,798	77
Gauribidanur ..	1,04,833	71	3,32,857	79	4,37,691	50	5,959	44	29,523	39	35,482	83	98,874	27	3,03,334	40	4,02,208	67
Bagepalli ..	1,05,516	76	2,18,191	72	3,23,708	48	7,922	26	10,147	53	18,069	79	97,594	50	2,08,044	19	3,05,638	69
Gudibanda ..	17,375	72	71,737	65	89,113	37	1,118	65	7,181	59	8,300	24	16,257	07	64,556	06	80,813	13
Total ..	22,76,123	41	34,52,740	76	57,28,864	17	1,20,529	61	3,91,997	14	5,12,526	75	21,55,593	80	30,60,743	62	52,16,337	42

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Early history

THE duties of the police in the district, in the early years, were discharged by village servants called *Talwars*, *Thotis*, *Nirgantis*, *Kavalgars* and *Kattabidi* peons. In a report written by Sir Mark Cubbon in 1838, there is a reference made to the fact that the task of protecting the life and property of the average citizen was in the hands of these village servants, under the early rulers of Mysore. At the time of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan also, this age-old system had continued and thereafter, Dewan Purnaiya, who was at the helm of affairs, did not make any radical changes either. Later, a considerable change was brought about in the set-up. The village police had declined in popularity and in its place, the *Kandachar* peons were entrusted with protection work. These peons once belonged to the irregular infantry. They had their pay, half in land and half in cash, and received a fixed allowance, if called out for duty.

In 1834, the *Kandachar* peons were named executive police peons. The entire protection of the rural areas was the special responsibility of these peons, and along with them, the regular infantry of the army performed specially assigned duties like escorting the treasure, sentry duty in jails and the like. In 1856, a separate Judicial Commissioner was appointed and he was made *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Police. The first step towards police reform was the introduction in 1866 of the Madras Police Act V of 1861. This law was made applicable at first to the Bangalore district under an officer of the Madras Police and had been intended to introduce later this Madras pattern in all the areas of the State. However, difficulties were experienced in working this new system and Mr. Mangles, who was then the Judicial Commissioner, was entrusted with the task of remodelling the police force. This officer commenced his task by first abolishing the *Kandachar* police and replacing this force by a new constabulary with distinct duties; two sets of rules, one for the village force and the other for the regular force, were drawn up. The various categories in the police force were given proper instructions and it was stipulated that they had to pass certain tests.

A Deputy Inspector-General of Police was appointed in 1873. The Deputy Commissioner was the head of the police force in the district. Police Assistants of the rank of Assistant Commissioners were appointed in 1874 to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the discharge of his police duties. During the years 1874 and 1875, orders were issued defining the relative positions, functions and responsibilities of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Commissioner, Police Assistants, Amildars and Inspectors. As a result of the general retrenchments carried out after the famine of 1876-77, the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished in 1879 and the work of control and general supervision of the police was carried on through the general branch of the Chief Commissioner's office. Simultaneously, the Judicial Commissioner ceased to exercise the powers of the Inspector-General of Police and in August 1879, the Chief Commissioner assumed direct control of the police. In 1880, the posts of Police Assistant Commissioners were abolished and the Deputy Commissioners were empowered to allot police duties also to the General Assistant Commissioners. The Taluk Amildars had control over the police in their respective jurisdictions. The reorganisation of the police force was completed by January 1881.

After Rendition

After the Rendition in 1881, the Police Department was under the control of the Dewan and the District Deputy Commissioners. In 1885, an Inspector-General of Police, who was also the Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Agriculture and Statistics, was appointed and he was assisted by one Police Assistant Commissioner in each district. In Kolar district, the entire protection work was in the hands of the Police Assistant Commissioner. He had to act under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The Amildars and Deputy Amildars functioned as heads of taluk and sub-taluk police respectively, aided by Inspectors and Jamedars. Towards the end of 1891, the Police Department was reorganised and a full-time Inspector-General of Police was appointed. The posts of Police Assistant Commissioners were abolished and in their places, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police were appointed.

In the beginning of this century, the Kolar District Police consisted of the village police and the regular police. The *Patel*, the *Talwar* and the *Thoti* were invested with powers to report crimes and also to help the regular police to detect crimes. In 1901-02, the village police were given their own uniforms. The regular police comprised officers and men appointed and enrolled under Regulation V of 1908. The main divisions of the district police force for administrative purposes were the District Police, the Railway Police and the Kolar Gold Fields Force. The District Police was made up of the Taluk Police and the District Reserve Force. The Kolar Gold Fields Police consisting of

officers and men were employed to maintain order in the mining area. They formed a specially trained body and were distinct from the District Police. On account of the importance of the Kolar Gold Fields area, the regular police establishment was supplemented by a detective staff and the whole force was under a separate Superintendent. This arrangement is being continued even now.

In 1907-08, the police force in Kolar district was further reorganised and redistributed on the basis of the Investigation Centre system, a new scheme envisaging the proper investigation of crimes only by the higher police officers. The Mysore Police Manual published in 1918 and 1919 formed the basis of the District Police administration. When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, there were different Police Acts in force in the various integrating areas. In order to bring about uniformity in police administration, the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964), was adopted and it came into force throughout the State on the 2nd April 1965 The functions of the police in the district are now governed by this comprehensive measure.

Law and Order

The general law and order situation in the Kolar district has been generally peaceful during the past decade except for a solitary incident reported in the year 1959. There was some tension and apprehension of a clash between two groups of people in Kolar town on *Vijayadashami* day. However, the timely intervention of the police prevented any untoward development and peace was restored. Social and political activities have been carried on in an orderly way. The mutual feelings of various communities have also been generally cordial. In the agrarian field, a new *Ryot Sangha* was started in 1956 to work for removal of grievances in a constitutional way. The *Sangha* confined its activities at first to the problems that arose after the abolition of Inams. In the labour field, there has been a perceptible calm as there have not been any major disputes. Though tense situations have arisen from time to time, the law and order situation has not gone out of control.

Cognisable crimes

The total number of cognisable crimes reported in the district for the quinquennia from 1957 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966 is given below :

Quinquennium		*Total No. of crimes reported*	*Average per year*
1957 to 1961	..	4,635	927
1962 to 1966	..	5,223	1,045

It is seen from the above figures that there was an increase in the number of crimes during the latter period. The police have, therefore, intensified their vigilance and taken precautionary measures in the light of the experience in the previous years.

Grave crimes

The figures of various offences classified under grave crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and thefts, ordinary thefts and rioting, reported in the district for the quinquennia from 1957 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966 are furnished below. Although the average number of cases of murder, dacoity and rioting remained the same during the quinquennia, cases of house-breaking and thefts had registered an increase during the quinquennium from 1962 to 1966. This may be attributed to the unemployment problem and the high cost of living. But the number of cases of robbery and ordinary thefts decreased during the quinquennium from 1962 to 1966 mainly due to the vigilance of the police and the preventive measures taken by them.

		1957 to 1961		1962 to 1966	
Sl. No.	*Nature of crime*	*Total No. of cases reported*	*Average per year*	*Total No. of cases reported*	*Average per year*
1.	Murder ..	118	23	111	22
2.	Dacoity ..	6	1	7	1
3.	Robbery ..	44	9	28	5
4.	House-breaking and thefts ..	1,126	225	1,336	267
5.	Ordinary thefts ..	1,510	302	1,320	264
6.	Rioting ..	125	25	127	25

Unnatural deaths

The following table shows the number and causes of unnatural deaths reported in the district during the quinquennia from 1957 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966, together with the annual average :

		1957 to 1961		1962 to 1966	
Sl. No.	*Cause of death*	*Total No. of cases reported*	*Average per year*	*Total No. of cases reported*	*Average per year*
1.	Drowning ..	1,047	209	953	190
2.	Burns ..	46	9	36	7
3.	Fall from height ..	41	8	74	15
4.	Electric shock ..	13	2	27	5
5.	Snake-bite ..	57	11	21	4
6.	Other causes ..	2,296	459	2,186	437

Compared to the other districts, deaths by drowning and other causes appear to be abnormally high. It is worthwhile taking measures for the prevention, if possible, of these types of deaths also.

Motor accidents

The sub-joined table gives the number of motor accidents, the number of deaths and the number of persons injured in the district from the year 1958 to 1966 :

Year	*Number of accidents*	*Number of deaths*	*Number of persons injured*
1958	31	6	25
1959	61	11	70
1960	64	14	190
1961	58	24	95
1962	66	14	100
1963	69	18	112
1964	56	27	179
1965	69	28	114
1966	76	29	113

Percentage of detection

The percentage of detection of cognisable crimes in the district from the year 1957 to 1966 was as follows :

Year	*Percentage of detection*	*Annual average for the quinquennium*
1957	78.4	
1958	20.3	
1959	19.7	46.2
1960 .. .	30.9	
1961 .. .	81.6	
1962	55.3	
1963	67.5	
1964	51.6	48.3
1965	52.0	
1966	15.0	

The percentage of detection in the year 1961 was the highest for the decade from 1957 to 1966. The lowest percentage of detection was in the year 1966. Due to various causes like want of eye witnesses, suppression of evidence and the like, the percentage figures are not upto the mark during some years.

Prosecutions

The total number of cases in which prosecutions were launched in the district from the year 1957 to 1966 and the nature of their disposal, which makes an interesting reading, are shown in the following table :

Year		No. of cases decided by courts	No. of cases which ended in conviction	No. of cases which ended in acquittal or discharge	No. of cases which were compounded	No. of cases otherwise disposed of	Percentage of conviction
1957	..	461	147	184	112	18	31.8
1958	..	552	178	180	163	31	32.2
1959	..	560	156	356	30	18	27.8
1960	..	623	282	234	97	10	46.0
1961	.	574	219	203	143	9	38.1
1962	..	304	158	110	33	3	51.0
1963	..	245	101	97	30	17	41.2
1964	..	287	122	91	20	55	42.5
1965	..	374	230	106	33	5	61.5
1966	..	674	361	189	113	11	53.5

Property lost and recovered

The total value of property lost in crimes and the total value of property recovered, during the years from 1957 to 1966, is indicated below :

Year			Total value of property lost	Total value of property recovered	Percentage of recovery
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
1957	..	..	1,16,703—74	65,920—33	47.9
1958	..	..	82,110—64	30,467—84	37.1
1959	..	..	68,806—57	21,049—17	30.5
1960	..	..	96,596—35	40,063—43	41.4
1961	..	..	1,33,510—46	59,651—54	44.3
1962	..	..	1,44,154—87	51,987—00	36.2
1963	..	..	1,42,451—70	61,100—00	42.9
1964	..	..	68,436—20	19,783—00	28.9
1965	..	..	1,99,687—00	69,061—00	35.0
1966	..	..	2,32,963—45	1,08,552—95	36.0

It is seen from the above table that the total value of property lost during the decade ending 1966 was the highest in the year 1966 and lowest in the year 1964, while the highest percentage of recovery was in 1957.

Prohibition cases

Though prohibition was first introduced in the Kolar Gold Fields area with effect from the 1st August 1958, the entire district was made dry only with effect from the 1st April 1950. The Police Department was in charge of the enforcement of prohibition in the district. The following table shows the nature and

the number of prohibition offences, and the amount of fines levied and recovered during the quinquennia 1957 to 1961 and from 1962 to 1966 :

Sl. No.	Nature of offence	Number of cases 1957 to 1961	Number of cases 1962 to 1966
1.	Illicit distillation	1,018	538
2.	Smuggling	7,208	9,091
3.	Drunkenness	9,510	5,631
	Convictions		
1.	Fines levied	Rs. 1,28,347	Rs. 1,42,273
2.	Fines recovered	„ 1,00,828	„ 1,00,396

The Government have, however, lifted prohibition in the district with effect from the 15th October 1967.

Habitual offenders

The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962, is in force in the district. Persons who have been sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any one of the offences as set forth in the schedule to the Act, are classified as habitual offenders. There were 50 habitual offenders in the Kolar district division at the beginning of the year 1962 and at the close of the year 1966, their number had decreased to 44.

Security cases

Security cases are launched under the Mysore Police Act, and under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code to maintain peace and tranquillity. The following table gives the total number of security cases reported in the Kolar district division from the year 1957 to 1966 under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, together with other relevant particulars :

Classification	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
			Cases under Section 109 Cr.P.C.							
1. No. of cases put up.	54	70	55	52	49	58	120	135	129	133
2. No. of cases bound over.	9	65	42	43	43	57	90	110	56	61
3. No. of cases pending disposal.	36	5	5	..	..	..	30	25	24	13
Percentage of disposal.	16.6	92.8	76.3	82.6	100	87.9	73.3	81.5	62	90
			Cases under Section 110 Cr.P.C.							
1. No. of cases put up.	11	15	14	11	8	7	35	50	18	26
2. No. of cases bound over	3	7	6	10	8	6	20	30	18	25
3. No. of cases pending disposal.	5	5	2	..	..	1	10	20	..	1
Percentage of disposal.	27.2	46.6	42.8	90.9	100	90	80	60	100	92.3

Suppression of Immoral Traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. There is no special staff to deal with offences under the Act. The Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police are the officers empowered for dealing with such offences. During the quinquennium from 1957 to 1961, four cases were reported in the district and 11 cases were reported during the quinquennium 1962 to 1966. All these 15 cases ended in convictions.

District Police set-up

For purposes of police administration, Kolar district is divided into two divisions—the Kolar Gold Fields district and the rest of the district. In view of the concentration of a large population in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area and the consequent problems of law and order, the Government decided to set up a separate regular police division in the mining area under a separate Superintendent of Police with his headquarters in the mining area. This division is in charge of the entire mining area and also of the Bangarpet taluk.

For purposes of police administration in the rest of the district, there are two sub-divisions, one located in Kolar town and the other in Chikballapur town under the charge of Deputy Superintendents of Police. There are five circles under the charges of Circle Inspectors of Police in Kolar, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Chikballapur and Bagepalli. Under the District Superintendent of Police, there are, in all, the following 21 police stations—Kolar Town Station, Kolar Rural, Malur Rural, Masthi, Mulbagal Rural, Nangli Rural, Srinivaspur Rural, Royalpad Rural, Chintamani Rural, Kencharlahalli, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur Town, Chikballapur Rural, Gauribidanur, Manchenahalli, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Pathapalya, Dibburahalli and Vemagal. The various police stations in the district division are inspected once in a year by the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Police Officers. Half-yearly inspection is done by the respective Circle Inspectors.

Police strength

The district police consisted of one Superintendent of Police, two Deputy Superintendents of Police, five Circle Inspectors, one Inspector, 26 Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, 126 Head Constables and 548 Police Constables as on 1st July 1967. The district police force is trained in controlling disorderly mobs and crowds. No serious cases of such disorder have occurred in recent years.

Armed Reserve

For helping efficient maintenance of law and order whenever there is need, there are two platoons of the Armed Reserve called the Headquarters Platoon and the Active Platoon. In July 1967, the platoons were manned by one Reserve Sub-Inspector, three Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, nineteen Head Constables and 101 Police Constables.

Home Guards

The Home Guards organisation is functioning in the district with effect from the 20th September 1963 and this auxiliary force is under the charge of a District Commandant. There were 50 Home Guards on the rolls as on the 31st December 1966. They were given training by the District Armed Reserve staff and have been of considerable help in times of need.

Intelligence work

There is a District Intelligence Bureau attached to the Kolar District Police office which records various details concerning professional criminals. The Bureau maintains history sheets of dangerous criminals and also registers concerning the district criminals and habitual offenders.

Traffic control

Traffic islands have been erected in all important squares in towns to control vehicular traffic. Speed limits are enforced on all important thoroughfares. Surprise checkings are frequently made to detect irregularities or violations under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act and the offenders are booked.

Police Lock-ups

Two separate lock-ups are provided in each of the police stations in the district, one for males and the other for females From the security point of view, no electric installation or electric wiring is provided in the lock-ups. All these lock-ups are looked after by the Station House Police. Whenever the accused are locked up, special sentries are deputed by Sub-Inspectors to guard them. In addition to these police lock-ups, there are two magisterial lock-ups, one at Chikballapur and the other at Kolar. The Chikballapur magisterial lock-up is under the charge of a Lock-up Officer assisted by one Head Constable and six Constables. The Kolar magisterial lock-up is manned by the jail staff. In these lock-ups, the sentries are changed once in three hours.

Cost of the Police

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the police force in the Kolar district division for the year 1966 was Rs. 16,09,741.

K.G.F. Police Division

As already stated, in view of the large concentration of population in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area and the consequent problems of law and order, a regular separate police division was set up there under Regulation V of 1908 consisting of a Special Superintendent of Police and the necessary staff. This special police organisation in the mining area administered as a separate division includes the whole of Bangarpet taluk. Matters relating to this special division are separately dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Law and Order

The police had to contend with law and order problems of *satyagrahas*, lock-outs, go-slow tactics, rifts between trade unions and occasional breaches of peace. The members of the Kolar Gold Fields Citizens' Welfare Committee started a *satyagraha*

in January 1959 to demand the formation of a Town Municipality. The *satyagraha* was conducted in front of the Sanitary Board office, while processions were taken out and meetings held in the heart of the city. The *satyagraha* was called off after an assurance was given that the demand would be considered.

The Nundidroog Mine was under a lock-out in January 1959 which lasted for a week. During the lock-out period, there was a certain amount of tension and there were some minor assaults. The police had to intervene to restore order.

In the area, there was friction occasionally between the members of the Catholic Social League and the Communists. In the middle of 1959, strained feelings existed between Catholics and Communists over a Kerala political issue. The police had to step in to restore calm. In July 1959, some persons attacked the premises of a trade union office. Cases were registered and calm was restored. At the same time, a serious rioting was apprehended but due to prompt and timely intervention of the police, the situation was brought under control. In general, it may be stated that no agitation seriously affecting law and order took place in the area during the decade 1957 to 1966.

Cognisable crimes

The average number of cognisable crimes reported in the previous two quinquennia in this special division were as follows :—

Quinquennium		*Average per year*
1957 to 1961	..	470
1962 to 1966	..	560

The increase in incidence is attributable to unemployment in the labour force of the area and also the increased cost of living. The average percentage of detection of cognisable crimes during the years 1962 to 1966, which was 47.3, showed a downward trend when compared with the figures of the period 1957 to 1961 which was 55.7.

Murders

During the decade from 1957 to 1966, the average number of murders committed in a year was 5. The motives for the crime were sexual jealousy, gain, family quarrels, factions and other causes. The following figures indicate the average per year during the two quinquennia 1957 to 1961 and 1962 to 1966 :

Quinquennium		*Average per year*
1957 to 1961	..	5
1962 to 1966	..	6

Other grave crimes

The yearly average of grave crimes other than murder reported in the previous two quinquennia are noted hereunder :

Nature of crime	*Average per year*	
	1957 *to* **1961**	**1962** *to* **1966**
Dacoity	..	1
Robbery	..	1
Other heinous crimes	3	1

House-breaking and theft

The average number of cases of house-breaking and theft reported during the previous two quinquennia in the division were as follows :—

Quinquennium	*Average per year*
1957 to 1961	66
1962 to 1966	123

The increase during 1962 to 1966 was due to unemployed culprits who did not belong to the category of professional criminals. Precautionary measures are taken by the police by watching suspected strangers and taking action under the security sections of the law.

Ordinary thefts

The number of cases of ordinary thefts was on the decrease due to the vigilance of the police in spotting out criminals and booking them under the relevant sections of the law. The following figures disclose a good decrease in the incidence of this crime :—

Quinquennium	*Average per year*
1957 to 1961	449
1962 to 1966	208

Rioting

There was a considerable increase of rioting cases on account of labour agitations, party feelings and land disputes. The following figures indicate the incidence of this crime during the decade from 1957 to 1966 :

Quinquennium	*Average per year*
1957 to 1961	8
1962 to 1966	20

Suicides and homicides

The following table shows the annual average figures of suicidal hanging and drowning during the decade 1957 to 1966 :

Quinquennium		*Average per year*	
		Hanging	*Drowning*
1957 to 1961	..	12	16
1962 to 1966	..	12	18

No cases under justifiable homicides occurred in the Kolar Gold Fields police area during this period.

Accidental deaths

The number and nature of average accidental deaths as reported to the various police stations in the division during the decade 1957 to 1966 were as follows :

Nature of accident	*Average per year*	
	1957 *to* 1961	1962 *to* 1966
Drowning	42	54
Burns	11	12
Fall from heights	3	1
Electric shocks	1	1
Snake-bites	2	1
Other causes	19	12

Motor accidents

The statistics relating to motor accidents in the Kolar Gold Fields division area, the average number of deaths and of persons injured for the period 1957 to 1966 are furnished below :

Particulars	*Average per year*	
	1957 *to* 1961	1962 *to* 1966
Number of motor accidents	492	556
Number of deaths	2	2
Number of persons injured	7	11

The average value of property lost and recovered, together with percentage of recovery, for the period 1957 to 1966 is given below :

Property lost and recovered

Particulars		*Average per year*	
		1957 *to* 1961	1962 *to* 1966
Value of property lost	Rs.	44,957	52,850
Value of property recovered	Rs.	20,191	25,380
Percentage of recovery		49.32	47.37

Prosecutions

The average number of cases in which prosecutions were launched in the division during the decade from 1957 to 1966 and the nature of their disposal are shown below :

Particulars	*Average per year*	
	1957 *to* 1961	1962 *to* 1966
No. of cases decided by courts	313	338
No. of cases that ended in conviction ..	213	195
No. of cases which ended in acquittal or discharge.	53	71
No. of cases compounded .. .	40	59
No. of cases otherwise disposed of ..	8	13
Percentage of conviction	68.9	53.2

Prohibition cases

Prohibition of intoxicating liquors was first introduced in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area in 1948. The prohibition staff concentrated their attention mainly in preventing illicit distillation of liquor and smuggling of intoxicants. The statistics of prohibition cases put up during the decade 1957 to 1966 are given below :

Nature of offence	*Average number of cases put up*	
	1957 *to* 1961	1962 *to* 1966
Illicit distillation	536	473
Smuggling	1,707	1,418
Drunkenness	2,839	565

Fines were levied in respect of these prohibition cases. The accused, who were brought up before the courts of law, were mostly unemployed women who, it was stated, had no other means of earning their livelihood. The Government have, however, since lifted prohibition in the area with effect from the 15th October 1967.

Habitual offenders

The total number of habitual offenders registered in various police stations in this division during the period 1957 to 1961 was 72 of which 20 were since removed from the list. The actual number of offenders as on 31st December 1966 was 52.

Security cases

The average number of cases per year booked under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, together with other details, relating to the period from 1957 to 1966 are furnished below :

Particulars	1957 *to* 1961	1962 *to* 1966
No. of cases put up	22	34
No. of cases bound over	11	9
No. of cases pending disposal	4	12
Percentage of disposal	53.7	65.2

Suppression of Immoral Traffic

Four cases per year on an average were booked under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act during the period from 1957 to 1961. This average increased to 15 cases per year during the period from 1962 to 1966.

Police set-up in K. G. F.

The Kolar Gold Fields division is under the charge of a Special Superintendent of Police who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, four Circle Inspectors, eleven Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 73 Head Constables and 282 Police Constables. There are eight police stations situated at Bethamangala, Champion Reefs, Oorgaum, Robertsonpet. Bangarpet, Kamasandra, Marikuppam and Andersonpet.

Armed Reserve

There is an Armed Reserve Police establishment also in the K.G.F. Police Division to help the maintenance of law and order whenever there is need. This force is manned by one Reserve Police Inspector, four Reserve Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 26 Head Constables and 142 Constables.

Fire-fighting

The mining area is covered by several labour colonies which are served by the Sanitary Department of the Gold Mining Undertakings and which have their own arrangements for fire-fighting. In the non-mining area, however, there are no separate fire stations.

There is a Home Guards organisation formed in the mining area to help the police in emergencies. There is a separate establishment for this organisation which is doing useful work. **Home Guards**

As this special police division includes villages of the Bangarpet taluk, there is a Village Vigilance Committee which meets occasionally to discuss matters relating to crimes and criminals. The co-operation of this committee is very helpful to the police force in getting adequate information for tracking the criminals and in the detection of crimes The villagers as well as the village officials assist the police by reporting the movements of Known Depredators and other suspects. **Village vigilance**

The headquarters of the police division are inspected by the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bangalore. The Special Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, who is in immediate charge of the police administration in the division, has to periodically inspect all the police stations in his jurisdiction. **Inspection**

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the police establishment in the Kolar Gold Fields division for the year 1966 came to about Rs. 5,84,300. **Cost of the Police**

A special statute called the Mysore Mining Act has been enforced in the area in order to prevent pilferage of gold and to punish those who violate the provisions. There has been a noticeable decrease in such offences as a result of the capture of some notorious gold-smugglers by the police. The efficient vigilance exercised by the watch and ward establishment of the Gold Mining Undertakings helps prevention of smuggling of gold from the mines. **Prevention of gold pilferage**

The public police relationship in the division has been cordial and co-operative. The police are maintaining good relationship with the mining management as well. The general condition, efficiency and morale of the police force have been satisfactory.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

During the Non-Regulation period in the former Mysore State (1831—1856), Kolar district was provided with a jail which was situated in the district headquarters. Between 1856 and 1862, the administration of prisons received some special attention and several new reforms were introduced for improving the lot of the prisoners. With the organisation of the Central Jail in Bangalore in 1863, a new reformative policy was introduced in the entire State. The Central Jail in Bangalore served as a model to other **Early history**

prisons in the State. At the time of the Rendition in 1881, Kolar had a District Jail. In 1882—83, the nomenclature of the Kolar District Jail was changed to that of a lock-up. As and when the need arose, lock-ups were located in taluk headquarters and sub-taluk headquarters. In December 1913, a Special Lock-up was established in the mining area of the Kolar Gold Fields, in addition to the District Lock-up at Kolar.

In 1892, new rules for the efficient management of District and Taluk Lock-ups were approved by the Government. Wherever there were Judicial Munsiffs, they were asked to look after the lock-ups. In other places, the Taluk Amildar or the Deputy Amildar retained the charge.

In the beginning, the prisons in Mysore had been under the control of the Chief Judge of Mysore who was the *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons. This arrangement continued till 1897. After that year, the control of jails and lock-ups was transferred to the Senior Surgeon. In 1898, the charge of lock-ups was entrusted to Medical Officers, who were above the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In taluks where there were no Medical Officers, the Sub-Registrars were appointed as Lock-up Officers, as a tentative measure. The Special Lock-up situated in the Kolar Gold Mining area was under the charge of the Special Magistrate of the area. The Kolar District Lock-up was looked after by the Medical Officer. The management of lock-ups is at present regulated by a Manual called the Lock-up Manual, 1917. After Independence, in order to pay more attention to the welfare and reform of the prisoners, a separate Prisons Department was created with an Inspector-General of Prisons as its head. A new uniform Lock-up Manual for the Mysore State is under preparation.

Judicial Lock-ups

There are four judicial lock-ups in the district; while the District Lock-up is at Kolar, the other three are at the Kolar Gold Fields, Chikballapur and Bagepalli. Usually, prisoners sentenced to a period of one month and below are accommodated in the lock-ups in the district while the long-term prisoners are transferred to the Central Jail, Bangalore. Under-trial prisoners are also confined in these lock-ups until their cases are disposed of.

The male prisoners undergoing imprisonment in these lock-ups are provided with two *jubbas*, two knickers, one cap and a towel annually, while the female convicts get sarees and bodices. Under-trial prisoners usually are not given any dress and they are allowed to wear their own clothes, failing which they are provided with stripeless dress.

The prisoners are given two meals a day usually at 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. They are given rice, ragi balls, *sambar* and butter milk. Meat is supplied to non-vegetarians once a week, while the vegetarians are given curds at similar intervals. Interviews with prisoners are allowed once in a fortnight on request by relatives of the prisoners. Cleaning, watering the garden and cooking are the principal duties of the prisoners. They are given facilities to cultivate kitchen gardens in the vacant places inside the lock-up. Only indoor games are provided in these lock-ups. Prayer is their evening pastime. In recent years, the administration of prisons has been considerably improved and better treatment is meted out to the prisoners with a view to reforming them so that they may become useful citizens after their release. Washing soap is now supplied to all prisoners in place of *dhobi* sand, which was being given previously. Soapnut powder, castor or gingelly oil are also supplied once in a fortnight. The prisoners are now allowed hot water bath once in a week. Butter-milk, which was formerly being given only once a week, is now supplied at the rate of eight ounces every day. The prisoners can now have post cards for carrying on correspondence with their legal advisers and others. Sweets and special meals are provided to all prisoners on important National days and festivals like Independence day, Gandhi Jayanthi, Dasara, Ugadi, Ramzan, Christmas and Basava Jayanthi.

There is a Visitors' Board to look after the welfare of the prisoners. Once a month, the Board holds a meeting to assess how far the rules relating to the welfare of prisoners are being observed and sends its reports to the Inspector-General of Prisons through the Deputy Commissioner. Discipline has been well maintained inside the lock-ups and, in recent years, no punishments have been awarded for any violations of the prison rules.

District Lock-up, Kolar

The District Lock-up at the headquarters town of Kolar is under the charge of a Lock-up Officer who is also the District Surgeon. It contains barracks and cells to accommodate 58 male prisoners and 4 female prisoners and is manned by one Head Warder and six Warders. The expenditure of the lock-up during 1965-66 was Rs. 21,151.

Kolar Gold Fields Lock-up

The Kolar Gold Fields Lock-up has accommodation to lodge 38 male prisoners and 8 female prisoners. It is under the charge of a Special Lock-up Officer who is responsible for the due observance of all rules, orders and legislative enactments. He is empowered to execute all warrants. He has to visit the lock-up daily to see that the prisoners receive the prescribed diet, clothing and bedding. Prisoners can also prefer complaints, if any, to the officer. This Special Lock-up is looked after by a

Chief Warder, one Head Warder and nine Warders. There are three separate cells in the lock-up, two reserved for men and the third for women. The expenditure of the lock-up during 1965-66 was Rs. 29,747.

Chikballapur Lock-up

The Judicial Lock-up at Chikballapur is administered by a Lock-up Officer who is also the Taluk Revenue Officer. As there are no separate administrative personnel under him to manage the lock-up, the Prisons Department has provided a clerk and a peon to assist him. Three constables drawn from the Police Department keep guard at the lock-up. There are four cells, of which one is for women; they can accommodate, in all, 12 prisoners at a time. The expenditure of this lock-up for 1965-66 was Rs. 14,951.

Bagepalli Lock-up

The Bagepalli Lock-up is located in the Taluk Office building and provides accommodation for only seven prisoners. Its administration is similar to that of the Chikballapur Lock-up.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Early history

After the British Commission took over the administration of the State in 1831, the judicial set-up was re-organised. The lowest courts of original jurisdiction then established were the Amil Courts and the Town Munsiffs' Courts. Above these courts, the Principal Sadar Munsiff's Court and the Courts of European Superintendents had both original and appellate jurisdictions. The highest courts of appeal were the Huzur Adalat and the Commissioner's Court. The Amildars were invested with powers to decide suits of the value within Rs. 100 and the Town Munsiffs had jurisdiction to decide suits of the value not exceeding Rs. 500. Principal Sadar Munsiffs were appointed in all divisions and had powers to decide all original suits of the value above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000. The Sadar Munsiffs' Courts were also courts of appeal arising out of Amil Courts' decisions. All original suits involving property in value above Rs. 1,000 were decided by the courts of European Superintendents, who had also authority to investigate all appeals from the lower courts of their divisions. The Huzur Adalat was the highest court of appeal attached to the Commissioner's Office.

In 1856, a separate Judicial Commissioner was appointed to assist the Commissioner. Under the revised set-up, the Huzur Adalat and the Munsiffs' Courts were abolished. There were only the Judicial Commissioner, Superintendents of Divisions, Deputy Superintendents of Districts, Judges of the Small Causes Courts, European Assistant Superintendents, Indian Assistant Superintendents and Amildars doing judicial work. In 1863, Assistant Superintendents were relieved of civil work and Judicial Assistants

were appointed. Later, in 1874, the judicial work of the Amildars was transferred to Munsiffs who were again appointed to determine civil suits. In 1879, the Deputy Commissioners of districts ceased to have any civil jurisdiction and in their place, District Judges were appointed. Later, Sub-Judges took the place of Judicial Assistants. In 1884, *i.e.*, three years after the Rendition of the State, a Chief Court of three judges was constituted, the Chief Judge being the head of the judicial administration. The Chief Court was the highest court of appeal, reference and revision and had powers of superintendence and control over all the other courts in the State. The District Courts subordinate to the Chief Court exercised unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction and also heard and finalised all appeals from subordinate judges.

In respect of criminal justice, the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 was made applicable to the State in that year. In 1880, the Munsiffs were made *ex-officio* Taluk Magistrates. At the time of Rendition in 1881, the administration of criminal justice was in the hands of the Chief Judge, his court exercising the powers of a High Court as described in the Criminal Procedure Code. Later, there were Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, District Magistrates and First, Second and Third Class Magistrates trying criminal cases in their respective jurisdictions. Later, in 1907, the Amildars were relieved of their magisterial duties and instead, the Munsiffs exercised criminal jurisdiction also. In all districts, there were Honorary Bench Magistrates to try petty cases.

Present pattern

The present pattern of administration of civil justice in the district is evolved out of many changes from time to time, having regard to the wants of the litigant public. Prior to the establishment of the District and Sessions Court for Kolar district at Kolar, the District and Sessions Judge at Bangalore exercised jurisdiction over the Kolar district also. With a view to bringing about uniformity in the matter of providing the District and Sessions Courts in old Mysore area, a new District and Sessions Judge's Court was established at Kolar with effect from the 1st October 1964 having jurisdiction over the revenue district of Kolar. The District and Sessions Judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. The District Court at Kolar is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of the area. The District and Sessions Judge, Kolar, exercises control over the Civil Judge's Court, the Munsiffs' Courts and the Magistrates' Courts. The other subordinate civil courts functioning in the district are those of the Civil Judge, Kolar, the Munsiff, Kolar, the Munsiff-Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, and the Munsiff, Chikballapur. The jurisdiction of the Civil Judge extends to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature. He has also got appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of Munsiffs in suits and proceedings of a civil nature.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Till the 1st June 1956, the administration and control over the Magistrates' Courts in the district vested in the District Magistrate, who was also the Deputy Commissioner. But from the above-said date, separation of the judiciary from the executive was brought into force, and the Magistrates' Courts came under the control of the Judicial District Magistrates. The Judicial District Magistrates were invested with the powers of general administrative supervision and control over the Judicial Magistrates' Courts in the district. The Judicial District Magistrates were appointed by the State Government. The Civil Judges were being appointed as the Judicial District Magistrates. The Sessions Judge was the inspecting officer of the court of the District Magistrate, as a nominee of the High Court. The functions of the Judicial Magistrates and the Executive Magistrates have been separately shown in the schedule attached to the Government Order dated the 29th May 1956, by which the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced. The Civil Judge-*cum*-District Magistrate, Kolar, had first class magisterial powers in respect of cases arising in Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks. He had also revisional powers in the cases decided by the magistrates under his control.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive, when it was first introduced in 1956, was designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it was an arrangement whereby all the functions of a magistrate were divided between two sets of magistrates, *viz*., Judicial and Executive Magistrates. The Judicial Magistrates were entrusted with purely judicial functions and the executive functions were entrusted to the Additional District Magistrate (Deputy Commissioner) and the Executive Magistrates, who were revenue officers subordinate to him. Later on, the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code itself by State amendments under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment Act), 1965. Under the present Criminal Procedure Code as applicable to Mysore State, there is no separate Judicial District Magistrate. The functions of the Judicial District Magistrate are now vested in the Sessions Judge himself

District Judge's Court, Kolar

A District Judge's Court was established at Kolar with effect from the 1st October 1964, as already stated. Under the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, the District Court is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in the district. The District Court entertains and hears all appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge on the original side, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 20,000; the District Judge entertains and tries also civil cases under some special enactments; in other

cases, appeals from the Civil Judge's Court lie direct to the High Court.

The District Judge is the controlling officer on the administrative side in the entire district. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court.

Civil Judge's Court, Kolar

Under the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, the Civil Judge has also got unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction and hence all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature above the value of Rs. 10,000 are filed in the Civil Judge's Court. This court hears appeals against the decisions passed by the Munsiffs' Courts in the district. This court is invested with jurisdiction to hear the cases under the Land Acquisition Act, Hindu Marriage Act and Guardian and Wards Act also. The Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

Munsiff's Court, Kolar

The Munsiff's Court at Kolar exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Kolar, Chintamani (except Chilakalanerpu hobli), Malur, Srinivaspur and Mulbagal. This court has powers to entertain all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature upto the value of Rs. 10,000. Cases under the Land Reforms Act are also being filed in this court now. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 298 original suits were pending and 509 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 807 suits for disposal: out of these, 353 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 454 suits at the end of the year. In the same year, 351 small cause suits were instituted and including those pending, 289 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 134 suits at the end of the year. The receipts of the court for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 35,769. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 57,189.

Munsiff's Court, K.G.F.

The Munsiff's Court at the Kolar Gold Fields exercises jurisdiction over the entire Bangarpet taluk. The pecuniary jurisdictions of this court is the same as that of the Munsiff's Court at Kolar. Cases under Land Reforms Act are also being filed in this court now. The Munsiff at Kolar Gold Fields, which is a mining area, is also invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in addition to his civil powers. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 260 original suits were pending and 304 suits were filed during the year, making a total of 564 suits for disposal. Of these, 367 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 197 suits at the end of the year. Sixty-one small cause suits were pending at the beginning of the same year and 319 small cause suits were instituted during the year, making a total of 380 for disposal. Of these, 325 small cause suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 55. The total receipts of the court for the year 1965-66 came to Rs. 38,435 and the expenditure to Rs. 59,931.

Munsiff's Court, Chikballapur

The Munsiff's Court at Chikballapur exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda, Gauribidanur and Chilakalanerpu hobli of Chintamani taluk. This court also exercises pecuniary jurisdiction in original suits and the proceedings of a civil nature, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Cases under the Land Reforms Act are also being filed in this court now. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 469 original suits were pending and during that year, 355 new suits were filed, making a total of 824 suits for disposal. Out of these, 380 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 444 suits at the end of the year. During the same year, 66 small cause suits were pending and 206 small cause suits were instituted during the year, making a total of 272 for disposal. Of these, 205 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 67. The receipts and expenditure of the court during the year were Rs. 37,599 and Rs. 60,172, respectively. The Munsiffs are appointed by the Governor in accordance with the Mysore Munsiffs' (Recruitment) Rules, 1958, in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

Sessions Court, Kolar

As already stated, before the present Sessions Court was established at Kolar, the Sessions Judge at Bangalore was having jurisdiction over the Kolar district also. The Sessions Judge, Bangalore, then used to try the sessions cases relating to the Kolar district at his Kolar camp. Now, the Sessions Judge, Kolar, is trying all the sessions cases and hearing all the criminal appeals and revision cases arising in Kolar district.

Civil Judge's Magisterial powers

The Civil Judge's Court was established at Kolar on 1st June 1956. The Civil Judge was also appointed as First Class Magistrate and District Magistrate. He was trying all first class cases arising in the taluks of Kolar, Mulbagal, Malur, Srinivaspur and Chintamani. The District Magistrate continued to try all the first class cases till the court of the Second Magistrate, Kolar, was upgraded to that of a First Class Magistrate in 1963. After the introduction of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1965, from 1st October 1965, the Civil Judge continues to be First Class Magistrate, trying some cases under the special enactments, but he ceased to be a Judicial District Magistrate.

First Class Magistrate's Court, Kolar

The Court of the Second Magistrate, Kolar, was upgraded in the year 1963 to that of a First Class Magistrate, having jurisdiction to try all criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code and other laws, arising in the taluks of Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Chintamani. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 219 criminal cases were pending and 2,825 new cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 3,044 for disposal; of these, 2,842 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a

balance of 202. The receipts of this court during the year were Rs. 31,418 and the expenditure came to Rs. 21,858.

Special First Class Magistrate's Court, K. G. F.

There is a Special First Class Magistrate's Court at Kolar Gold Fields, which tries all criminal cases of first, second and third classes arising in the taluk of Bangarpet, excluding the Sanitary Board area of Kolar Gold Fields. There were 167 criminal cases pending at the beginning of the year 1965-66. During the same year, 5,518 cases were filed, making a total of 5,685 for disposal. Of these, 5,311 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 374 at the end of the year. The Munsiff-Magistrate at Kolar Gold Fields is also trying Sanitary Board cases arising in the Sanitary Board area. The receipts and expenditure of the court during the year were Rs. 28,127 and Rs. 22,274, respectively

Special First Class Magistrate's Court, Chikballapur

There is a Special First Class Magistrate's Court at Chikballapur also, which has jurisdiction over the taluks of Chikballapur, Bagepalli, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta. At the beginning of the year 1965-66, 88 criminal cases were pending in this court and during that year, 1,735 fresh cases were received, making a total of 1,823 cases for disposal; of these, 1,608 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 215 at the end of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the court for the year 1965-66 were Rs. 37,102 and Rs. 22,118, respectively.

Executive Magistrates

Under the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, who is the *ex-officio* Executive District Magistrate, the following *ex-officio* Executive Magistrates are functioning in the district: (1) I Class Magistrate, Kolar, (2) I Class Magistrate, Chikballapur and (3) II Class Magistrates in all the taluk headquarters of the district. The powers exercised by these *ex-officio* Executive Magistrates are enumerated in the Criminal Procedure Code. The *ex-officio* I Class Magistrates are the Assistant Commissioners stationed at Kolar and Chikballapur, who have jurisdiction over their respective sub-divisions. The Tahsildars are the *ex-officio* II Class Magistrates with jurisdiction over their respective taluks. All these are Executive Magistrates whose chief function in that capacity is to maintain law and order in their jurisdictions.

Legal Practitioners

There were, as on the 31st December 1966, 81 legal practitioners in the district, mainly in the three towns of Kolar, Chikballapur and Kolar Gold Fields, where Bar Associations, with facilities of libraries and study rooms, are functioning.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

THE work of some of the important administrative departments has been dealt with in the relevant chapters, keeping in view their gradual growth necessitated by the needs of the Welfare State. A brief account of the organisational set-up of various other departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Excise, Forests, Industries, Labour, Public Works, Social Welfare, etc., in the district has been given in this chapter The activities of these departments and the progress achieved by them have been dealt with in other chapters.

Agriculture Department

Until recently, all the agricultural extension and development activities in Kolar district were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer assisted by some technical and ministerial staff. During 1966, the district was selected for implementation of the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme and the scheme was launched with effect from the 1st April 1966. Consequently, a Project Officer was appointed not only to look after the implementation of this special scheme, but also to execute all the agricultural programmes in the district. He was being assisted in his duties by the District Agricultural Officer and two Subject-Matter Specialists, one for Agronomy and another for Plant Protection. Further, in January 1967, the Agricultural Department in the State, as also in the district, was reorganised and as a result, a post of Deputy Director of Agriculture was created for the district. The post of the Project Officer itself was converted into the post of Deputy Director and the two posts of Subject-Matter Specialists were abolished and in their places, new posts of Gazetted Assistants were created. Besides, the district was divided into two agricultural sub-divisions and each sub-division was placed under the charge of an Assistant Director of Agriculture. Thus, the Agriculture Department in the district is now headed by a Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is directly responsible to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. Being the Chief Officer of the

Department in the district, he is in overall charge of all the activities connected with agricultural development including the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme. He has to organise, co-ordinate and supervise the several agricultural development activities at various levels with a view to stepping up agricultural production by inducing and assisting the agriculturists to take up modern and scientific methods of cultivation. The Deputy Director is being assisted in his duties by the two Assistant Directors in charge of the two agricultural sub-divisions, one Assistant Agricultural Officer in charge of oil-seeds development, one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, one Assistant Seed Development Officer, one Assistant Agricultural Officer in charge of sugarcane development, one Assistant Manure Development Officer and some other technical and ministerial staff. Each of these officers, in turn, is assisted by two to three Field Assistants, besides some ministerial and class IV staff like demonstration maistries, attenders and the like.

Assistant Directors

The purpose of creating two agricultural sub-divisions is to carry out the several agricultural programmes more effectively throughout the district. The headquarters of one sub-division is located at Chikballapur and that of the other at Mulbagal. As already stated, each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Agriculture who is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Each Assistant Director is assisted by three Assistant Agricultural Officers, one in charge of plant protection, the second in charge of manures and the third in charge of oilseeds development, besides the necessary ministerial staff. The Assistant Directors are responsible for the successful implementation of the various agricultural development programmes in their respective jurisdictions.

The entire district having been covered by the Community Development Programme, there is an Agricultural Extension Officer in each development block, the total number of blocks being 15. These officers are under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers; but in technical matters they are under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kolar. They are assisted in their work by village-level workers called Gramsevaks. In addition, under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, ten more Agricultural Extension Officers have been appointed, thus raising the total number of Agricultural Extension Officers in the district to 25. There are also three Seed Farms in the district, one located at Burudagunte in Chintamani taluk, the second at Varadahalli in Chikballapur taluk and the third at Chikdasarahalli in Sidlaghatta taluk. Each of these Seed Farms is under the charge of a Manager.

The staff of the Department in the district give technical advice to the cultivators in order to step up production of different crops and to improve their quality and carry on propaganda and hold demonstrations on scientific methods of agriculture. The Department arranges for the supply of improved seeds, implements, chemicals and fertilisers, green manure seeds and the like. The services of tractors and bull-dozers are also made available by the Department to the cultivators. Under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, financial aid is also given to the cultivators to improve their agricultural practices.

Animal Husbandry Department

The animal husbandry activities in the district are looked after by a District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, who is directly responsible to the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Mysore, Bangalore. He supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in the district and guides the veterinarians in charge of these institutions in the discharge of their functions. The main functions of the District Officer are: to take care of the general health of the livestock, treatment against various livestock diseases, prevention of contagious diseases and breeding of improved stocks of animals and birds. He has also to arrange for castration of scrub bulls and upgrading of the local non-decrepit cattle through natural or artificial insemination methods.

The District Officer, who has his headquarters at Kolar, is assisted in his duties by 31 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of the various veterinary institutions in the district and a number of other technical personnel like Stockmen, besides the necessary ministerial staff. The Stockmen or locally trained personnel are stationed in the various rural areas of the district and are under the guidance and control of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons stationed in the taluk and block headquarters, who, in turn, are responsible to the District Officer. Apart from the several veterinary hospitals and dispensaries manned by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and other technical personnel, there are also a Regional Poultry Farm, three Piggery Blocks, two Key-village Blocks and 38 Artificial Insemination Units and a Regional Laboratory in the district—all manned by trained technical personnel. There are also eight Sheep Breeding Centres in the district, which are supervised and controlled by a Superintendent, who is in charge of the Sheep and Wool Development Scheme in the district and who also has his headquarters at Kolar.

Commercial Taxes Department

There is a Commercial Tax Officer at Kolar who looks after the administration of the Commercial Taxes Department in the district. He is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. There are also three Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in the district with

their headquarters at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields and Chikballapur. Besides, there is also an Additional Assistant Commercial Tax Officer at the Kolar Gold Fields.

The Commercial Tax Officer, Kolar, is the assessing officer under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, in respect of commercial dealers whose turnover extends to Rs. 40,000 and above. He is also the assessing authority under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. He has powers to exempt such of the entertainments from payment of the entertainment tax as are provided in the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, and is also an appellate authority under the Act. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers have powers to assess commercial transactions with a turnover of less than Rs. 40,000 under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957. In addition, they are also Entertainment Tax Officers under the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. As in the case of the Commercial Tax Officer, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers also have powers to assess all dealers whose business turnover falls below Rs. 40,000. under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

Community Development organisation

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, has been designated as the Deputy Development Commissioner for the Community Development Programme in the district. In this work, he is assisted by a District Development Assistant of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner in the district headquarters and Block Development Officers in the development blocks. The entire district having been covered by this programme, there are, in all, 15 development blocks in the district, each headed by a Block Development Officer. All these development blocks are under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. According to the standard staff pattern of the development blocks, each block consists of the following Extension Officers: (1) Agricultural Extension Officer, (2) Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, (3) Rural Engineering Extension Officer. (4) Co-operative Extension Officer, (5) Social Education Organiser, (6) Mukya Sevika, and (7) Industrial Extension Officer. Panchayat Extension Officers are also working in some of the blocks. In addition, there are 10 Gramsevaks and one Gramsevika in each block to work at the village-level. These village-level workers are trained in the fundamentals of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural engineering, health and sanitation and crafts. They are required to advise and guide the villagers in all aspects of rural life.

The progress reports of all the blocks in the district are reviewed by the Deputy Commissioner and after approval sent to the Divisional Commissioner and the Development Commissioner once a month. The heads of the several development departments in the district are responsible for the proper

execution of the various block-level programmes concerning their departments. The Deputy Commissioner, in his capacity as the Deputy Development Commissioner, is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore Division, who is also the Joint Development Commissioner for the Division, who, in turn, is responsible to the Development Commissioner at the State-level.

Co-operative Department

The activities of the Co-operative Department in the district were being supervised by an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies until recently. However, with the reorganisation of the department in the latter half of 1966, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed with effect from 1st October 1966, charged with the responsibility of promoting the co-operative movement in the district. He is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. He is assisted by two Assistant Registrars in the sub-divisional level, one stationed at Kolar and the other at Chikballapur. The Assistant Registrars are responsible for the promotion of the co-operative movement in their respective sub-divisions.

The Assistant Registrars inspect the co-operative societies in their jurisdictions and supervise their working. They have also powers to register co-operative societies (except special types of societies), to amalgamate them wherever necessary, to hear and dispose of disputes arising from the societies, to conduct enquiries and to execute decrees. They are assisted in their duties by Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, Sales Officers, Arbitration Inspectors, Marketing Inspectors, Land Mortgage Inspectors, Land Valuation Officers, etc. At the block-level, the Assistant Registrars are assisted by Co-operative Extension Officers. They have also some other officers under them like the Recovery Officer, Executive Officer attached to the District Central Co-operative Bank, Inspectors for execution of pending decrees, Inspectors to look after weavers' societies and Inspectors for money-lenders.

On the audit side, there is a District Co-operative Audit Officer in Kolar who is directly responsible to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is responsible for the audit of all the co-operative societies in the district. He is, in turn, assisted by 18 Auditors excluding the special staff appointed exclusively for individual societies for audit purposes.

Employment and Training Department

The Department of Employment and Training was created in the year 1964. Prior to that, these functions were being attended to by the Department of Labour, headed by the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. After the bifurcation of the Department, a separate Directorate was created with a Director

of Employment and Training as its head at the State-level. The Department maintains an Employment Exchange at the Kolar Gold Fields headed by a District Employment Officer. The main function of the District Employment Officer is to bring together employers needing workers and workers seeking employment, so that the employers could find suitable workers and the workers suitable jobs. This is done through a process of registering the particulars of candidates seeking employment and the vacancies notified by the employers. The District Employment Officer is assisted in his duties by a Junior Statistical Officer and five ministerial staff. The Junior Statistical Officer is required to compile a quarterly report of Area Employment Market Information for publication.

The Department is also running an Industrial Training Centre in the district at Kolar Gold Fields. The Centre is headed by a Principal and there are 25 Instructors and six ministerial staff working under him. Both the District Employment Officer and the Principal of the Industrial Training Centre are responsible to the Director of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

Excise Department

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is in charge of the administration of the Excise Department in the district. Till October 1967, he was being assisted in this work by a District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise and an Assistant Inspector. But consequent on the relaxation of prohibition by the State Government with effect from 15th October 1967, the set-up of this department in the district has been reorganised and expanded. The Deputy Commissioner is now assisted by an Assistant District Excise Officer, who acts as his Headquarters Assistant in all excise matters. The latter is, in turn, assisted by an Excise Inspector for Prosecution and some ministerial staff in the district headquarters.

For purposes of excise administration, the district has been divided into four ranges, with headquarters at Chikballapur, Chintamani, Kolar and Bangarpet, under the charge of an Exeise Inspector each with some ministerial and class IV staff. These ranges have been further sub-divided into sub-ranges, each under the charge of an Excise Assistant Inspector with three class IV staff under him. While the Chikballapur range has five sub-ranges, the other three ranges have three sub-ranges each thus constituting, in all, 14 sub-ranges. There are also eleven arrack bonded depots in the district, at the rate of one at each taluk headquarters. The staff associated with these depots is a second division clerk and a peon.

The Assistant District Excise Officer exercises certain independent powers under the excise laws. He also controls and

exercises supervision over all the excise staff in the district. The Excise Inspectors are empowered to issue tree tapping licences and transport permits, to inspect liquor shops, date groves and licensed liquor manufacturing units and to book cases in respect of contravention of excise laws. They are required to ensure proper assessment and collection of excise duties and also prevention of malpractices. The duties of the Excise Assistant Inspectors include inspection of arrack depots and shops, marking trees and detection of excise offences in their respective jurisdictions.

Fisheries Department

The administrative control of the Fisheries Department in Kolar district vests with the Fisheries Officer, Bangalore, who is responsible to the Director of Fisheries in Mysore, Bangalore. There is an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries stationed at Chikballapur, assisted by two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, one stationed at Peresandra and the other at Chikballapur. Besides, there is one Fisheries Inspector stationed at Bethamangala, with two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries to assist him. Some fishery watchers and fishermen are attached to each of these units.

There are also two Fisheries Extension Officers attached to the community development blocks in the district. Of these, one is stationed at Kolar and the other at Mulbagal. They work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers. Each of these Extension Officers is assisted by two fishermen.

Food and Civil Supplies Department

The Food and Civil Supplies Department of the State came into being during the early years of the second world war. It is being continued from time to time with varying strength and varying functions depending upon the nature and extent of food and other controls in force at the time. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is in charge of the work of both food and civil supplies in the district and he is responsible to the Director of Food and Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in so far as the work of this department is concerned. His functions comprise, among other things, keeping in touch with the supply position and price-trends of essential foodgrains in the district, authorising the opening of fair price depots wherever necessary and equitably allocating the supplies of foodgrains allotted to the district. He has to arrange for procurement of foodgrains and take such other measures as may be necessary, from time to time, in consonance with the policy of the Government in food matters and the rules and regulations in force, to regulate the supplies of essential foodgrains in the district.

In his duties relating to food supplies, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted, in the headquarters, by a Food Assistant (of

the status of Assistant Commissioner), one Food Inspector, one Assistant Food Inspector and ten ministerial staff. The Tahsildars in the taluks also assist the Deputy Commissioner in this work, for which purpose they have been provided with additional ministerial staff. There are two Godown Superintendents, one stationed at Kolar Gold Fields and another at Bangarpet, assisted by a Senior Godown-keeper each. Besides, there are two Junior Godown-keepers at Kolar Gold Fields and one at Bangarpet, and necessary ministerial staff.

Since informal rationing has been introduced in Kolar Gold Fields, there is also a Rationing Officer at this place, assisted by two first grade Food Inspectors, one second grade Food Inspector and five members of ministerial staff.

As already stated, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is also in charge of the administration of civil supplies in the district. There is one Assistant Inspector of Civil Supplies and Iron and Steel, stationed at Bangalore who is in charge of both Bangalore and Kolar districts. He frequently visits Kolar and other important places in the district. His duties are to report the wholesale and retail rates as also the availability of essential commodities like cloth and yarn, iron and steel and scrap metal in the district. There is a proposal to post a separate Assistant Inspector to Kolar district as in the case of similarly placed districts in the State.

Forest Department

For administrative purposes, the entire revenue district of Kolar is constituted into a Forest Division, called the Kolar Forest Division. It consists of five Forest Ranges covering all the taluks. The Ranges are: (1) the Kolar Range covering Kolar and Mulbagal taluks, (2) the Srinivaspur Range consisting of Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks and part of Kolar taluk, (3) the Chikballapur Range comprising Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks, (4) the Malur Range covering Malur and Bangarpet taluks and (5) the Bagepalli Range covering Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kolar Division, Kolar, is the officer in charge of the department in the district. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle, Bellary.

Each Forest Range is under the charge of a Range Forest Officer subordinate to the Divisional Forest Officer and he is assisted by protective and office staff to carry out the range administration. There is also another Range Forest Officer in Kolar to prevent the smuggling of sandal and other forest produce. Besides, there are also three Plantation Range Forest Officers, one in Kolar, one at Sidlaghatta and another at Chintamani, and yet another Range Forest Officer at Chikballapur in charge of sandalwood extraction. Thus, there are in all ten Range Forest Officers

in the district under the Divisional Forest Officer. They are in turn assisted by 24 Foresters and 86 Forest Guards.

The Forest Division executes the scheme of afforestation of the once depleted State forests in the district. The department maintains plantations and village forests in order to supply small timber, firewood and minor forest produce to the people besides protecting whatever natural vegetation that exists in the area. During the last three Five-Year Plan periods, a considerable area has been brought under afforestation schemes and this work is being continued now on a more intensive scale. The plantations are multi-purpose in their nature and are raised under the various development schemes of the Forest Department.

Horticulture Department

The Horticultural Department in Kolar district is headed by a Tuber Crop Development Officer who is in charge of all the horticultural development activities in the district. He is an independent officer in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Horticulture in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by a Senior Assistant Botanist stationed at Chikballapur and 13 Horticultural Assistants stationed both in the district and taluk headquarters. Besides, there is also a Plant Propagator and 24 Field Assistants. The latter are working in the different taluks of the district under the Horticultural Assistants.

The Tuber Crop Development Officer visits the places where his services are needed in connection with the development of horticulture. He gives advice and technical help in regard to cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, maintenance of orchards, farms, gardens and parks and introduction of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions. He also does propaganda work by organising exhibitions and issuing good quality seeds and plants to the cultivators in the local *jatras* and other public gatherings. He helps in the preparation of layouts of bungalow and kitchen gardens, and inspects lands for opening of fruit and vegetable gardens. Besides, he also takes measures for the control of pests and diseases of horticultural plants.

Industries Department

There is an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce at Kolar, who is in charge of the administration of the department in the district. In general, he is responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, and in so far as his work in respect of industrial co-operatives, industrial estates, small-scale industries and administration is concerned, he is responsible to the respective Joint Directors at the State-level. The main functions of the Assistant Director are undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information, drawing up

of schemes and plans for the development of industries taking into consideration various economic factors like availability of raw materials, labour, transport, power and water facilities in the area, and supervision of the activities of rural artisan training centres, model craft centres and sales emporia of the department. He also exercises supervision over the activities of industrial co-operative societies in the district. He has also to implement the plans and schemes pertaining to several industries, such as handlooms, power-looms, handicrafts, coir and other small-scale industries, khadi and village industries, recommend deserving cases for supply of machinery under the hire-purchase scheme from the National Small Industries Corporation, guide the small-scale industries in the matter of location and procurement of raw materials, give technical guidance to the industrialists and inspect loan records under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act and other enactments. He has also to keep a watch over the progress of work of the Industrial Extension Officers attached to the community development blocks.

During 1967, the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Kolar, was being assisted in his duties by a Senior Industrial Supervisor, one Junior Industrial Supervisor, one District Weaving Supervisor, two Weaving Demonstrators and two Bee-keeping Demonstrators, besides necessary ministerial staff. Of the two Bee-keeping Demonstrators, one is stationed at Chikballapur and the other at Sidlaghatta. There are also eleven Industrial Extension Officers attached to the community development blocks, to look after the works connected with arts, crafts and other industrial programmes in the blocks. Although they work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers, they are under the technical control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.

There are also a Government Wool Spinning Centre at Kolar, an Artisan Training Institute at Chikballapur and a Government Training-*cum*-Servicing Workshop at Gauribidanur under the general control of the Assistant Director. The Government Wool Spinning Centre is headed by a Manager, who is assisted by a Weaving Supervisor, a Weaving Demonstrator, a Yarn Inspector and three wool clippers. The Artisan Training Institute is managed by a Superintendent and there are five Instructors and five Assistant Instructors to assist him The Government Training-*cum*-Servicing Workshop is looked after by a Foreman, assisted by three technical staff. Some ministerial staff is also attached to each of these institutions. The heads of these institutions are responsible to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.

Information and Tourism Department

There is a District Publicity Officer in Kolar district for publicising the various developmental activities and welfare measures of the Government, especially those undertaken under the successive Five-Year Plans, among the people with a view to enlisting their co-operation and active participation in the task of national development. For this purpose, various media of publicity and propaganda, such as film shows, exhibitions, press releases, etc., are made use of. There are also four Radio Supervisors of the Department at Kolar, Malur, Chikballapur and Chintamani who look after the installation, repairs and maintenance of community radio sets in the rural areas of the district. Upto the end of 1967, 495 community radio sets had been installed in the district.

While the District Publicity Officer is responsible to the Director of Information and Tourism in Mysore, Bangalore, the Radio Supervisors are responsible to the Assistant Radio Engineer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

Labour Department

An Assistant Labour Commissioner is in charge of the work of the Labour Department in Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur districts. He is also *ex-officio* Conciliation Officer. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his work by a Labour Officer, who has also jurisdiction over the three districts (including Kolar) referred to above. Besides, at the district level, there are four Labour Inspectors in Kolar district, one each at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chintamani and Chikballapur. The Assistant Commissioner has to enforce the various labour laws in the districts coming under his jurisdiction. He has to safeguard the rights and privileges of the employees in the various industrial establishments located in his jurisdiction. If industrial disputes occur, the Assistant Commissioner, by virtue of the powers vested in him under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has to mediate and bring about an amicable settlement and strive to maintain cordial relations between the employers and the employees. He is also the Additional Registrar under the Trade Unions Act.

The Labour Officer supervises and guides the work of the Labour Inspectors in the district. Besides, as Additional Inspector under the Factories Act, Payment of Bonus Act and Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, he inspects the various factories and establishments so as to ensure that the provisions of these Acts are implemented by the employers. He also attends to the work relating to the administration of the Maternity Benefits Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Indian Trade Unions Act, Industrial Employments (Standing Orders) Act and the Working Journalists'

(Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act in the district. He is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the districts coming under his jurisdiction. The Labour Inspectors look after the enforcement of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and other labour laws in the district. They work under the administrative control of the Labour Officer.

There is also an Inspector of Factories for Bangalore Division, who looks after the enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, in his jurisdiction including Kolar district.

Land Records, Survey and Settlement Department

The work of the Land Records, Survey and Settlement Department in the district is under the charge of a District Survey Officer. He is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in all administrative matters and to the Commissioner of Land Records, Survey and Settlement in Mysore, Bangalore, in all technical matters. The District Survey Officer is assisted in his work by some executive staff consisting of Supervisors and Surveyors. His main functions are to bring the survey records of the villages up-to-date during the currency of the settlement and incorporate all changes in the survey records. He has also to conduct inspection of boundary-stones. The Surveyors and Village Accountants also make arrangements for the re-fixation of missing survey-stones and village boundaries.

The Taluk Surveyors, who work under the supervision of the District Surveyor, are the primary agencies in undertaking survey of lands in their taluks in respect of the following items: (1) land acquisition, (2) alienation, (3) *darkhast* (assignments), (4) 'F' lines (boundaries of fields), (5) *patta* sub-divisions, and (6) house cases in towns.

Marketing Department

The Marketing Department in the district is under the charge of a District Marketing Officer. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by a Marketing Inspector and some ministerial staff. The main functions of the District Marketing Officer include, among other things, conducting of market surveys, compilation of market rates of regulated and other important commodities and supervision of regulated markets in the district. He is also required to collect data on agricultural marketing and make them available to the authorities concerned.

There is also an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures at Kolar to look after the administration of the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, in the district. He is assisted in his duties by two Inspectors of Weights and Measures,

one at Kolar and the other at Chikballapur. The Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures is directly responsible to the Joint Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore.

At the State-level, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Bangalore, is the authority concerned with the administration of both these aspects of work. For this purpose, the Registrar is designated as the *ex-officio* Chief Marketing Officer and the *ex-officio* Controller of Weights and Measures, respectively.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department mainly deals with the construction, maintenance and repairs of roads, bridges and buildings and the other works of public utility like irrigation, water supply and underground drainages. The organisation of the department in the district consists of two Public Works Divisions with their headquarters at Kolar and Chikballapur, each under the charge of an Executive Engineer. The jurisdiction of the Kolar Division extends over Kolar, Srinivaspur, Mulbagal, Bangarpet and Malur taluks, while that of Chikballapur Division extends over Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks. Both the Executive Engineers are directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore, and are in charge of the administration of the department in their respective jurisdictions. The Kolar Division comprises five sub-divisions while the Chikballapur Division consists of four sub-divisions. Each sub-division is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer, who is assisted by some other technical staff, such as Junior Engineers and Supervisors.

Thus, the Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, has, under him, five Assistant Engineers in charge of the five sub-divisions, a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer at the Divisional office, 16 Junior Engineers and 31 Supervisors, besides some Draughtsmen, Tracers and ministerial staff. The Executive Engineer, Chikballapur Division, is assisted by four Assistant Engineers in charge of the four sub-divisions, one Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer at the Divisional office, seven Junior Engineers, 28 Supervisors, 9 Draughtsmen and two Tracers besides some ministerial staff.

The Executive Engineers also execute major works of local bodies with the approval of the Government They are empowered to sanction all estimates of budgeted works upto Rs. 50,000 and entrust them to contractors for execution after calling for tenders. In their capacity as the technical advisers at the divisional level, they scrutinise the works taken up by other departments in the district. They have been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code. They

have powers to accept tenders upto Rs. one lakh, provided the excess of the tender amount over the sanctioned estimate is not more than eight per cent of the latter. This is, however, subject to the overall condition that in all cases, only the lower or the lowest of more than one tender should be accepted. They are touring officers and have to carry out detailed inspections of roads, bridges, buildings, canals, irrigation works and the like. They are also *ex-officio* technical advisers to the municipalities and other local bodies in their respective jurisdictions.

The Assistant Engineers, who are directly responsible to their respective Executive Engineers, are empowered to execute all public works in their jurisdictions. They can make payments of bills upto Rs. 1,000. This is subject to the condition that there should be sanctioned estimates and that there should be no deviations from the sanctioned estimates and that grants should be available. They can accord technical sanctions to estimates of works taken by or through the agency of Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats upto a limit of Rs. 5,000. The main functions of the Assistant Engineers include, inspection of works, check-measuring of works executed and arranging payments, conducting of surveys and preparation of project estimates. They are *ex-officio* Taluk Irrigation Officers and members of the Block Development Advisory Committees in their respective jurisdictions.

The Junior Engineers and Supervisors also prepare project estimates and execute works at the lower level They record measurements of works executed and prepare bills for the works done. They are also responsible for the proper maintenance of roads, buildings, bridges, channels and avenue trees within their jurisdictions. They also control water supply in respect of irrigation works. The Draughtsmen and Assistant Draughtsmen in the Divisional offices attend to scrutiny of project reports received from the various Assistant Engineers.

Registration and Stamps Department

The administration of the Registration and Stamps Department in the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner himself in his capacity as the *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps. In so far as these aspects of work are concerned, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in this work by a Headquarters Assistant and some ministerial staff. Besides, there are Sub-Registrars in all taluk headquarters except Gudibanda, where the Taluk Sheristedar himself functions also as Sub-Registrar.

The District Registrar exercises general superintendence and control over all the Registration Officers in the district. He can also, at his discretion, receive and register documents, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar. The deposit of Wills has to be made only at the District Registrar's office. The District Registrar is empowered to hold enquiries and pass orders on appeals preferred by the public against the orders of the Registering Officers. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar is also the Inspector of Registration and in this capacity he has to inspect all the Sub-Registrars' offices in the district. The Sub-Registrars are responsible for registration of documents and are also *ex-officio* Marriage Registration Officers under the Special Marriages Act of 1954.

As Collector of Stamps, the Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Mysore Stamps Act, 1957, and the Mysore Stamps Rules, 1958. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Deputy Commissioner also in this work. The powers of the Collector of Stamps are delegated to the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers and the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. The Collector of Stamps is empowered to take suitable action under various sections of the Mysore Stamps Act. He has to deal with documents which are brought to him for adjudication and to fix stamp duty and penalty on documents impounded and forwarded by the Sub-Registrars.

There is also an Inspector of Stamps for Bangalore Division, with jurisdiction over Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts. He has also powers to inspect the Registration offices with a view to checking leakage of stamp revenue.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Department

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is the Muzrai Officer of the district and he has control over all the Muzrai institutions in the district. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Religious and Charitable Endowments in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of Muzrai matters. He administers the affairs relating to the Muzrai institutions in his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1927, and the rules thereunder. In this work, he is assisted by some ministerial staff in the headquarters.

The two Assistant Commissioners in the revenue sub-divisions and eleven Tahsildars in the taluks, who are subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, also exercise the powers and perform the duties of Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions. The Tahsildars, as Taluk Muzrai Officers, control and inspect all Muzrai institutions in their taluks. They have powers to

enquire into the claims of the temple servants and to exercise disciplinary control over them.

Sericulture Department

There is an Assistant Director of Sericulture in Kolar, who supervises the sericultural activities not only in Kolar district but also in Devanahalli and Hoskote taluks of Bangalore district. He is directly responsible to the Director of Sericulture in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by a Sericultural Assistant located at Sidlaghatta, three Senior Sericultural Inspectors and seven Sericultural Inspectors each of whom is in charge of a silk farm or a grainage. There are in all two silk farms, one nursery, ten grainages and eleven chawki rearing centres in the district. Besides, there are also about 80 private grainages licensed by the department. While the silk farms produce seeds of foreign races which are required for cross-breeding purposes, the grainages prepare cross-breed silk-worm eggs and issue them to the rearers.

The duties of the executive officials of the department in the district comprise, among other things, inspection of silk-worm rearing and mulberry gardens, propaganda work, offering of technical advice and guidance to the sericulturists, preparation and distribution of disease-free and foreign race layings, supervision over the work of silk farms, grainages and other sericultural institutions.

Social Welfare Department

There is a District Social Welfare Officer at Kolar who is responsible for the implementation of the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the district. While he works under the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, he is under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare in Mysore, Bangalore. At the taluk level, the District Social Welfare Officer is assisted in his work by Social Welfare Inspectors, who, however, work under the supervision of the Block Development Officers. There are 22 Nurseries-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres in the district. One Organiser and one Conductress are attached to each of these centres. The Department also runs four Tailoring Centres in the district for the benefit of the women belonging to the above classes, under the charge of a Craft Instructress each. There is also an Occupational Institute at Gauribidanur, with an attached hostel. for imparting training in tailoring and stenography. The Institute is headed by a Principal, who is also the Superintendent of the hostel. The other staff attached to the Institute are : two Chief Instructresses in charge of the two sections, two Assistant Instructresses or Instructors, 2 helpers and some ministerial and class IV staff The other institutions run by the Department in the district are : 15 hostels for boys and 5 hostels for girls, each under the charge of

a Superintendent and one Ashram School at Chikka-Tirupati in Malur taluk under the charge of a teacher.

The Director of Social Welfare is also the *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. For looking after this aspect of the work in the district, there are two Probation Officers, one at Kolar for the administration of the Probation of Offenders' Act and another at the Kolar Gold Fields for the administration of the Children's Act. The latter is in charge of a Remand Home established at the place under the Act. Besides, there is also a Reception Centre at the Kolar Gold Fields established under the Act for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls. This centre is headed by a Superintendent. All these functionaries are responsible to the Regional Probation Superintendent at the State headquarters and through him to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

Statistical Department

The administration of the Statistical Department in the district is looked after by a District Statistical Officer, who is responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics in Mysore, Bangalore. He has to collect all essential and factual statistical data about the district from various Government departments and other sources and correlate and analyse them. He has to furnish those facts and figures to the head office for processing and publishing them. Besides, he is also charged with the responsibility of maintaining the register of births and deaths for the district.

The District Statistical Officer is assisted in his duties by three Senior Statistical Assistants, four Junior Statistical Assistants, one Statistical Shanbhogue and six Computors and Enumerators besides some ministerial staff.

Transport Department

Prior to 1958, for purposes of administration of the Transport Department, the district had been included in the Bangalore Division comprising five districts under one officer designated as the Regional Transport Officer having his headquarters at Bangalore. From 1st January 1958, as a result of re-organisation of the Motor Vehicles Department, each revenue district was formed into a separate region and accordingly, Kolar district also became a region from that date.

There is a Regional Transport Authority in the district which is a quasi-judicial body consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as chairman, the District Superintendent of Police and the Executive Engineer, Kolar, as official members and also one non-official member. The Regional Transport Officer, Kolar, functions as the secretary of this body, but he is not one of its regular members. He is in charge of the administration of the Motor Vehicles

Department in the district, but he works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. He is responsible to the Commissioner for Transport in Mysore, Bangalore, in all technical matters. He is the registering and licensing authority for the district in respect of all motor vehicles, both transport and non-transport. He issues tax licences to all motor vehicles in the district. He is assisted in his work by one Inspector of Motor Vehicles and some ministerial staff. The duties of the Inspector are to inspect all motor vehicles for the issue of fitness certificates; whenever accidents take place, he has to visit the spot and examine the fitness of the vehicle. He conducts tests for driving and conductors' licences regarding eligibility. At times, he has also to conduct route-surveys for assessing traffic potentialities.

Treasury Department

Till 1964, the Deputy Commissioner was the head of the Government treasuries in the district and the District Treasury Officer was directly responsible to him. But since 1964, the Deputy Commissioner has been relieved of the burden of his treasury functions and the District Treasury Officer has been made the head of the Treasury Department in the district. He is now directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Mysore, Bangalore, which post was created in 1964 consequent on the re-organisation of the Treasury Department. The District Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties by a Head Accountant, a Stamp Head Clerk-*cum*-Treasurer and some other ministerial staff. There is a Taluk Treasury in each taluk headquarters and also one at Robertsonpet, under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer each. The Sub-Treasury Officers are responsible to the District Treasury Officer The latter, apart from supervising the District Treasury, is also empowered to inspect the taluk treasuries and supervise the work of the Sub-Treasury Officers.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Early history

THE early history of local self-governing institutions in the district dates back to 1864-65 when the district headquarters town of Kolar was provided with a municipal committee. In the smaller towns of the district, municipal regulations were enforced by the revenue officers. The setting up of a municipal committee in the district was an important step which gave encouragement to the people to manage the civic affairs of the town by their own efforts and skill. The non-official members of the committee were highly influential persons of the town. The committee had also six *ex-officio* members representing Government Departments, the number of such members being restricted to one-third of the total membership. After the Rendition in 1881, the Maharaja's Government took steps to broaden the scope of local self-governing institutions. During 1884-1885, there were 13 Municipalities in the district according to the report of administration of Mysore for the years from 1881-82 to 1885-86.

Local Boards Regulation, 1902

The administration of local funds at the time had been entrusted to a District Fund Circle. For this purpose, there was a Board presided over by the highest revenue officer of the area and consisting of non-official and official members. As a measure of improvement, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was passed and under this Regulation, Taluk Boards were established in all the taluks. As regards the constitution of these Boards, the Regulation provided for a preponderance of the non-official element in them, but left to Government as to whether the members were to be nominated by Government or elected by the ratepayers. It also provided for an official or an elected president to preside over the deliberations.

The next step was taken in 1906, when a new Municipal Regulation was passed. This measure, however, provided for

preponderance of official element in the minor municipalities. The local self-governing bodies in Mysore had achieved, on the whole, a fair measure of success and the Government felt that they should take a step forward and a new bill was introduced in the Mysore Legislative Council on 29th June 1917. The Regulation of 1906 had been found too complex for the smaller towns and there was also the anomaly of the existence of municipal boards created under executive orders, alongside of those constituted under statutory provisions. In 1918, a new Regulation called the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed. One of the objectives of this law was to bring within the purview of the Regulation such of the Non-Regulation Municipalities and the Unions as were fit to be constituted into Minor Municipalities. The distinction between the Regulation and Non-Regulation Municipalities was that the former had a statutory basis and the latter were based only on notifications by Government. Under the new Regulation, an increase in the elected element was introduced, one-third being increased to one-half in the case of Town Municipal Councils and two-thirds in the case of City Municipalities. The Government also accepted the principle of the election of presidents and vice-presidents in the City and Town Municipal Councils. Another provision in the Regulation invested the municipal councils with enlarged powers, limiting the control of Government to broad questions only. In order to give an increased scope of work to the municipal councils, power was also reserved by the Government for investing selected municipal councils with the control of elementary education, medical relief including vaccination and *muzrai* institutions.

Village Panchayats

A most important feature in the new Regulation after it emerged from the Legislative Council was the insertion of a chapter on Village Panchayats and the reason assigned for this addition was that the village should be the unit of local self-government and that greater attention was, therefore, to be paid to the improvement of village administration, thereby laying a surer foundation for the more efficient development of local self-government. A large number of Village Improvement Committees had been established under the executive orders of Government and were already working in the State. It was intended to place on a statutory basis all those committees which had attained a fair amount of efficiency and to notify them as panchayats. The majority of the members of these panchayats were to be elected including its president. The Regulation also contained the necessary provision for giving the panchayats financial autonomy, subject to the general supervision of the Taluk Boards. The panchayats, besides having their own funds accruing from house-tax, taxes on vacant village sites and other

items, were also to have a definite portion of the local cess and *mohatarfa* apart from any Government contributions they might receive.

Taluk Boards

As regards Taluk Boards, the main defect in the system as it existed then was that these Boards had no definite responsibilities and functions and so far had been only the agents of District Boards in name. The Government accepted in the main the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Enquiry Committee according to which there was to be an elected majority in all the District and Taluk Boards. The Taluk Boards were given independent powers subject only to the control of the District Boards to administer and control only those functions and services which were more or less localised, leaving to the District Boards functions and services which required a co-ordinated organisation throughout the district. This necessitated a separate Taluk Board Fund for administrative purposes as well as a separate budget for all of which necessary provision was made in the new Regulation. According to another provision of the Regulation, the Deputy Commissioners, as a general rule, ceased to be members of municipal councils and Amildars were appointed as presidents of taluk headquarters municipalities as well as of minor municipal councils in the taluk except when an Assistant Commissioner or a non-official member was appointed as such. Several town and minor municipal councils were allowed the privilege of electing their own vice-presidents.

During the year 1921, another Regulation, called the Mysore Local Bodies and Village Panchayats Amending Regulation of 1921 was passed. This law gave powers to local bodies to levy an education cess. In 1923, a conference of local bodies was summoned, in order to find ways and means for the improvement of the local self-governing institutions. Acting on the recommendations of this conference, the Taluk Boards were abolished in 1927. The constitution of village panchayats was regulated by a separate enactment passed in the same year. In the year when the Taluk Boards were abolished, the law regulating the District Boards was amended and they were invested with the functions and powers of the Taluk Boards also. The Elementary Education Act of 1930 invested the local bodies with the management and control of primary education. During 1932-33, the Act governing municipalities underwent a change by which a wider suffrage was introduced in the elections to the minor municipalities also. These measures helped to improve the working of local self-governing institutions to a certain extent.

After 1947, when popular Government was ushered in, far-reaching changes were introduced in order to streamline the administration of local self-governing bodies. The most

remarkable of the changes was the introduction of adult suffrage in all the municipal areas and the total elimination of the nominated element in the constitution of a municipal council. As per the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951, the distinction known as major and minor municipalities was done away with. All the Town Municipalities were given the privilege of electing their presidents and vice-presidents.

Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964

In order to bring about uniformity throughout the new Mysore State in respect of municipal administration, a new measure called the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1964 (Mysore Act XXII of 1964) was passed and it came into force from 1st April 1965. This new measure introduces several changes in various aspects of municipal administration. While under Section 9 of the 1951 Act, 15 councillors were to be elected if the population of the town did not exceed 10,000 and 20 councillors if the population exceeded 10,000, according to Section 11 of the new Act, the number of councillors to be elected is 15 if the population of the town does not exceed 20,000. The new Act also provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 of population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the president and the vice-president was two years from the date of election according to Section 23 (ii) of the 1951 Act. But Section 42 (ii) of the 1964 Act provides that the term of office of the president and the vice-president may be four years. However, if the Municipal Councils concerned so decide, elections to the offices of the president and vice-president may be held every year.

Under Section 220 of the 1951 Act, the Executive Officer of a municipality could, with the permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed in this behalf at any meeting of the Municipal Council or of any committee, present an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meeting, without, of course, the right to vote. But under Section 340 of the new Act, the Chief Officer has the right to attend the meeting of the Municipal Council or any committee of the council and take part in the discussions, but without the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. Elections to the municipalities are now being held and the Municipal Councils being re-constituted under the provisions of the new Act.

MUNICIPALITIES

There are 13 Town Municipalities in the Kolar district, *viz*., Kolar, Robertsonpet, Bangarpet, Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur, Manchenahalli, Bagepalli and Gudibanda, besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. All these Municipalities were constituted in

accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, and have representatives of different delimited divisions into which the municipal areas are divided. These civic representatives are called members, and they are empowered to elect, from amongst them, the president and the vice-president. Elections are held every four years on the basis of adult franchise. The chief duties of the president are to preside over the meetings of the municipality and to watch over the financial and executive administration. He also exercises supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and officials of the municipality. The vice-president, who is next to the president, is entitled to perform all the functions of the president in his absence. The municipal functions include matters essential to sanitation, health, maintenance of roads, regulation of markets and sale of goods, provision of educational and recreational facilities, safety and convenience and well-being of the population. Property tax, octroi, market fees, entertainment tax, cesses and levies are the main sources of revenue of the municipalities. The State Government helps them with grants and contributions for specific purposes. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the 13 municipalities in the district for 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 is appended at the end of the chapter.

Kolar Municipal Council

The Town Municipal Council of the headquarters town of the district is the oldest Municipality in the district. It was first established as a Municipal Committee in 1864-65. The present jurisdiction of the Municipality extends to 1.50 square miles and it had a population of 32,587 according to 1961 census. The municipal area had 5,274 dwelling houses in 1961 and the total property tax collected in 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 1.05.240. There are four divisions in the municipal area, from each of which five members were elected under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The town was electrified on 30th October 1929 and in 1965-66, it had 460 street lights, besides 40 dome lights, five fluorescent tube lights and 20 mercury vapour lamps.

Water supply.—Protected water is distributed to the inhabitants of the town. The pumping station is named after the donor, the late Sri V. R. Chikkananjappa Setty. Two tanks called the Ammerahalli tank and the Madarahalli tank are the main sources of water supply. The tank water is pumped to the main pump-house which is situated on the Kolar-Bangalore road and then filtered. It is estimated that the cost of filtration comes to about Rs. 48,000 a year. As the town is developing with well laid-out extensions, the present water sources are found inadequate. The Town Municipal Council has decided to carry out improvements to the existing supply by tapping bore-wells at Kodikannur. The improvement works are proceeding apace as per a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 7.23 lakhs.

Public health and sanitation.—Promotion of public health and sanitation is the primary function of the Town Municipal Council. The Municipality has two Health Inspectors, 50 sweepers and scavengers, six gangmen, two maistries, one lorry with tractor and trailer. During 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 82,712 was spent on this account. The Municipality maintains a Local Fund Dispensary. For purposes of pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers, a mid-wife is provided. She attends to maternity and child welfare work. The Junior Health Inspector attends to vaccination. In addition to these normal duties, the Municipality maintains a births and deaths register. The town has no underground drainage system and with the help of the State Government, a comprehensive underground drainage scheme is now well under way at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,30,000.

Recreation.—At present, there are two parks well maintained by the Municipality with an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 4,265. A public radio is installed in one of the parks. A separate children's park and a play-ground are also provided in one of the parks.

The Municipality has provided two clock towers, one at the bus stand and the other at the entrance of the town from the Bangalore side.

Education.—The Municipal Council is providing scholarships to two students studying in the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore. Since there was no polytechnic in the district at the time the scholarships were instituted, the Municipality thought it fit to award it to students going to Bangalore for technical study. This is being continued. It also contributes to the Sri Krishnarajendra Library and Reading Room and some other public institutions.

Out of the total receipts of the Town Municipal Council during 1965-66, which amounted to Rs. 3,90,099, a sum of Rs. 68,000 was spent on general administration, Rs. 27,507 on public safety, Rs. 1,89,804 on public health and convenience and Rs. 4,600 on education.

Chikballapur Municipal Council

The Chikballapur Town Municipal Council was constituted in accordance with the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the Municipality is 4.50 square miles with a population of 23,025 according to the 1961 census. The town is divided into six electoral divisions and there are in all twenty municipal councillors elected from them.

The town is well planned and contains several extensions. These extensions situated in the north-west of the town are planned

according to modern standards. Proposals are under consideration to lay out more extensions along the Gauribidanur road.

Water supply.—Bore-wells are the source of water supply to the town. These wells are located behind the Kandavara tank from where the water is brought to the centre of the town. The bore-wells scheme has cost the Municipality more than two lakhs of rupees. As the average supply of drinking water is only about 40,000 gallons per day, the supply has become insufficient for the growing town. The *per capita* consumption of water at present is only about 1½ gallons. In order to improve the water supply, the Municipality is executing the Jakkalamadugu Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakhs. The improved supply of water is expected to begin by 1969.

Roads.—The total road mileage under the Municipal administration is 29 miles, of which nine miles are asphalted and the rest are *katcha* roads. The town was electrified on 28th February 1932 and the lighting system was improved in the year 1960. There were in all 424 street lights as on 31st December 1967.

Drainage.—The town has 'L' shaped and sylk pattern surface drains. The survey work for an underground drainage scheme has just been taken up by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Bangalore.

Recreation.—There are two recreation parks, one in the heart of the town in front of the Jubilee Hall and the other in the area of the public offices. These parks are maintained at an annual cost of about Rs. 1,500.

Other amenities.—The Municipality has taken up construction of houses under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme and this work is being speeded up; 13 houses are expected to be ready by the middle of 1968. It is giving grants to the local hospital, the child welfare centre and the high school run by the Government.

Chintamani Municipal Council . . The population of the Chintamani town was 19,644 according to 1961 census. The area of the Municipality is 4.30 square miles. The Chintamani Town Municipal Council was constituted under the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. There are in all 20 councillors elected from four divisions. Chintamani Kasaba, Nekkundi, Venkatagirikote, Malapally and Sonasettahalli are the areas within the municipal limits.

Water supply.—Drinking water is supplied to the town through pipes drawn from bore-wells. In addition to this, the water of Kannampalli tank situated near Chintamani is also

utilised for the supply of water. About three lakhs of gallons are pumped daily from these water sources. The Municipality is maintaining 12 bore-wells and one pump-house near Sidlaghatta road with four compressors and six motors, one pump-house near Bangalore road with a single compressor and pump units. There are 850 private taps and 290 public taps within the municipal area.

Drainage.—Surface drainage works have been completed at a cost of over a lakh of rupees by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Municipality. The expenditure was met from the municipal funds in addition to the Government grant. The State Public Works Department has surveyed the area for a comprehensive underground drainage scheme and its report has been submitted to Government.

Lighting.—The town was electrified on 27th November 1933. There are in all 315 street lights together with 35 cluster lights, one fluorescent light, four suspension lights and one light on the top of the Varadadri hill.

Recreation.—There are four parks maintained by the Municipality, one situated in the Municipal office compound, one main park on the northern side of the Municipal office, one children's park in Nekkundi *Agrahara* and the fourth on the top of the Varadadri hill.

Education.—The Municipality has contributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of a Polytechnic. The Municipality is running a Nursery School, a Municipal High School, a Girls' High School and a First Grade College of Arts and Science.

Municipal grants are also earmarked for the maintenance of two medical institutions, *viz.*. the Local Fund Hospital and the Maternity Hospital.

Robertsonpet Municipal Council

The Robertsonpet Town Municipal Council was constituted with effect from 1st November 1964, as per a Government Order dated 26th October 1964. The town owes its origin to the development of the Kolar Gold Mining area which has attracted workers from far and near. The needs of the large number of workers had to be met and a number of shops and establishments sprang up in course of time. The merchants built their shops, godowns and residential houses and a small area developed into a sprawling town. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Anderson, who were technical officers of M/s. John Taylor and Company, took great interest in providing amenities to those people also who were not employees of the mines. Several provisions of the Mysore Mines Act were made use of to develop the township. Proper roads were laid and water supply was provided. A link road was

constructed between Robertsonpet and Andersonpet. The latter township owed its development to the Champion Reef Mines. The names of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Anderson were given to the two towns which became Robertsonpet and Andersonpet.

Prior to the constitution of a separate Municipal Council under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, Robertsonpet, Andersonpet, Oorgaumpet and the mining area were administered by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. There was a persistent demand for converting the Sanitary Board into a City Municipality as the population exceeded a lakh and twenty thousand. After careful consideration of all the aspects, the State Government decided to constitute a separate Town Municipality for the areas not covered by the mines. This was the origin of the Robertsonpet Town Municipal Council.

For the purpose of constituting a new municipality in this area, the Robertsonpet Municipality (Formation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1964, (Mysore Act 6 of 1964) was passed. Under this law, the boundaries of the municipal area were fixed so as to include within the municipal limits Robertsonpet town, Andersonpet town, Oorgaumpet and seven revenue villages and the Municipality was constituted on the 1st November 1964. Under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act, an Administrator was appointed to manage the affairs of the Municipality until the constitution of a council. For the day-to-day administration of the Municipality, all the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act of 1951 were made applicable. The Administrator appointed under Section 3(1) of the Robertsonpet Municipality (Formation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1964, is of the status of a Senior Assistant Commissioner. The municipal administration, which is headed by the Administrator, has a Revenue Officer, a Public Works Supervisor, one Senior Health Inspector, one Junior Health Inspector, two Vaccinators, one Basic Health Visitor, three Octroi Inspectors, three part-time mid-wives and necessary ministerial and other staff. Elections to the Council under the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, were held in June 1968.

Area and population.—The area of the Municipality is 2.2 square miles and the population after it was bifurcated from the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area was 39,375. The total number of ratepayers on the list of the Municipality during 1967-68 was 6,549. The municipal area is bounded on the south, west and north by the mining area and on the east by the Bangarpet taluk. The main entrance to the new municipal area is through the Oorgaum Railway Station, Robertsonpet road.

Taxes.—The main sources of municipal revenue are the house-tax, water-tax, lighting tax, octroi, market fees, bus stand fee, professional tax, advertisement tax, cycle tax, tax on vehicles, entertainment tax and revenue derived from the sale of manure. Tax on houses is levied at 8 per cent of the rental value. Water tax is levied at 7 per cent and tax on lighting is fixed at 3 per cent. The ratepayers possessing building property have to pay in all 18 per cent on the rental value fixed. The expected revenue in a full year is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 on this account. The Revenue Officer is directly responsible for the collection of these levies.

Octroi on certain types of goods coming into the municipal area, for instance, cotton textiles, silk fabrics, coconuts, betel nuts, radios and transistors fetch a total revenue of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Fifty per cent of the net amount collected on this account are being paid to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, after deducting the collection charges.

Robertsonpet has a fairly big municipal market named after the Father of the Nation. This market place is situated opposite to the bus depot in the centre of Robertsonpet town and has an imposing structure with an attractive shop front. There is also a small market in Andersonpet. Fees are levied under bye-laws for all the wares vended in the market yard. The total collections under this account during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 1,15,000.

The Municipality is maintaining a bus stand in the crowded part of the town. A portion of the bus stand building is occupied by the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation. Neatly built shops and kiosks in the bus stand have been let out. The total revenue derived from the bus stand fee and rent is about Rs. 5,000 per annum. Professional tax is another item which fetched a revenue of about Rs. 5,000 in 1967-68. Tax is also levied on advertisements displayed in public places. The actual revenue derived from this source was about Rs. 2,000 in 1967-68.

An annual tax of Rs. 2.50 is levied on each cycle and badges are given by the Municipality, which are often checked by the staff. Tax is also levied on *jutkas,* carts and push carts. A sum of Rs. 2,700 was derived from this source. A sum of about Rs. 65,000 was realised in 1967-68 as tax on entertainments.

Water supply.—Filtered water is provided to the inhabitants of the municipal area to the extent of 50,000 gallons per day. Excess water charges are levied at the rate of 94 paise per one thousand gallons. The quota of free allowance for every house connection is 1,500 gallons. Any excess above this fixed quota is charged. The Municipality collected Rs. 24,000 in 1967-68

under excess water charges. There are about 500 private connections in the town.

The source of water supply is the Bethamangala tank, which is about seven miles to the east of Robertsonpet town. To augment the water supply, four bore-wells have been sunk in Swarnakuppam on the out-skirts of the town. The water supply is inadequate for the needs of the population and efforts are being made to tap fresh sources.

Lighting.—Robertsonpet, Andersonpet and Oorgaumpet towns are well lighted with electricity. There are in all 659 street lights including 45 mercury vapour lights. A sum of Rs. 12,500 was spent during 1967-68 for lighting.

Roads.—The municipal area is served with well laid-out roads. Out of a total length of 18 miles of roads, a length of 10 miles is asphalted and the rest is metalled. A Public Works Supervisor with 11 gangmen looks after the roads. The roads running from Oorgaum railway station to Robertsonpet and from Robertsonpet to Andersonpet and the road in front of the Gandhi market, which is shell-creted, are well maintained.

Sanitation and health.—The town has no underground drainage system. Open drains are provided. Senior and Junior Health Inspectors are looking after sanitation. The Municipality is running two dispensaries, one at Oorgaumpet and another at Andersonpet. Robertsonpet has a well-equipped civil hospital and a separate maternity hospital.

Education and recreation.—Two high schools are being run by the Municipality, one for boys and another for girls. Both of these are located in Robertsonpet proper. The Boys' High School has a pupil-strength of about 1,000 and the Girls' High School of about 650. The Municipality is maintaining also two public parks for the recreation of the inhabitants.

Mulbagal Municipal Council

The town of Mulbagal was constituted into a Minor Municipality in 1911 and subsequently raised to the status of a Town Municipality in 1956, under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the Municipality is 1.20 square miles including the new Muthyalpet extension. There are 20 members in the council elected from 5 territorial divisions. The elections are held once in four years. The population of the town according to 1961 census was 11,977.

Water supply.—Protected water is provided to the inhabitants of the town from bore-wells. There are 35 public taps. In order to help improve the water supply, the State Government has

given a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Municipality and the work is progressing.

Roads.—The total road length under the charge of the municipal administration is 6¾ miles, of which 1-1/7 miles are tarred and the rest are metalled. The town has only surface drains.

Lighting.—The town was electrified on 8th October 1932 and there are in all 218 street lights. A sum of Rs. 2,500 is being spent each month on this item.

Other amenities.—The Municipality is maintaining a higher secondary school with a strength of more than 500 pupils, as also a free reading room. A maternity hospital has also been opened here by the State Government for which a maintenance grant is being given by the Municipal Council. The Council is paying a grant to the veterinary hospital also. The town has a children's park called Chacha Nehru Park managed by the Muzrai Department.

Manchenahalli Municipal Council

The Manchenahalli Municipality was set up as a Minor Municipality in 1947 under the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1933. Later on, it was converted into a Town Municipal Council as per the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. There are in all 15 councillors. The area of the town is 0.80 square mile and the population 4,347 (1961 census). The total tax amount including octroi recovered during 1966-67 was about Rs. 35,000.

The Municipality is paying a sum of Rs. 750 to the local high school as a grant-in-aid and Rs. 100 each to the middle school and high school for mid-day meal facilities. There are eight sweepers and one sanitary maistry for attending to sanitation work. The source of water supply to the town has been ordinary wells. An estimate is ready for a protected water supply scheme and the work has not yet begun. Electric lights have been provided and there were 74 street lights in 1966-67.

Gauribidanur Municipal Council

The Gauribidanur Town Municipality was constituted under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951 According to the 1961 census, the town had a population of 8,559, with an area of 0.70 square mile. It is situated on the banks of Uttara Pinakini river. The Municipal Council consists of 15 members elected from five divisions. The elections are held once in four years on the basis of adult franchise.

Developmental Schemes.—Of late, the Gauribidanur town is growing fast on account of industrial and educational expansion. A large-scale co-operative sugar factory has been established here

and an Atomic Energy Station is situated at Hosur, some six miles from the municipal town. Recently, a First-Grade Science College was also founded here. Having regard to these developments, the Municipality has formed several lay-outs, *viz.*, Electrical colony, Thyagaraja colony, Korekallahalli lay-out, Devarahosahalli lay-out, Harijan colony and Anandapuram extension. In order to meet the still increasing demand for sites, the council has resolved to form a new lay-out of about 35 acres under the guidance of the Director of Town Planning.

In recent years, various other development schemes have been also executed by the Municipality to provide increased amenities to the ratepayers. A model Harijan colony with 45 houses and seven houses for sweepers have been constructed. For this work, the Social Welfare Department gave a subsidy. A new bus stand has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 27,000. A town hall at a cost of Rs. 31,000 is being constructed with financial assistance from the State Government. In the various parts of the town, four circles have been formed at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 as a measure of beautification.

Water supply.—Supply of protected water to the town was first commissioned in the year 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 2.6 lakhs with wells as the source. A water tank with a capacity of 40,000 gallons has been constructed and 120 public taps and 326 private connections have been provided. As the present supply is inadequate, a survey for a comprehensive water supply scheme is being done by the Public Health Engineering Department.

Lighting.—The town was electrified on 31st May 1938 and during 1967 there were 232 street lights, with 8 mercury vapour lamps and 12 fluorescent tube lights. The Municipality spends about Rs. 20,000 a year on this account.

Roads.—The total length of roads within the municipal limits is 5¾ miles, of which a length of two miles is chipcarpeted and the rest are metalled roads.

Drainage.—The town has no underground drainage system. Surface drains and sylk pattern drains have been provided in most parts of the town. The Municipality is now making efforts to take up an underground drainage scheme.

Education and recreation.—The Municipality has constructed a good building to house a nursery school at a cost of Rs. 17,000. A grant of Rs. 1,500 per year is given to the Acharya Higher Secondary School. A primary school building has been also constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000 at Korekallahalli. A park has

been laid out at a cost of Rs. 10,000 near the town hall for recreational purposes.

Bangarpet Municipal Council

The Bangarpet Town Municipal Council was constituted as per the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The area of the Municipality is 0.50 square mile and it had a population of 11,360 in 1961. There are in all 20 councillors elected from various divisions under adult franchise. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 56,161 was collected by way of taxes.

Water supply.—Protected water is being supplied to the ratepayers. There are eight bore-wells, and two overhead tanks have been installed to store water. About 80,000 gallons of protected water are supplied daily. There are 128 public taps in the town.

Other amenities.—The Municipality is maintaining a high school. A sum of about Rs. 10,000 is being expended on this account annually. In addition, a *Sishu Vihara* is also being run for which a grant of Rs. 3,650 was paid in 1966-67. The town has no underground drainage system and surface drains have been provided in most parts of the town. There is a Senior Health Inspector to look after the health and sanitation of the town. Electric street lighting has been provided and there are at present 221 street lights.

Sidlaghatta Municipal Council

The Sidlaghatta Town Municipal Council was reconstituted on 30th March 1965 as per the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. The area of the Municipality is 0.20 square mile with a population of 12,564 as per the 1961 census. There are 20 members on the council, two of the seats being reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

Water supply.—Protected water is being supplied to the inhabitants from bore-wells. An improved scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been sanctioned and the work is under way.

Other amenities.—Annually a sum of Rs. 6,000 is earmarked towards the maintenance of the Municipal High School. Also a sum of Rs. 300 is being paid annually to poor students to help them to pursue their education. A Junior Health Inspector is in charge of the work of sanitation in the town and there are 23 sweepers. Proposals have been submitted to the Government for providing underground drainage to the town. Electric street lights have been provided and there were 219 such lights in the town during 1966-67.

Srinivaspur Municipal Council

The beginning of the Srinivaspur Municipality dates back to the pre-Rendition days, when under the orders of the British Commission, Municipal Boards were set up in all district and taluk headquarters towns. Srinivaspur, a town about 15 miles north-north-east of Kolar town, was the headquarters of a taluk when the Municipal Board started functioning. Immediately after the Rendition in 1881, the taluk was converted into a sub-taluk and in 1897, the original status was restored. During the intervening period, the status of the Municipal Board was, however, maintained. The Board consisted of *ex-officio* and non-official members nominated under the orders of Government. In the early years after the Rendition, Sri Venkatasami Reddy and Sri Ravani Setty, two outstanding non-officials, who were members of the Mysore Representative Assembly also, addressed themselves to the task of improving the town.

In 1919, the town was made a Minor Municipality under the Minor Municipalities Regulation of 1918. The Amildar of the taluk was the *ex-officio* president. The elections were being conducted under the old law and only those who paid municipal taxes were allowed to vote and stand for elections. A few members were nominated to represent special interests. Under the Town Municipalities Act of 1951, a full-fledged Town Municipal Council was constituted. There is an elected president as also a vice-president. There are 15 members elected on adult franchise. Two of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes The total area of the municipal town is 0.10 square mile and the population was 6,812 in 1961.

Taxes.—Property-tax is the main source of revenue of the Municipality and this is levied at 15 per cent on the rental value. Out of a total revenue of about Rs. 67,000, nearly half of it comes from this source. The other chief sources of revenue are octroi and market fees.

Water supply.—Wells have been the source of water supply in the town. A new comprehensive water supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3.25 lakhs was sanctioned in 1966. The work has been in rapid progress and seven bore-wells, a overhead tank and a pump-house are ready. Water from this source is expected to flow by August 1968 at the rate of 15,000 gallons per day.

Sanitation and health.—Open drains are provided to drain storm water. There is no underground drainage system. Night soil is cleared by scavengers in carts. The sanitation of the town is looked after by a Senior Health Inspector. The two dispensaries in the town are maintained by the Government.

Roads.—There are about six miles of roads within the municipal limits. The main road from Chintamani to Kolar which passes through Srinivaspur is asphalted, as also the road leading towards Royalpad. A Supervisor is in charge of maintenance of roads. There are 91 electric street lights and 16 fluorescent tube lights in the town.

The Municipality is maintaining a town hall and a public park, adjacent to the town hall, but no educational institution is being run by it. The Taluk Development Board is running a higher secondary school at this place.

Extensions have sprang up near the railway station and the Royalpad road. The Municipality is acquiring more land for fresh lay-outs.

Malur Municipal Council

The Malur town was a Minor Municipality since 1925-26 and was converted into a Town Municipality under the Town Municipalities Act of 1951. It was reconstituted after elections with 15 members on 6th July 1964. The area of the Municipality is 0.10 square mile with a population of 7,589 (1961 census).

Water supply.—Protected water drawn from bore-wells is supplied to the inhabitants. There are 250 private connections.

Roads.—The town has 6.3 miles of roads, of which only 3 furlongs are asphalted, the rest having other kinds of surface. There are 125 electric street lights including 5 mercury vapour lights.

Education and recreation.—A higher secondary school, a nursery school and a public park are being maintained by the Municipality.

The Municipality is not maintaining any separate medical institutions, but is contributing towards maintenance of a Government dispensary and a veterinary hospital.

Gudibanda Municipal Council

The Gudibanda Town Municipality was constituted under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951 (Mysore Act No. 22 of 1951). The last elections were held in April 1964. The term of the Municipal Council, which expired on 29th April 1968, has been extended by the State Government upto the end of July 1968. There are 15 members on the Municipal Council elected from three divisions called A, B and C, each division returning five councillors. In division 'C' one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The total area of the Municipality is 66 acres and 22 guntas and the population of the town as per 1961 census was 4,478.

The town is provided with open drains. In recent months, the old drains have been improved at a cost of Rs. 7,656. The Municipality is maintaining nearly five miles of roads and only the main road has been asphalted. Improvements were effected to these roads in 1966-67 at a cost of Rs. 2,250. There are 85 electric street lights, five fluorescent tube lights and five mercury vapour lights in the town.

Water supply.—Hitherto, the source of supply of drinking water in the town has been the ordinary wells. A new scheme for supply of filtered water from bore-wells estimated to cost Rs. 2,13,000 was sanctioned by the Government recently. Water from this new source is expected to flow shortly.

Taxation.—Octroi on specified goods coming into the town is the main source of municipal revenue in this town. During 1966-67, the total collections from this source amounted to Rs. 5,307. Property tax, *i.e.*, tax on residential houses and vacant sites in the town fetched Rs. 1,963. The lighting, water and conservancy rates brought an income of Rs. 723. Other sources of revenue like vehicle tax and market fees accounted for a revenue of Rs. 1,749. The Municipality received a grant of Rs. 9,655 from the State Government. It is not levying any professional tax.

Bagepalli Municipal Council

Prior to 1952, Bagepalli was a Minor Municipality. In that year, it was constituted as a Town Municipal Council under the Town Municipalities Act, 1951. There are 15 members on the Council. The area of the Municipality is 0.10 square mile and the population as per the 1961 census was 3,519.

Water supply.—Execution of a scheme for the supply of protected water to the town is well under way. A well has been dug on the bed of the Chitravati river and adequate quantities of water are drawn from the well.

Other amenities.— The town has 'L' shaped drains as also box-type in several places. Electric lights have been provided. There are seven sweepers to clean the town.

The Council has decided to form new lay-outs. As a part of this new scheme, 15 acres of land have been acquired. Roads in the town have been metalled and by-lanes have been pitched with stone slabs.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board

A special local self-governing institution called the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was established on the 16th November 1899. The affairs of this area were managed by a Board consisting of seven members, of whom three were officials and four non-

officials. The Sanitary Board was independent of the Local Fund Board of the Kolar District and the area administered by the Board was excluded from the jurisdiction of the Local Fund Board, Kolar. The strength of the Sanitary Board was gradually raised. In 1929, the Board had 18 members of whom 11 were non-officials and the rest were nominated by the Government. The position of the Board was unique. It was not a corporate body but a statutory committee appointed by the Government. As regards day-to-day administration, it was like a District Board. Its powers were regulated by the provisions of the Mines Regulation of 1906 and the rules issued by the Government in this behalf. The Mining Board, which was a federal committee of the Mining Companies working on the fields, had a preponderant representation on the Sanitary Board. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar district was the president of the Board and the Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields was appointed by the Government as the vice-president. The Board could levy taxes, rates and cesses. In the beginning, however, 75 per cent of the local cess on land revenue items and the income from the sale of stray cattle, cattle pounds, slaughter-houses and markets in the local area under the control of the Board was withdrawn from the Kolar District Board and assigned to the Sanitary Board. The entire *mohatarfa* leviable in the Sanitary Board area was also assigned to the Sanitary Board.

Prior to the 1st November 1964, the Sanitary Board had jurisdiction over Robertsonpet, Andersonpet and seven directly administered villages and 76 indirectly administered villages, besides the area comprising the actual mines. A new Municipality was constituted on the 1st November 1964 for Robertsonpet, having jurisdiction over Robertsonpet, Andersonpet and seven directly administered villages. Accordingly, the Sanitary Board ceased exercising jurisdiction over these areas and 76 indirectly administered villages. The Board's activities are now confined to the mining area only. The population served by the Board is 80,430 as per the 1961 census.

Constitution.—Prior to 1958, the Sanitary Board consisted of 19 nominated and 7 elected members of whom the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the president and the Assistant Commissioner, Kolar Sub-Division, was the vice-president. During that year, the State Government constituted a nominated body consisting of 15 official and non-official members of whom one non-official member was the vice-president. This constitution was continued upto the end of March 1959 when the Board was reconstituted with an official body consisting of nine members. Subsequently, the District Health Officer, Kolar district, was nominated as a member. The present Sanitary Board constituted on 29th March 1966 consists of five members and

they are: (1) the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar district (president), (2) the Assistant Commissioner, Kolar Sub-Division (vice-president), (3) the Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, Kolar. (4) the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kolar Gold Fields hospital and (5) the Secretary, Central Administration, Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings.

Water supply.—Protected and assured water supply for the entire Kolar Gold Fields urban area is drawn from the Bethamangala reservoir. Water is also being supplied from Swarnakuppam bore-well. The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings are meeting the water supply charges in the Sanitary Board area.

Mainly, surface drains have been provided in the area and they are maintained in good condition. But the bungalows in the area, occupied by the mining officers, have soak pits of their own.

Medical care.—There is a Maternity Hospital and a Civil Hospital maintained by the State Government in Robertsonpet town which cater to the needs of the public of both mining and non-mining areas. There is also a general dispensary at Champion Reefs maintained by the Sanitary Board. The Board is also maintaining a veterinary dispensary at Robertsonpet. A health unit has been opened at Oorgaum.

Education.—Until recently, the K.G.F. Sanitary Board was maintaining two high schools in Robertsonpet town, one for boys and another for girls. These institutions are being now maintained by the Robertsonpet Town Municipality. About 1,100 pupils are studying in the Boys' High School and 600 pupils in the Girls' High School. Apart from these, there are nine high schools in the area. There are primary and middle schools run both by the Government and private organisations. The Sanitary Board is maintaining a First Grade College at Oorgaum.

Lighting.—The Gold Fields area was electrified on the 10th July 1902. After the formation of the Robertsonpet Municipality, the question of bifurcation of the lighting arrangements is under consideration.

The Sanitary Board has constructed, under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 90 houses in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet areas at a cost of Rs. 2,97,000. It has also approved a lay-out of 150 sites near the E.D Hospital for building houses There is a proposal to convert the Sanitary Board into a notified area.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959

In the year 1959, a new Regulation called the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 was ushered in. As a result, the District Boards were abolished and a three-tier decentralised administration was introduced, consisting of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and the District Development Council. It was also envisaged that a Panchayat should be established in every revenue village or a group of villages, having a population of not less than 1,500, but not more than 10,000. Each panchayat should have not less than 11 and not more than 19 members with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. In each panchayat, two seats are reserved for women. If a village has a population of more than 5,000, the State Government has powers to notify the panchayat as a Town Panchayat.

Constitution of Panchayats.—According to the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, 489 village panchayats have been constituted in the district. These panchayats covered 3,221 *chirak* and *bechirak* villages having a total population of 10,29,219. The panchayats consisted of 6,270 members including 1,436 members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 976 lady members. All the panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected under the provisions of the Act. (Two statements giving various particulars about village panchayats are appended at the end of the chapter).

Administration.—Village accountants have been appointed as *ex-officio* secretaries to many of the panchayats. Wherever trained village accountants and village officers duly qualified are not available, village-level workers are appointed as Panchayat Secretaries on a temporary basis, in addition to their own work. During 1965-66, there were 164 trained village accountants and 255 village officers and village-level workers working as Panchayat Secretaries.

During 1965-66, motions of no-confidence were moved and carried out against four panchayat chairmen, under Section 32 of the 1959 Act.

Achievements.—Sixty-two panchayats undertook construction of 75 drinking water wells at a total cost of Rs. 63,854. In all, 128 panchayats repaired 184 existing wells at a cost of Rs. 52,623. In the field of public works, 139 panchayats undertook the construction and repairs of 119-7/8 miles of roads and spent a sum of Rs. 1,52,408 : 150 panchayats took up construction of new drains of a length of 26,811 yards and spent Rs. 1,60,087. In all, 125 panchayats had established 130 cattle pounds in their respective

jurisdictions and the income derived from these pounds was Rs. 9,956. A sum of Rs. 16,212 was expended towards the maintenance of cattle pounds and 105 panchayats provided electric street lights to 241 villages. Thirty-nine panchayats planted 1,72,050 trees during 1965-66.

The village panchayats issued licences to 142 hotels and earned Rs. 1,932 as fees. Licences were also issued for the construction of 1,843 houses and shops and a fee of Rs. 8,477 was collected. The panchayats in the taluks of Bangarpet, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Bagepalli acquired land to an extent of 33 acres and 25 guntas at a cost of Rs. 7,940.

Agricultural plans.—During 1965-66, all the 489 village panchayats had prepared Panchayat Agricultural Production Plans, but the plans could not be fully implemented due to failure of rains.

Ameliorative measures.—The village panchayats in Malur, Bangarpet, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur and Bagepalli taluks spent a sum of Rs. 9,702 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes during 1965-66. A total of 127 panchayats carried out works by voluntary labour and the value of work done was Rs. 44,583. In all, 34 panchayats contributed a sum of Rs. 44,599 towards the construction of 48 school buildings; 226 panchayats provided libraries in the several taluks of the district. Ninety-one panchayats are maintaining reading rooms, seven panchayats have laid out recreation parks and 16 panchayats have provided play-grounds for the use of children.

Financial position.—During 1965-66, the arrears of panchayat taxes, fees and the like stood at Rs. 8,14,929. The demand for the year was Rs. 4,05,375. The collections as disclosed by the annual report amounted to Rs. 2,89,849 leaving a balance, as on 31st March 1966, of Rs. 9,30,455. The total income of the panchayats was Rs. 12,96,343, while the expenditure stood at Rs. 15,04,690 (1965-66). A statement of income from different sources and expenditure on different heads is appended at the end of the chapter.

Taluk Development Boards

In place of the old District Board of Kolar, Taluk Boards have been established, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the areas served by Town Municipalities. Taluks having a total population of a lakh and above are provided with a Board consisting of 19 members. In other taluks where the total population is less than a lakh, the Board consists of 15 members. The members of the Taluk Development Board are elected on the basis of adult

franchise. For purposes of election, the revenue taluk area is divided into a number of constituencies. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population. In each Taluk Board not more than two seats are reserved for women.

Under the relevant provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Boards have to supervise the work of the panchayats and give guidance. Effective co-ordination is envisaged between the panchayats and the Taluk Board. A sizeable grant, *i.e.*, to the extent of 25 per cent of the land revenue of the area is assigned by the Government to the Taluk Boards to carry on the duties entrusted to them. The entire local cess on land revenue and the water cess collected in the area are also assigned to the Board. In addition to this, the Taluk Boards have powers to levy a duty on transfer of immovable properties in the shape of an additional stamp duty and a tax on animals brought for sale. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of the Boards. The Taluk Boards in Kolar district cover an area of 3,144.68 square miles, having a population of 10,29,220.

Elections.—Elections to all the 11 Taluk Development Boards were held in July 1960 and 177 members were elected of whom 41 members belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In all, there are 14 lady members. The following table indicates the strength of members in each Taluk Board :

Taluk Board		*Members*		
		General	*Scheduled Castes and Tribes*	*Women*
Kolar	..	**12**	**5**	**2**
Malur	..	**11**	**3**	**1**
Bangarpet	..	**12**	**5**	**2**
Mulbagal	..	**10**	**4**	**1**
Srinivaspur	..	**10**	**4**	**1**
Chintamani	..	**10**	**4**	**1**
Sidlaghatta	..	**11**	**3**	**1**
Chikballapur	..	**11**	**3**	**1**
Gauribidanur	..	**13**	**4**	**2**
Gudibanda	..	**11**	**3**	**1**
Bagepalli	..	**11**	**3**	**1**
Total	..	**122**	**41**	**14**

The Taluk Development Boards have constituted, under Section 124 of the Act, functional sub-committees and in all, there are 73 such sub-committees relating to various development works.

Roads.—A road mileage of 6,195 was maintained by these Boards in 1965-66. Except the Taluk Boards of Mulbagal and Gudibanda, the other Boards spent a sum of Rs. 1,71,113 towards the maintenance of these roads, in 1965-66. The Taluk Boards of Kolar, Bangarpet, Srinivaspur, Gudibanda and Bagepalli took up new works of formation of roads and construction of causeways and culverts and a sum of Rs. 1,23,950 was spent. The several Taluk Boards, except Malur and Sidlaghatta, maintained in all 20 Travellers' Bungalows and *Musafirkhanas* during 1965-66. The total income from this source came to Rs. 8,083 The Taluk Boards of Mulbagal and Sidlaghatta planted 3,70,035 trees and spent a sum of Rs. 6,760 for the purpose.

Vaccination work.—The several Taluk Boards, except Sidlaghatta, had in all 14 Health Inspectors and Vaccinators and 24,656 persons were vaccinated in 1965-66. The Taluk Boards of Malur, Bangarpet, Mulbagal, Chintamani and Gauribidanur undertook epidemic control work in 48 villages in their jurisdictions.

Fairs and festivals.—The Taluk Boards of Kolar. Malur, Bangarpet, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur conducted 7 cattle fairs and festivals during 1965-66. They managed 56 shandies and derived an income of Rs. 67,364 in 1965-66.

School buildings.—During 1965-66, 364 primary school buildings were under the control of several Taluk Boards and a sum of Rs. 24,216 was spent for their maintenance. The Taluk Boards of Malur, Bangarpet, Srinivaspur and Sidlaghatta took up construction of 35 new primary school buildings and spent a sum of Rs. 61,536 for this purpose.

Dispensaries.—Besides several Allopathic dispensaries, the Taluk Boards also maintain 23 Ayurvedic and eight Unani dispensaries. A total sum of Rs. 26,546 was spent towards their maintenance. During 1965-66, 31 veterinary dispensaries were also being maintained by the Taluk Boards.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes.—The Taluk Boards manage 18 hostels for Scheduled Caste boys and girls; in 1965-66, 373 pupils were provided with boarding and lodging facilities. They also maintain 23 women welfare centres, four tailoring centres, one residential school and one ashram school.

All the Taluk Boards conducted seminars at the taluk-level on Panchayat Agricultural Production Plans and Community Development Programmes in 1965-66.

Three statements showing the income and expenditure and financial position of all the Taluk Boards under each budget head for the year 1965-66 are appended at the end of the chapter.

District Development Council

In accordance with the provisions of Section 187 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the State Government constituted a District Development Council for the Kolar district with effect from 1st April 1960.

The District Development Council scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards and guides and co-ordinates their work. The District Development Council is presided over by the District Deputy Commissioner and consists of members of Parliament elected from the district and members of the State Legislature, also elected from the district, elected presidents of all the Taluk Boards, officers of various development departments together with a member of the Scheduled Castes and a lady member.

The Council reviews the progress of various schemes undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats and various Government departments and watches their implementation. In short, the Council is an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the developmental works pertaining to the district. The Council has constituted three sub-committees to look after agricultural development, social education and rural arts and crafts. The Council is not a corporate body and as such, it has no funds or property. Its expenses are met by the Government.

[illegible] Panchayats in Kolar [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	Population covered by Panchayats	Scheduled Caste Population	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,221	489	10,29,219	3,19,379	[illegible]	[illegible]

Number of Women Members	*Number of casual vacancies*	*Number of Village Panchayat-Secretaries working*	*Number of meetings held*	*Attendance*	*Number of Sub-Committees*	*Number of meetings held in Committees*
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
976	29	164 (Trained) 255 (Non-trained)	4,999	7 to 9	1,086	1,539

Length of roads formed	*Drains formed*	*Agricultural Plans prepared*	*Panchayats having libraries*	*Cattle pounds*	*Income from cattle pounds*
14	15	16	17	18	19
113—7/8 *Miles*	26,811 *Yards*	489	226	130	*Rs.* 9,956·81

Income and Expenditure of Village Panchayats in Kolar district for 1965-66

Heads	*Income*	*Heads*	*Expenditure*
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
Rates and Taxes levied	2,97,695.07	General Administration	2,09,190.32
Revenue from Panchayat property	1,04,467.93	Public safety	1,15,549.61
Miscellaneous	3,74,175.14	Public Works executed by the Public Works Department.	1,533.86
Education	6,022.75	Public Works executed by the Panchayats ..	7,84,930.24
Grants and contributions	4,99,227.62	Public Health	55,980.80
Debt head .. .	14,755.04	Civic amenities	63,341.47
		Education	18,351.54
		Grants-in-aid and contributions	53,940.93
		Miscellaneous	2,01,871.52
Total ..	12,96,343.55	.. ..	15,04,690.29

Statement showing the income of the Taluk Boards in Kolar district during the year 1965-66.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk Board		Land Revenue assigned by Government	Rates and Taxes	Revenue derived from T.B. property and other sources	Miscellaneous	Education	Grants and contributions	Debt Head	Total
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Kolar	..	57,736.22	20,899.70	5,717.48	9,717.16	8,339.87	1,001.37	7,133.95	1,10,565.75
2.	Malur	.	42,128.83	38,560.34	7,696.38	4,264.55	..	5,600.00	11,418.52	1,09,650.62
3.	Bangarpet	..	41,707.91	24,788.22	9,278.69	14,925.53	..	6,651.13	19,852.13	1,17,183.61
4.	Mulbagal	..	36,347.00	20,855.99	7,135.89	13,258.98	..	63,608.75	..	1,41,206.61
5.	Srinivaspur	.	48,505.07	32,030.37	8,373.73	123.00	95,530.99	..	57,271.50	2,41,834.66
6.	Chintamani	..	48,376.29	45,592.63	2,973.12	4,780.69	..	4,605.09	6,383.50	1,12,711.32
7.	Sidlaghatta	..	42,003.88	20,395.41	14,596.99	8,899.83	4,000.00	11,485.75	52,941.44	1,54,323.30
8.	Chikballapur	..	23,729.20	..	5,460.94	25,773.63	9,332.71	200.00	10,603.89	75,100.37
9.	Gauribidanur	..	51,560.29	37,141.55	5,064.19	2.00	2,659.75	859.15	24,026.74	1,21,313.67
10.	Gudibanda	..	13,749.77	5,024.02	604.02	38.20	25,628.66	..	2,182.28	47,226.95
11.	Bagepalli	..	30,306 72	14,281.50	2,506.45	205.16	60,390.67	25,719.25	4,671.84	1,38,081.59
	Total	..	4,36,171.18	2,59,549.31	69,407.88	81,970.73	2,05,882.65	1,19,730.49	1,96,485.79	13,69,198.45

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Taluk Boards in Kolar district during the year 1965-66.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	General Administration	Public works executed by the Taluk Board	Public Health	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt Head	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Kolar ..	15,170.19	80,729.45	14,220.67	6,386.32	19,488.26	100.00	6,409.23	4,332.36	1,47,336.40
2.	Malur .	13,950.78	22,812.61	16,930.97	1,143.51	..	..	34,400.00	25,829.10	1,15,066.97
3.	Bangarpet ..	12,637.39	1,23,408.20	9,382.79	6,939.43	..	5,509.00	3,245.40	21,452.32	1,82,574.53
4.	Mulbagal .	11,659.93	63,619.94	10,897.06	4,640.13	..	5,457.78	10,560.17	5,987.00	1,12,813.01
5.	Srinivaspur ..	13,028.72	35,409.63	9,169.14	4,760.73	1,23,378.43	364.00	7,526.02	42,401.22	2,41,037.89
6.	Chintamani ..	16,871.81	19,762.68	13,701.02	4,217.92	.	2,461 00	6,800.63	13,914.20	1,07,729.26
7.	Sidlaghatta ..	12,772.10	77,939.16	4,084.01	17,416.33	1,935.91	250.00	26,992.15	28,532.33	1,69,921.89
8.	Chikballapur ..	14,620.27	12,310.07	..	..	12,695.81	3,823.14	8,806.59	11,827.52	64,083.40
9.	Gauribidanur ..	17,702.78	52,234.04	5,053.20	4,484.56	8,772.32	3,735.00	2,208.17	21,038.72	1,15,228.79
10.	Gudibanda .	5,637.69	14,730.45	4,380.80	1,009.93	33,397.61	471.08	120.00	2,381.50	62,129.06
11.	Bagepalli .	14,321.57	31,872.32	13,013.99	3,142.37	1,29,845.31	586 20	2,952.04	4,594.88	2,00,238.68
	Total ..	1,48,283 14	5,64,819.56	1,00,833.65	51,641 23	3,34,513.55	22,757.20	1,10,020.40	1,82,291.15	15,18,159.88

Statement showing the financial position of the Taluk Boards in Kolar district for the year 1965-66.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk Board	Opening cash balance as on 1st April 1965	Income during the year 1965-66	Total	Expenditure during the year 1965-66	Closing cash balance as on 31st March 1966
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Kolar	51,276.61	1,10,565.75	1,61,842.36	1,47,336.40	14,505.96
2.	Malur	74,563.06	1,09,650.62	1,84,213 68	1,15,066.97	69,146.71
3.	Bangarpet	82,212.31	1,17,183.61	1,99,395.92	1,82,574.53	16,821.39
4.	Mulbagal	21,150.02	1,41,206.61	1,62,356.63	1,12,813.01	49,543.62
5.	Srinivaspur	49,229.66	2,41,834.66	2,91,064.32	2,41,037.89	50,026.43
6.	Chintamani	52,178.41	1,12,711.32	1,64,889.73	1,07,729.26	57,160 47
7.	Sidlaghatta	73,058.43	1,54,323.30	2,27,381.73	1,69,921.89	57,459.84
8.	Chikballapur	59,336.56	75,100.37	1,34,436.93	64,083.40	70,353.53
9.	Gauribidanur	34,796.26	1,21,313.67	1,56,109.93	1,15,228.79	40,881.14
10.	Gudibanda	23,274.63	47,226.95	70,501.58	62,129.06	8,372.52
11.	Bagepalli	79,363.65	1,38,081.59	2,17,445.27	2,00,238.68	17,206.59
	Total	7,00,439.63	13,69,198.45	20,69,638.08	15,18,159.88	5,51,478.20

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in Kolar district from 1964–65 to 1966–67

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	olar	3,09,987	3,22,109	3,90,099	3,66,218	17,66,519	17,88,056
2.	Malur	70,024	68,217	1,07,950	1,05 262	1 36,182	1,12,050
3.	Bangarpet	2,05,024	2,05,503	2,42,426	2,22,007	3,17,346	3,16,755
4.	Mulbagal	1,24,933	1,92,020	1,74,630	1,73,954	2,69,743	2,05,634
5.	Srinivaspur	53,262	58,575	66,350	72,340	67,024	81,504
6.	Chintamani .. .	3,31,195	5,34,893	6,12,629	5,85,111	5,76,204	7,02,193
7.	Sidlaghatta	96,440	1,19,973	85,025	75,786	88,180	90,113
8.	Chikballapur	3,05,300	3,04,978	3,35,592	3,56,954	3,20,482	3,33,815
9.	Gauribidanur . ..	1,92,593	1,78,972	3,22,956	2,70,110	4,50,374	4,88,661
10.	Gudibanda	26,107	28,302	28,774	29,963	33,882	27,770
11.	Bagepalli	46,229	51,892	63,330	56,191	65,241	58,998
12.	Manchenahalli	41,169	43,372	32,067	35,297	32,067	35,297
	obertsonpet	4,36,543	3,98,955	7,96,086	7,40,238	7,96,025	8,23,304

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Early period

THOUGH learning was highly esteemed, education, in the olden days, does not seem to have been regarded as a direct duty of the State. It was mostly in the hands of religious leaders and priests. Endowments were often given for promoting learning as a religious duty. Teaching was done mainly by the priests. The early stage of schooling generally consisted of reading, writing and arithmetic and later the pupil had to commit to memory long passages from various renowned works. Strict discipline was maintained by the teacher and punishments were often harsh. The curriculum of education for the Brahmin pupils included, besides the Vedas, literature, grammar, etymology, mathematics, logic, ethics, astronomy and sometimes the fine arts. As a rule, the student had to remain with the teacher till he finished his course, the duration of which was about 12 years.

The education of the Kshatriyas included training in the use of arms and other military training. The Vaishya education was more domestic than institutional, the boy learning his trade from his father. The crafts were mostly hereditary, the skill in them being handed down from father to son; the teacher and the taught being the father and the son, the teaching was free from the formalities of the class-room. In the majority of occupations, no knowledge of reading and writing was required, but in some, certain works containing traditional rules relating to the particular crafts were required to be learnt. There were several centres of learning in the district as evidenced by the existence of ancient temples and *agraharas*.

Muhammadan education received considerable attention particularly during the days of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. The education was imparted in institutions called *Maktabs* and *Madrasas*. The *Maktab* was a primary school usually attached to a mosque, where the learning of the Koran was the main item of education, while the *Madrasa* was a school of higher learning.

Modern education

The year 1833 saw the establishment of a free English school at Mysore by Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the then ruler of Mysore: it was maintained solely out of palace funds. Later, systematic State activity in the field of education began in the State as elsewhere in India, with the famous Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854. It was on the plan drawn up in that Despatch by the Directors of the East India Company that the structure of modern education was mainly based. Mysore was under the British Commission at that time. When the provisions of the Despatch of 1854 had to be applied to Mysore, Mr. Devereux, the then Judicial Commissioner, drew up a scheme of education for Mysore and Coorg jointly, which the Government sanctioned with slight modifications. The next important year in the history of education in Mysore was 1868, when the Government sanctioned what is known as the Hobli School system proposed by Mr. Rice. Under this scheme, a school was established in every hobli where the people expressed a desire to have a school and agreed to provide a school building. The situation, as a result of this scheme, improved considerably by about 1871-72. The majority of the hoblies had schools and each taluk had a superior vernacular school. After the Rendition of the State to the ruling family, education received further impetus and since then, there has been a steady progress in all directions.

The period 1911-1916 was another land-mark in the history of education in the State. This period was marked by the adoption of new ideals; an element of compulsion in some selected centres in the State was introduced into the system of education and of equal importance was the introduction of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme, a reform which was long considered necessary and which had already been adopted in other parts of India. This was also the period which saw the establishment of the Mysore University, which was the first University to be founded in the Princely States. The educational service was also completely reorganised and the scales of pay were revised, thus brightening the prospects of those who joined the teaching profession.

Growth of literacy

The early Census compilers had divided the population in respect of literacy into three distinct categories—'learned', 'literate' and 'illiterate'. In the mode of enumeration, some difficulty was experienced in classifying the 'learned' and the 'illiterate'. In 1901, the Census entries were confined to the two categories of 'literate' and 'illiterate'. Only in the year 1911, a clearer definition of literacy crystallised. It was defined that literates were those who could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. In the 1951 Census Hand-book of the Kolar district, a more precise definition of literacy was given. The report while describing literacy said: "the test for literacy is the

ability to read and write a simple message in some language or other". In the preparation of tables, the word 'literates' was defined as persons who could read and write but who had not passed any examination, and 'illiterates' included partly literates who could read but not write. The 1961 Census had the following definition of literacy: "Literate is a person who can both read and write. The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter". It would be difficult to say, however, if in each case shown as 'literate', literacy has reached a good level of reading and writing. The Kannada phrase "ಓದು ಬರಹ" (meaning reading and writing) has been applied in classifying the entries. It may be said that in the method of classifying literates, the definition as laid down has been satisfactory, the only exception being a small number who have claimed knowledge of several languages. In such cases, there is bound to be an inflation in the number of people knowing the other languages but not in the number of literate persons as a whole.

Literacy through the decades

The percentage of literacy in the district was very low till the year 1941. It was only during the decades 1941-1951 and 1951-1961 that considerable progress was achieved. Compared to the other areas of the district, the progress of literacy in the Kolar Gold Fields area was more striking.

The following table indicates separately, the population number of literates and percentage of literacy in the district during the decades from 1911 to 1941:

Year	Kolar District excluding K.G.F.			Kolar Gold Fields Area		
	Population	*No. of literates*	*Percentage of literacy*	*Population*	*No. of literates*	*Percentage of literacy*
1911 ..	6,97,874	40,910	5.8	83,743	7,240	8.6
1921 ..	7,06,196	39,138	5.5	87,682	13,732	15.6
1931 ..	7,65,620	55,000	7.1	85,103	15,000	17.6
1941 ..	8,39,057	68,448	8.1	1,33,859	29,992	22.4

According to the 1951 Census, the total percentage of literates in the district was 16.1 (males 24.9 per cent and females 7.3 per cent). Ten years later, *i.e.*, in 1961, the figure was 21.3 (males 33.4 and females 11.3). The total percentage of literates in Kolar Gold Fields area in 1951 was 30.3 (males 43.4 and females 17.2). By 1961, this had risen to 35.89 (males 47.85 and females 23.74). Statements giving particulars of population,

number of literates—both males and females—and percentage of literacy are furnished below separately in respect of the district and also Kolar Gold Fields area, for 1951 and 1961 :

Year	*Total population*	*Total No. of literates*	*Percentage of literacy*	*Males*		*Females*	
				Number of literates	*Per centage*	*Number of literates*	*Percentage*
			KOLAR DISTRICT				
1951 ..	11,29,875	1,86,176	16.1	1,42.469	24.9	43,707	7.9
1961 ..	12,90,144	2,74,708	21.3	2,02,808	33.4	71,900	11.3
			KOLAR GOLD FIELDS AREA				
1951 ..	1,59,084	48,252	30.3	34.505	43.4	13,747	17.2
1961 ..	1,46,811	52,695	35.89	35,413	47.85	17,282	23.74

(Taluk-wise and town-wise figures of literacy in the district are given in the Appendix.)

Educational levels

The total number of literates in the district according to the Census of 1961 was 2 ,74,708 of whom 2,02,808 were men and 71,900, women. The literates who had not passed any examination and those who had passed an examination below the primary or junior basic examination (including those who had failed in primary or junior basic examination) have been included in the category of "literates without educational level", while all the other literates who had passed primary or junior basic or any higher examination have been included in the respective categories. The following statement shows the number of literates without educational level and persons who had passed any institutional examination, academic, vocational or technical, in the *urban areas* of the district according to the Census of 1961 :

Educational levels	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
Literates without educational level. ..	85,384	53,576	31,808
Primary or junior basic ..	17,867	11,540	6,327
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	12,289	10,092	2,197
Technical diploma not equal to .. degree.	310	298	12
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	12	11	1
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	897	827	70

		Persons	Males
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.			
Engineering	..	106	106
Medicine	..	61	47
Agriculture	..	8	8
Veterinary and Dairying		4	4
Technology	..	1	1
Teaching	..	155	127
Others	..	3	3

The statement given below indicates the number of literates without educational level, and persons who had passed primary or junior basic, matriculation and other higher examinations, in the *rural areas* of the district in 1961 :

Educational levels		*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
Literates without educational level.		1,42,960	1,13,339	[illegible]
Primary or junior basic	..	9,397	7,842	[illegible]
Matriculation and above	..	5,254	4,987	[illegible]

Administration

There is a District Educational Officer, who is responsible for the administration and control of all junior and senior primary schools in the district. He exercises general control and supervision over basic schools also. He inspects all secondary schools within his jurisdiction. As on 1st April 1967, he was assisted by two Assistant Educational Officers, one at headquarters of the district and the other at Chikballapur and 15 Inspectors of Schools in charge of 12 Kannada and 3 Urdu Ranges. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Division is in charge of the administration and control of all secondary institutions in the district. He also exercises general control and supervision over all the teachers' training institutions in the district.

General Education

Pre-primary or Nursery Education

Pre-primary or Nursery Schools are mostly managed by private organisations and very few are run by the Government. They are mainly located in the urban areas. However, in recent years, such schools (Balawadis) have been started in the rural areas by the Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board. With a view to encouraging the opening of these schools in rural areas Government liberalised the grant-in-aid rules, by which schools started in rural areas received grant-in-aid upto 70 per cent of the total expenditure, while the schools started in urban areas

received only 50 per cent of the approved expenditure. These nursery schools are meant primarily for the development of education of children of the age group of 3 to 5 years. Greater facilities are now afforded to poor children residing in rural areas to receive their pre-primary education. It was made a condition of the grant-in-aid that at least one-third of the seats should be made available to poor children.

There were only two recognised nursery schools in Kolar district during the year 1956. This number had increased to eight by the year 1961. Of these eight, two were located in Kolar town, one in Andersonpet (Kolar Gold Fields) and one each in Chikballapur, Malur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Mulbagal towns. Since then, there has been a considerable increase in the number of pre-primary institutions. During the years 1961 to 1967, four more institutions were newly started in Kolar Gold Fields area, three more in Chikballapur, two in Gauribidanur and one each in Srinivaspur, Kolar, Chintamani, Bangarpet and Chikballapur taluks. The total number of recognised institutions functioning in Kolar district during 1967-68 was twenty-two. The following statement indicates the number of nursery schools, strength of pupils and teachers, taluk-wise, in the district as on the 31st August 1967 :

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Teachers*			*No of Pupils*		
			Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1.	Kolar ..	3	..	5	5	93	84	177
2.	Malur ..	1	..	1	1	31	16	47
3.	Bangarpet ..	6	..	4	4	195	158	353
4.	Mulbagal ..	2	1	2	3	106	106	212
5.	Srinivaspur ..	1	..	1	1	23	22	45
6	Chintamani ..	2	.	4	4	60	59	119
7.	Sidlaghatta .	1	..	1	1	22	21	43
8.	Chikballapur	4	..	6	6	77	91	168
9.	Gauribidanur	2	..	2	2	56	50	106
10.	Bagepalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Gudibanda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	22	1	36	37	663	607	1,270

The progress of primary education in the State in early years may conveniently be reviewed under two distinct periods—the first from the year 1932 to 1941 when the primary education was **Primary Education**

under the control of the Local Education Authorities and the second from the year 1941 to 1944 when Government resumed control over primary education. During the former period, attention was mainly centred on consolidation, while in the latter period it was one of expansion. In the year 1932, primary schools were of two grades, one of four years' duration, on the completion of which a pupil was eligible for admission to a middle school, and the other of six years, which prepared candidates for the vernacular lower secondary examination. In both these types of schools, the medium of instruction was only the mother-tongue. During the year 1934-35, the vernacular upper secondary course was abolished. Only the six-year primary schools presented candidates for the vernacular lower secondary examination. With this change, the nomenclature of these schools was changed to lower primary and upper primary schools. The vernacular lower secondary examination was called the upper primary examination.

Resumption of control

Under the Elementary Education Act of 1930, all the primary schools, both Government and aided, were transferred to the control of the Local Education Authorities, who were entrusted with the responsibility of consolidation, expansion and development of elementary education within the areas of their jurisdiction. But owing to the economic depression of 1931-32 which crippled the financial resources of the local bodies, they were unable to undertake any expansion schemes. In view of the slow progress registered in the field of elementary education, the Government felt it necessary to have the matter fully investigated, and accordingly appointed a committee on elementary education, in the year 1937. This committee recommended that the control over primary education be resumed by the Government and that the primary schools be administered by them through the Department of Public Instruction. According to this recommendation, an Act called the Elementary Education Act of 1941 was passed and the Government again assumed control over primary education from the 1st July 1941.

With the assumption of control over primary education by the Government, there was a phenomenal increase not only in the number of schools, but also in the enrolment of pupils. But, unfortunately, the pupils did not remain in the schools for the full four-year course but dropped off in the second or third year of the course. Consequently wastage and stagnation in primary schools registered a sharp increase. It was, therefore, considered desirable to introduce some compulsion so as to keep the children in the schools throughout the four-year course; and it was also decided to introduce compulsory primary education only by stages, in view of the huge expenditure involved. The Elementary Education Act, 1941, was therefore amended so as to bring

into force a scheme of compulsory attendance by which it was laid down that when a parent got his child admitted into a primary school, it was his responsibility to see that the pupil stayed there till the completion of the course or till he attained the age of 12, whichever was earlier. But this scheme also did not achieve the desired effect of retaining the pupils till they completed the course as it applied only to pupils who joined the schools voluntarily. The scheme of compulsory attendance was, therefore, dropped and it was decided to introduce compulsory primary education by stages. Accordingly, during the year 1947-48, compulsion was introduced in selected areas of Kolar taluk.

As already stated above, after the resumption of control over primary education in 1941, primary education underwent a further change in its pattern. There were then two grades of primary schools, namely lower and upper. Pupils completing the lower primary school course of four years were eligible for admission either to a middle school or an upper primary school. There was no public examination at the end of this course. The upper primary school course of six years comprised the four-year course of the lower primary school and in addition, another two years' course in which all the subjects of the middle school course except English were taught. The medium of instruction in both the grades was the mother-tongue of the pupil. There was a public examination at the end of the upper primary course, successful pupils being eligible to join the teachers' training course of two years' duration. Students passing the teachers' training course were eligible for being appointed as teachers in primary schools. Pupils passing the upper primary course were also permitted to take the middle school examination after studying English for two years. The upper primary schools were then converted into New Type Middle Schools where English was also taught.

Efforts were continually made to improve, enrich and modify the curriculum of the primary schools. The curriculum in the old Mysore State was based on the "activity principles" with subjects such as drawing, singing, nature study and gardening, in addition to the subjects like language, arithmetic, history, geography and civics.

Later changes

During 1955-56, the connotation of the term "primary education" underwent a change. Previously, it referred to the primary school education of four years' duration leading to a four-year middle school course which was called lower secondary. After the changes, the term 'primary' meant an integrated course of eight years covering the primary and the middle school classes. The middle school classes were re-named as primary V, VI, VII and VIII classes. But the primary schools and the middle schools continued to be different institutions, except in the case

of New Type Middle Schools which had all the eight classes. There was no public examination either in the middle or at the end of the eight-year primary course. The old lower secondary public examination was abolished so as not to over-burden the young pupils by compelling them to sit for a public examination at that stage.

New pattern

When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, it was found that the pattern of pre-college education varied from region to region. Therefore, a special Educational Integration Advisory Committee was formed to consider the question and suggest ways to bring about uniformity. The Government considered the various recommendations of this Committee and passed final orders in 1959 ushering in a new uniform pre-college educational system throughout the State. The primary and secondary stages of education were reorganised into a seven-year course of primary education and a four-year course of secondary education. Education was made free in all grades of primary schools maintained by the Government or local bodies. Secondary education has also been made free upto and inclusive of X standard with effect from the academic year 1966-67.

Under this new pattern of primary education, schools having standards I to IV are called Junior Primary Schools and schools having standards V to VII (with or without the first four standards) are called Senior Primary Schools. There is no public examination at the end of the course.

Progress of Primary Education

There has been a remarkable progress in the field of primary education in the district. There were only 767 institutions in the district during 1940-41. This number increased to 914 by 1943-44, to 1,115 by 1955-56 and to 1,516 by 1960-61. The number of pupils also increased from 30,464 in 1940-41 to 76,774 in 1960-61. The following table indicates the number of primary schools for boys as well as girls and the number of pupils who were studying in these schools, during the years 1940-41, 1943-44, 1955-56 and 1960-61, in the district :—

Year		*No. of Schools*			*No. of Pupils*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1940-41	..	702	65	767	22,132	8,332	30,464
1943-44	..	846	68	914	32,646	14,301	46,947
1955-56	..	1,050	65	1,115	40,518	20,758	61,276
1960-61	..	1,441	75	1,516	49,201	27,573	76,774

There were 2,051 teachers—1,658 men teachers and 393 women teachers—in primary schools in the district in 1956. This number increased to 4,027 in 1961, comprising 3,348 men teachers and 379 women teachers. The increase in the number of teachers is in consonance with the increase in the number of institutions and the number of pupils.

The district took a big stride in the field of primary education during the period from 1960-61 to 1964-65. Junior primary and senior primary schools were opened in the district at a number of new places. The large student strength in the several standards of primary schools was the result of the effective implementation of the Compulsory Primary Education Scheme in the district. It can be said that the people have now become aware of the manifold advantages of education. The State Government is making maximum possible efforts for the rapid spread of primary education.

The following statement shows the number of primary schools in the district, the number of students—boys and girls—and the number of trained and untrained teachers in these schools in 1965-66:

Year	*No. of primary schools*	*No. of pupils*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	2,087	1,11,410	81,371	1,92,781

Year	*No. of trained teachers*		*No. of untrained teachers*		*Total No. of teachers*
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	
	6	7	8	9	10
1965-66	1,647	407	2,392	573	5,019

Junior Primary Schools

As already stated, junior primary schools are those institutions which have primary standards I to IV. There were 1,664 such institutions in the district as on the 31st August 1967. This number also included schools which had Urdu and Tamil as the media of instruction. Out of these 1,664 institutions, 1,404 boys, and 18 girls' primary schools had Kannada as the medium of instruction. The following statement gives the number of Kannada

junior primary schools for boys, the number of pupils and teachers, taluk-wise, in the district as on the 31st August 1967.

Sl. No	Name of Taluk	No. of Schools	No of Teachers			No of Pupils		
			Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Kolar ..	141	185	38	223	4,671	3,874	8,545
2.	Malur ..	130	167	17	184	4,059	3,095	7,154
3.	Bangarpet ..	215	248	184	432	10,854	7,868	18,722
4.	Mulbagal ..	129	154	21	175	4,122	2,441	6,563
5.	Srinivaspur	121	147	17	164	3,736	2,695	6,431
6.	Chintamani	137	159	26	185	4 402	3,282	7,684
7.	Sidlaghatta	108	118	14	132	3,136	2 058	5,194
8.	Chikballapur	113	136	26	162	3,591	2,673	6,264
9.	Gauribidanur	158	194	11	205	5,537	3,673	9 210
10.	Bagepalli ..	113	133	10	143	3,202	1,982	5,184
11.	Gudibanda ..	39	49	3	52	1,205	900	2,105
	Total ..	1,404	1,690	367	2,057	48,515	34,541	83,056

There were 18 junior primary schools for girls which had Kannada as the medium of instruction. These schools were situated in Kolar, Malur, Bangarpet, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Chikballapur and Gauribidanur taluks and 26 men and 32 women teachers were in charge of them. Four hundred and eighty-nine boys and 2,109 girls were studying in these schools as on the 31st August 1967.

Urdu and Tamil Junior Primary Schools

There were 140 Urdu junior primary schools for boys in the district, as on the 31st August 1967; 172 men teachers and 51 women teachers were in charge of these institutions which had a total pupil strength of 4,493 boys and 3,654 girls. Of these 140 schools, Kolar taluk had 21, Malur 17, Bangarpet 20 and Gauribidanur 21. There were 57 Urdu junior primary schools for girls in the district as on the 31st August 1967, with 41 men teachers and 34 women teachers; 838 boys and 1,637 girls were studying in these institutions. Twenty-four of these girls' institutions were located in Mulbagal taluk alone. In addition, there were 51 junior primary schools with Tamil as the medium of instruction, having a pupil strength of 4,600 boys and 5,348 girls under the charge of 279 teachers.

Senior Primary Schools

Senior primary schools had either standards 1 to VII or only V to VII of primary education. There were 339 such institutions in the district, as on the 31st August 1967, which also included

schools with Urdu and Tamil as the media of instruction. Of these 339 senior primary schools, 254 institutions for boys and six for girls had Kannada as the medium of instruction. The statement given below furnishes particulars of the senior primary schools for boys having Kannada as the medium of instruction, the number of teachers and pupils, taluk-wise, in the district as on the 31st August 1967:

Sl No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			No. of Pupils		
			Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Kolar ..	32	136	36	172	2,774	1,768	4,542
2.	Malur ..	23	105	7	112	1,421	2,073	3,494
3.	Bangarpet ..	17	52	7	59	1,678	839	2,517
4.	Mulbagal ..	29	118	19	137	3,188	1,722	4,910
5.	Srinivaspur	26	121	6	127	2,994	1,576	4,570
6.	Chintamani	31	126	17	143	3,373	1,812	5,185
7.	Sidlaghatta	23	79	9	88	2,267	1,266	3,533
8.	Chikballapur	16	69	14	83	1,818	1,034	2,852
9.	Gauribidanur	34	148	6	151	3,945	3,645	7,590
10.	Bagepalli ..	16	60	5	65	1,570	835	2,405
11.	Gudibanda ..	7	25	1	26	709	408	1,117
	Total ..	254	1,013	127	1,166	25,737	16,978	42,715

There were only six senior primary schools for girls in the district which had Kannada as the medium of instruction. They were situated in Bangarpet, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur and Gauribidanur taluks and had 24 men and 44 women teachers. The total student strength in these institutions was 318 boys and 2,257 girls.

Urdu and Tamil Senior Primary Schools

There were 57 senior primary schools for boys with Urdu as the medium of instruction in the district in 1967. One hundred and sixty-three men teachers and 43 women teachers were in charge of these institutions, which had a total pupil strength of 4,296 boys and 2,912 girls. The number of Urdu girls' schools of this type in the district was 11 under the charge of two men teachers and 66 women teachers. Forty-three boys and 2,504 girls were studying in these institutions. In addition, there were 17 senior primary schools with Tamil medium having a pupil strength of 2,461 boys and 3,956 girls under the charge of 119 teachers.

Middle Schools

Middle schools are separate institutions which have only standards V to VII of primary education. There were 55 middle schools for boys in the district as on 31st August 1967,

with a total pupil strength of 9,967 boys and 1,741 girls under the charge of 347 men teachers and 53 women teachers. There were only eight middle schools for girls in the district with a total strength of 1,771 girls as on that date. There were no boys in these institutions. Eighteen men and 50 women teachers were in charge of these schools.

Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961

After the attainment of Independence, steady efforts have been made to expand and improve primary education with a view to making it universal, free and compulsory. The Union Government suggested that a programme of compulsory primary education be implemented from the year 1961-62 and that at least 90 per cent of the children belonging to the age-group 6-11 be brought into schools by the end of 1965-66. The State took up this task in right earnest and implemented the scheme by stages, starting with the children of the age group 6-7 in 1961-62 and covering the entire age group of 6-11 before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. For this purpose, the provisions of the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, were brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 1st August 1961, and rules were also framed for its effective implementation. The following are some of the important provisions of the Act.

(*a*) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child.

(*b*) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to the regular attendance of his children at an approved school.

(*c*) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment of children.

(*d*) Prevention of employment of children, so that they may be enabled to attend schools regularly, and

(*e*) Constitution of Primary School Panchayat Courts to try offences under the Act.

A child completing the age of 5 years and ten months on 22nd May of the year is required to attend an approved school But even children who have completed the age of 5 years can be admitted to primary I standard on a voluntary basis. A State-level Seminar on compulsory primary education was held in April 1961. Some of the important recommendations of this Seminar, which were accepted by the Government, were the following:

(1) Opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 or where the minimum number of students for opening a school are available;

(2) Appointment of additional teachers to existing schools, where necessary;

(3) Provision of incentive schemes like mid-day meals, free supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc;

(4) Constitution of School Betterment Committee for each school; and

(5) Making it the responsibility of Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities to implement the scheme of compulsory primary education, in their respective jurisdictions.

Enumeration of children

Enumeration of children of the age-group 6-11 is being conducted every year to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The numbers of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentage of enrolment for the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 are shown in the following statement:

Year		No. of Children enumerated		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1		2	3	4
1964-65	..	77,538	67,867	1,45,405
1965-66	..	88,644	74 238	1,62,852
1966-67	..	83,220	70,015	1,53,235

Year		No. of Children enrolled			Percentage of enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10
1964-65	..	73,783	60,453	1,34,236	97	91	94
1965-66	..	80,931	65,706	1,46,637	91	88	90
1966-67	..	79,935	66,286	1,46,221	96	95	95

It is seen from the above statement that the enrolment of children in the district has been very encouraging and that the target of 90 per cent has even been exceeded. The percentage of enrolment, which showed a decline in the year 1965-66, has again improved. In the case of girls, there has been a remarkable improvement in the enrolment. The percentage of enrolment, which was 88 in the year 1965-66, rose to 95 in 1966-67. The

total percentage has also gone up from 90 in 1965-66 to 95 in 1966-67.

Changes in syllabus

As already stated, the Educational Integration Advisory Committee recommended a seven-year primary (basic) education followed by a four-year higher secondary education. A Curriculum Committee was then appointed for formulating the outlines of the primary school course and various syllabus sub-committees were also constituted to draw up detailed syllabi for the several subjects. The draft syllabi were published with a view to eliciting opinions, criticisms and suggestions from educationists and others interested in education. An *ad hoc* committee was then appointed to go through the replies and to finalise the draft syllabi. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Educational Integration Advisory Committee.

The Government approved the finalised syllabi and the revised syllabi of standards I and II were introduced in all the primary schools of the State from the school year 1959-60, that of III and IV from 1960-61 and that of standards V and VI from the year 1961-62. The revised syllabus of standard VII was introduced in all the schools from the year 1962-63. Throughout the seven-year primary course, a broad-based general education consisting of language study, core subjects (General Mathematics, General Science and Social Studies), arts and crafts, common activities and physical education is imparted. Kannada, the regional language, is made an additional optional subject for those pupils whose mother-tongue is not Kannada, from standard IV and onwards. English is introduced from standard V and Hindi from standard VI.

Basic Education

Basic education gained importance especially after the advent of Independence. The scheme stresses the principle that education must centre round some suitable basic craft chosen with due regard to the occupations of the locality. It is the pivot of the entire teaching to which all the other subjects are to be correlated. Besides, it aims at providing full and free scope to the physical, cultural and social development of the individual so as to enable him to contribute his utmost to the well-being of the society. In the basic schools, crafts such as agriculture, gardening, spinning, weaving, sericulture, woodcraft, smithy, laundry and poultry-keeping are taught. The teachers required for the basic schools are mostly drawn from the Basic Training Institution at Vidyanagar, near Bangalore, which was specially established for the purpose of training teachers in basic education. Usually, experienced teachers in service are given intensive training for ten months in the principles and practice of basic education and child psychology with special reference to the application of the technique of correlated teaching. They are also given training

in spinning and gardening. Children in these basic institutions are given instruction in crafts for three hours a day, the rest of the school time being devoted to music, drawing and other arts, physical education and cultural activities. Mid-day meals are provided in these institutions. Health education and training in citizenship are also the important features of these schools.

There were 65 junior basic and 51 senior basic schools in the district, as on 31st August 1967. The junior basic schools are junior primary schools with standards I to IV, in which crafts are also taught. Likewise, senior basic schools are senior primary schools with standards I to VII or V to VII in which crafts are also taught. The strength of pupils and teachers in the junior basic and senior basic schools situated in each of the taluks of the district, as on the 31st August 1967, is indicated below :

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Teachers*			*No. of Pupils*		
			Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
			JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS					
1.	Kolar ..	22	43	28	71	1,450	805	2,255
2.	Malur ..	3	11	1	12	240	177	417
3.	Bangarpet ..	6	12	1	13	368	247	615
4.	Mulbagal ..	6	9	..	9	196	109	305
5.	Srinivaspur	8	13	1	14	260	203	463
6.	Chintamani	5	10	..	10	251	158	409
7.	Sidlaghatta	4	11	2	13	279	226	505
8.	Chikballapur	3	6	..	6	66	86	152
9.	Gauribidanur	4	10	2	12	669	52	721
10.	Bagepalli ..	3	9	2	11	219	125	344
11.	Gudibanda ..	1	2	..	2	36	21	57
	Total ..	65	136	37	173	4,034	2,209	6,243

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			No. of Pupils		
			Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
			SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS					
1.	Kolar ..	11	52	14	66	1,095	629	1,724
2.	Malur ..	3	14	2	16	372	223	595
3.	Bangarpet ..	11	49	13	62	1,705	1,043	2,748
4.	Mulbagal ..	1	2	..	2	91	26	117
5.	Srinivaspur	3	17	1	18	376	228	604
6.	Chintamani	5	16	1	17	314	160	474
7.	Sidlaghatta	4	19	5	24	582	422	1,004
8.	Chikballapur	6	26	4	30	529	305	834
9.	Gauribidanur	5	31	3	34	919	555	1,474
10.	Bagepalli ..	2	9	2	11	267	113	380
11.	Gudibanda ..	1	6	..	6	125	61	186
	Total	51	241	45	286	6,375	3,765	10,140

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education in the State formerly consisted of two stages, the middle or the lower secondary stage of four years' duration commencing after a four-year primary course, and the high school stage of three years following the middle school course. The middle schools and high schools were generally separate institutions. A public examination was held at the end of each of the above two stages. Only those who passed the middle school examination were eligible for admission to a high school, except in the case of girls who were given the option either to take the public examination or an integral middle school examination. In the year 1954, the public examination at the end of the middle school stage was abolished, the reason being not to burden the pupils at the tender age of 11 to 13 with the severe strain of a public examination. Instead, class examinations were ordered to be conducted, retaining all the formalities of a public examination but without its severity and consequent nervous strain.

Earlier reform

Earlier, in the year 1937, there was an educational reform which resulted in the high school course being modified in certain respects, without however altering its essential character. In addition to the general subjects, a number of vocational subjects

were also introduced. Provision was made for diversified courses at the secondary stage as an alternative to the academic courses leading to the University, with a view to giving practical training which would enable the students to take up useful avocations in life and thus prevent the indiscriminate rush to the University. But the actual results, however, fell short of expectations owing to certain defects in the working of the scheme. Though a variety of practical courses were provided under the optional group, it was found to be not feasible to introduce these subjects in the schools because of the prohibitive cost involved.

New connotation

The Educational Reforms Committee set up by the State Government to suggest improvements in the system of education made certain recommendations. Keeping in view the resolutions of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the University Grants Commission in regard to the duration of the degree courses, the Government directed in their order of 1955 that secondary education should be both terminal and preparatory for students entering Universities or higher technical institutions, and that diversification of studies should be the principal objective. Thus, during the year 1955-56, the connotation of the word 'secondary education' underwent a change. The term was applied hitherto to education in the four-year middle schools followed by a three-year high school course where English was taught throughout. But, as a result of the educational reforms, it meant only a three-year high school course following a eight-year integrated primary school course which included the middle school classes.

As a next step in the reforms, it was proposed to extend the high school course by one year and to make it a four-year higher secondary course, the passing of which would enable the pupils to enter the University for a three-year degree course or any technical institution for degree or diploma courses. Consequent on the expansion and development of primary education, it naturally followed that greater facilities had to be provided for education at the high school stage. Local authorities and private agencies were, therefore, encouraged to the maximum extent possible to start new high schools.

Medium of instruction

Kannada, the regional language of the State, was tried as the medium of instruction in certain selected high schools from the year 1931-32. The experiment proved a success and it was introduced in other schools also. By the year 1937, all non-language subjects were taught in the Kannada medium in all Government high schools having more than one section in each class. There was then only one section in each high school with the English medium, the other sections having the Kannada medium. Only pupils whose mother-tongue or second language

was *not* Kannada were admitted to the English medium section, the others invariably being admitted to Kannada medium sections. It was reported that pupils taught in the medium of the regional language fared better than the others, the reason being that they grasped the subject better and expressed themselves better in their own familiar language.

In view of the fact, however, that the University courses had only the English medium of instruction, there was a tendency on the part of those who desired to pursue their studies at the University level to seek admission only to English medium sections. The demand for admission to English medium sections, therefore, became greater and the Government ordered that wherever necessary, a second English medium section may be opened to accommodate such pupils. This led to some criticism that adequate encouragement was not being given for the development of the regional language medium. It was then ordered in 1951-52 that in high schools having more than one section in a class, generally only one section was to have the English medium, the other sections being of Kannada medium. But this did not preclude the opening of an additional section of English medium, if the situation so demanded.

New pattern

As already stated, one of the main recommendations of the Mysore Educational Integration Advisory Committee was that there should be a uniform four-year course of higher secondary education throughout the new Mysore State. The accepted all-India pattern was also an eleven-year course of pre-college education which included a four-year higher secondary education. Accepting the recommendations of the Committee, the Government passed orders directing that there should be a four-year course of higher secondary education and that it should generally be organised in a single institution known as the Higher Secondary School or Multi-purpose School. The new scheme of secondary education took effect from the year 1960-61. According to the revised syllabi, the subjects of study for the higher secondary education are:

(1) Languages—Kannada, Telugu, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil, Marathi, Prakrit and Pali.
(2) Hindi
(3) English
(4) General Science
(5) Social Studies
(6) General Mathematics
(7) Crafts, and
(8) Physical Education.

Secondary education in the State has been made free for all students irrespective of the income of their parents with effect from the school year 1966-67.

High Schools

There were only five high schools for boys and one high school for girls in the district during 1940-41, with a total pupil strength of 1,019 boys and 79 girls. The number of high schools had increased to 19 by 1956-57—16 high schools for boys and three high schools for girls—and the number of students studying in these institutions had correspondingly risen to 5,551 boys and 1,031 girls. In the next five years, there was a hundred per cent increase in the number of high schools in the district, *i.e.*, 32 high schools for boys and six high schools for girls. These institutions were under the charge of 337 men and 46 women teachers. Since then, there has been a steady further expansion of high school education. As on the 31st August 1967, there were 73 high schools in the district, 64 for boys and nine for girls. Of the 64 institutions for boys, four were Government schools and they were located at (1) Kolar town, (2) Vemagal (Kolar taluk), (3) Chikballapur town and (4) Devarayasamudra (Mulbagal taluk). The institution at Chikballapur is a higher secondary school. It is one of the oldest in the district. The celebrated engineer-statesman Dr. M. Visvesvaraya had his early education at this institution.

Municipal High Schools

The scheme of starting high schools by the Municipalities was initiated in the year 1928 and it gained momentum in subsequent years. The local bodies also began to realise their responsibility in the sphere of secondary education and sought permission to start and maintain new high schools. The Government, with a view to helping them in this respect, liberalised the system of maintenance and building grants. As a result, a number of Municipalities came forward to start new high schools There were eight Municipal high schools in the district for boys, as on the 31st August 1967, located at (1) Kolar town, (2) Gauribidanur, (3) Sidlaghatta, (4) Bangarpet, (5) Kolar Gold Fields, (6) Malur, (7) Chintamani and (8) Mulbagal. The institutions at Malur and Mulbagal were higher secondary schools

District and Taluk Board High Schools

The District Boards also entered the field of secondary education in the year 1948-49. They evinced keen interest in starting new high schools and thus helped in the development of secondary education, especially in the rural areas. After the abolition of District Boards, the Taluk Boards concerned took over the management of these schools. There were 21 Taluk Board high schools for boys in the district, as on the 31st August 1967, located at the following places: (1) Holur, (2) Hartha (both in Kolar taluk), (3) Peresandra (Chikballapur taluk), (4) Bagepalli town, (5) Gulur, (6) Pathapalya, (7) Chelur (5

to 7 in Bagepalli taluk), (8) Bettihalli (Chintamani taluk), (9) Vatadahosahalli (Gauribidanur taluk), (10) Srinivaspur town, (11) Somagajalapalli, (12) Lakshmipura, (13) Walasanur, (14) Royalpad, (15) Ronur, (16) Govanapalli (10 to 16—all in Srinivaspur taluk), (17) Gudibanda town, (18) Tekal, (19) Shivarapatna, (20) Masti (18 to 20 in Malur taluk) and (21) Melur (Sidlaghatta taluk). The Taluk Board High School at Srinivaspur and the District Board High School at Bagepalli were higher secondary institutions.

Aided High Schools

Several high schools, run by public associations for which they receive Government aid by way of grants, are governed by rules laid down in the Mysore Educational Grant-in-aid Code. The maximum grant admissible is 85 per cent of the net authorised cost of maintenance in rural areas and towns with a population of less than 50,000, while for bigger towns, the grant is 80 per cent. The Education Department fixes the quantum of grant once in three years on the basis of the average authorised expenditure of the institution for the previous year. In addition, building and equipment grants are also given in deserving cases. These high schools which receive grant-in-aid are subject to regular inspection and full audit of their accounts. There were 24 such aided high schools for boys and four aided high schools for girls in the district as on the 31st August 1967. The aided high schools for boys were located at the following places: (1) Nandi (Chikballapur taluk), (2) Mudiganur, (3) Avani, (4) Nangli, (5) Tayalur, (6) Byrakur (2 to 6 all in Mulbagal taluk), (7) Mittemari (Bagepalli taluk), (8) Burudagunte, (9) Kaivara, (10) Iragampally (8 to 10 in Chintamani taluk), (11) Manchenahalli, (12) Thondebhavi, (13) Vidurashwatha, (14) Gauribidanur (11 to 14 in Gauribidanur taluk), (15) Yeldur (Srinivaspur taluk), (16) Sadali (Sidlaghatta taluk), (17) Bethamangala, (18) Marikuppam (K. G. F.), (19) Champion Reef (K. G. F.), (20) Kamasandra, (21) Robertsonpet, (22) K.G.F., (23) Nundidroog Mines and (24) Oorgaum (K.G.F.) (17 to 24 all in Bangarpet taluk). Of these, one Multi-purpose Higher Secondary school was in Gauribidanur and one Higher Secondary school in Bethamangala, Bangarpet taluk.

Unaided High Schools

Unaided high schools are proprietary in character and are managed by private individuals or associations. They do not receive any grant from the Government, but are maintained by private donations and contributions and the fee-income derived from the pupils. These institutions also follow the courses of study and syllabi prescribed by the Education Department and prepare and present pupils for the public examinations.

There were seven unaided high schools for boys and two unaided high schools for girls in the district, as on the 31st August

1967. The institutions for boys were located at (1) Narasapur (Kolar taluk), (2) Chikballapur town, (3) Darinayakanapalya, (4) Hosur, (5) Idagur (3 to 5 in Gauribidanur taluk), (6) Jangamkote (Sidlaghatta taluk) and (7) Chintamani town.

The table given below shows the strength of pupils and teachers in the various high schools for boys in the district, management-wise, as on the 31st August 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Types of institutions	No. of schools	No. of Pupils		No. of trained Teachers		No. of un-trained Teachers	
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	Government	4	2,757	802	86	4	15	1
2.	Taluk & District Board ..	21	3,347	739	39	..	116	4
3.	Municipal ..	8	5,010	641	75	3	72	6
4.	Aided ..	24	3,954	695	46	..	100	4
5.	Unaided .	7	1,609	264	13	8	46	8
	Total ..	64	16,677	3,141	259	15	349	23

Girls' High Schools

There were nine high schools exclusively for girls in the district as on the 31st August 1967. Of these, one was a Government institution at Bangarpet, two were run by Municipalities (one at Bangarpet and the other at Chintamani), four aided institutions located at Kolar, Robertsonpet, Bangarpet and Kolar Gold Fields and two unaided institutions at Gauribidanur and Oorgaum (Kolar Gold Fields). The Municipal Girls' High School at Chintamani and the St. Joseph's Convent High School for Girls at the Kolar Gold Fields are both higher secondary institutions. In other places, girls are admitted to boys' institutions, separate seating arrangements being made for them Provision has been made in the syllabus of studies for teaching the girls domestic science and arts under the optional group. Freeships and scholarships were given to encourage the girls to pursue education and this helped to increase the number of girls in high schools in the last decade. The following statement shows the strength of pupils and teachers in the high schools for girls in the district, management-wise, as on the 31st August 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Types of institutions	No. of Schools	No. of Girls	No. of trained Teachers		No. of un trained Teachers	
				Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	Government	1	278	3	5	..	5
2.	Municipal ..	2	1,029	4	2	6	9
3.	Aided ..	4	1,699	6	15	11	21
4.	Unaided ..	2	110	1	..	6	2
	Total ..	9	3,116	14	22	23	37

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Commercial education is now imparted in three types of institutions in the district, namely, high schools, colleges and private commercial schools. In the high schools, there is a Commercial Arts group in the S.S.L.C. scheme and it includes subjects like accountancy, banking, practice of commerce, co-operation and type-writing. A candidate for the S.S.L.C. examination with Commercial Arts as optionals has to choose any two of these subjects. At college level, commercial education is imparted as a continuation course for those who had taken these subjects in the high school.

The commercial schools conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and prepare candidates for the Government Commercial Examinations. Many of these institutions receive maintenance grants from the Education Department. The Board of Secondary Education and Examinations constituted by the Government prescribes the courses of studies for these examinations and conducts them. The Director of Public Instruction is the *ex-officio* President and a Senior Assistant Director is the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board. The Board grants certificates and diplomas to successful candidates. There were 15 such commercial institutions in the district—14 under private management and one maintained by the Government—during the year 1967-68, in which 1,205 boys and 406 girls were studying. The sub-joined statement shows the names of the institutions and the number of students and teachers in each of them :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the Institute*	*Date of establishment*	*Number of Students*			*No. of Teachers*
			Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sri Sharada Institute of Commerce, Kolar ..	2-6-1943	131	25	156	2
2.	Srinivasa Institute of Commerce, Kolar ..	23-5-1960	60	20	80	1
3.	Vani Vilas Institute of Commerce, Robertsonpet, K.G.F. ..	1-7-1951	170	35	205	4
4.	Vani Vilas Institute of Commerce, Champion Reef, K.G.F. ..	12-1-1956	45	57	102	2
5.	Sri Gurudev Institute of Commerce, Andersonpet, K.G.F. ..	23-6-1954	49	32	81	2
6.	Sri Ranganatha Institute of Commerce, Robertsonpet, K.G.F. ..	28-12-1958	68	27	95	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	The Neo Commercial Institute, Robertsonpet, K.G.F.	15-7-1960	293	103	396	6
8.	Commercial Institute attached to Friendship Home, Marikuppam, K.G.F. ..	16-8-1961	70	14	84	3
9.	Sreenivasa Institute of Commerce, Chikballapur ..	10-4-1961	93	5	98	3
10.	Sri Anantha Institute of Commerce, Chintamani .	16-6-1962	69	7	76	1
11.	Sri Krishna Institute of Commerce, Srinivaspur ..	1-7-1962	39	4	43	1
12.	Sri M. Visvesvaraya Memorial Institute of Commerce, Chikballapur ..	24-12-1962	22	3	25	3
13.	Bharathi Institute of Commerce, Bangarpet, K.G.F. ..	4-10-1963	76	19	95	2
14.	Venkateswara Institute of Commerce, Bagepalli ..	6-4-1965	20	5	25	1
15.	Government Occupational Institute for Women, Gauribidanur ..	19-4-1965	..	50	50	4
	Total ..		1,205	406	1,611	39

HIGHER EDUCATION

Though the University of Mysore was established as early as in 1916, higher education in some of the districts of the old Mysore State had not made much progress prior to Independence. It was only in 1948 that an Intermediate College was first established at Kolar. In addition to this college, which has since been upgraded, there are now four other colleges in the district, namely, Government First Grade College, Kolar Gold Fields, Municipal First Grade College, Chintamani, A. E. S. National College, Gauribidanur and Municipal College, Chikballapur. Brief accounts of these institutions are given below.

Government College, Kolar

The Government Intermediate College at Kolar had an initial enrolment of 224 students in 1948. The optional subjects taught were History, Economics and Logic, and Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, in addition to languages, namely, English, Kannada, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit. The Pre-University course was introduced from the year 1957-58. Two new optional groups were introduced during that year, *viz.*, History, Economics and Commerce and Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. In 1960-61, there were 870 students on the rolls of the

College—90 in Arts classes and 280 in Science sections. The strength of the college staff then was 19. Hindi was also taught as a language subject.

This institution was made a first grade college in the year 1961-62 and B.A. and B.Sc. degree classes were started. The first batch of students appeared for the B.A. and B.Sc. degree examinations of the Mysore University in April 1964. Laboratories were provided for Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology Departments. The subjects of study provided in the college during the year 1966-67 were:—

Pre-University course:

(1) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics
(2) Physics, Chemistry and Biology
(3) Chemistry, Botany and Zoology
(4) History, Economics and Logic
(5) History, Economics and Commerce.

Degree classes:

Major		*Minor*
(1) Physics and Mathematics	..	Chemistry
(2) Physics and Chemistry	..	Mathematics
(3) Botany and Zoology	..	Chemistry
(4) History and Economics	..	Sociology
(5) History and Kannada	..	Sociology

The strength of students in the various courses in the college from the year 1960-61 to 1966-67 is given below:

Year		*P.U.C. Arts*			*P.U.C. Science*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1960–61	..	81	9	90	254	26	280
1961–62	..	85	10	95	263	29	292
1962–63	..	77	18	95	322	27	349
1963–64	..	98	11	109	291	31	322
1964–65	..	56	6	62	228	33	261
1965–66	..	83	19	102	260	36	296
1966–67	..	106	35	141	302	41	343

Year		Degree Arts			Degree Science	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1960–61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961–62 ..	19	8	27	50	10	60
1962-63 ..	35	5	40	58	9	67
1963–64 ..	82	19	101	158	29	187
1964–65 ..	85	19	104	214	32	246
1965–66 ..	88	20	108	256	35	291
1966–67 ..	75	19	94	283	47	330

It is seen from the above table that a larger number of students, both boys and girls, are seeking admission to the Science courses in preference to the Arts courses. In addition to the Principal, there were 31 Lecturers and four Demonstrators on the staff of the college, as on the 1st August 1967. A good library consisting of about 17,800 books is maintained by the college. A hostel is attached for the benefit of mofussil students.

First Grade College, Oorgaum

A Government First Grade College was started at Oorgaum, K.G.F., during 1962-63, with an initial enrolment of 82 students in Pre-University in Arts and 153 students in Pre-University in Science. Degree courses in Arts and Science were started during the following year, with 24 students in Arts and 40 students in Science. The B.Com. course was added in 1966-67 with an initial enrolment of 12 students.

The following were the subjects of study provided in this college both in the Pre-University and Degree courses during the year 1966-67 :—

Pre-University course :

(1) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics

(2) Physics, Chemistry and Biology

(3) Physics, Mathematics and Geology

(4) Chemistry, Botany and Zoology

(5) History, Economics and Logic

(6) Economics, Geography and Commerce

Degree courses :

Major		*Minor*
(1) Physics and Mathematics	..	Chemistry
(2) Physics and Chemistry	..	Mathematics
(3) Physics and Geology	..	Mathematics
(4) Zoology and Botany	..	Chemistry
(5) History and Economics	..	Sociology
(6) Economics and Sociology	..	History

The second languages taught were Kannada, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu and French. The following tables give the strength of students in the various courses of the college from the year 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

Year		*P.U.C. Arts*			*P.U.C. Science*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1962–63	..	68	14	82	118	35	153
1963–64	..	81	11	92	106	35	141
1964–65	..	68	15	83	126	33	159
1965–66	..	61	19	80	144	29	173
1966–67	..	108	18	126	222	70	292

Year		*Degree Arts*			*Degree Science*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
		8	9	10	11	12	13
1962–63	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
1963–64	..	18	8	26	26	14	40
1964–65	..	34	16	50	59	31	90
1965–66	..	58	24	82	101	43	144
1966–67	..	61	26	87	117	56	173

Besides the Principal, there were five Readers, 28 Lecturers and one Demonstrator on the staff of this college as on the 1st August 1967. The college maintains a good library consisting of about 5,850 books.

A.E.S. National College, Gauribidanur

The Aswathaiah Esthuri Sanjeevamma National College, Gauribidanur, was established by the National Education Society of Mysore, Bangalore, in June 1964 with a Pre-University course in Science providing for Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics as the optional subjects of study. The strength of students during that year was 88. The first year degree course in science was started in 1965-66 with an intake of 64 students. The optional subjects of studies provided for the degree course were as follows : (1) Physics and Chemistry (Major), Mathematics (Minor) and (2) Physics and Mathematics (Major), Chemistry (Minor). The strength of students in each of the courses during the period from 1964-65 to 1967-68 was as under :—

Year		*P.U.C.*	*I Year B.Sc.*	*II Year B.Sc.*	*III Year B.Sc.*
1964-65	..	88	..	..	..
1965-66	..	167	64	..	..
1966-67	..	143	60	57	..
1967-68	..	112	95	49	52

The total strength of students in the institution during the year 1967-68 was 308. Well-equipped laboratories have been provided for the Physics and Chemistry Departments. Since a large number of the students studying in this college come from the mofussil areas, a hostel is being run by the management. It is now providing boarding and lodging facilities to only 55 students in a rented building. The construction of a new large hostel building was in progress in 1967. The management had plans to introduce shortly additional combinations of optional subjects both for the P.U.C. and the B.Sc. and B.A. degree courses with construction of additional buildings.

Municipal First Grade College, Chintamani

The Chintamani Town Municipality started a First Grade College in the town during the year 1965-66. This college offers instruction in the Pre-University courses in Arts and Science and also in the B.Sc. degree course. The subjects of studies available in the college in the Pre-University and Degree courses as on the 1st August 1967 were as follows :—

Pre-University course :

(1) History, Economics and Logic

(2) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics

(3) Physics, Chemistry and Biology

Degree courses :

(1) Physics and Mathematics (Major) and Chemistry (Minor).

(2) Botany and Zoology (Major) and Chemistry (Minor).

During the year 1966-67, 24 students were studying in P.U.C. Arts, 217 in P.U.C. Science, and 60 in B.Sc. degree courses. The staff of the college consisted of a Principal, a Professor, eight Lecturers, three Demonstrators and a Tutor. Hostel facilities are also provided to students. There were about 1,900 reference books in the library attached to the college.

Municipal College, Chikballapur

The Chikballapur Town Municipal Council has started a College in the town from this year (1968-69) offering instruction for the Pre-University, B.A., B.Sc and B.Com. courses.

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

There are two technical institutions in the district taken up for development since the Second Five-Year Plan. One is the Polytechnic at Chintamani offering instructional facilities in Engineering at the diploma-level and the other is the School of Mines, Coromandal, Kolar Gold Fields, providing training in Mining Engineering, also at the diploma-level.

Polytechnic, Chintamani

Until the academic year of 1957-58, the Occupational Institute at Chintamani had facilities for training only 24 students in Civil Engineering and 30 students in Electrical Engineering. The institution was upgraded and made a standard Polytechnic in 1957-58, with an intake capacity of 60 in Civil and 30 each in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the diploma-level. For the development of the institution, a scheme of providing about Rs. 3 lakhs for buildings, Rs. 4.25 lakhs for equipment and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 0.60 lakh was drawn up. The execution of the scheme is nearing completion. The Central Government have paid grant-in-aid upto 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme. With effect from the year 1963-64, the intake position was again revised so as to admit 40 students for each of the three branches of Engineering—Civil, Mechanical and Electrical.

The Visiting Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education had recommended a scheme for the development of this institution with a view to bringing the standard of training in it to the National Certificate level. The scheme provided for the purchase of additional equipment worth Rs. 0.94 lakh and construction of buildings to house four workshops, at a cost of

Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The Government of India met 50 per cent of the actual expenditure in this respect also. Implementation of this scheme is also nearing completion.

The numbers of students in the Mechanical, Electrical and Civil courses in this institution during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given below:

Course	1964–65			1965–66			1966–67		
	Year			*Year*			*Year*		
	I	*II*	*III*	*I*	*II*	*III*	*I*	*II*	*III*
Mechanical ..	44	43	35	42	44	35	43	34	39
Electrical ..	45	32	27	44	47	27	43	32	40
Civil .	45	36	37	41	31	37	37	27	30
Total ..	134	111	99	127	122	99	123	93	109

The total student strength of the institution during 1966-67 was 325.

There were 26 Lecturers including heads of sections in the institution as on 1st January 1968. Construction of a hostel to accommodate about 100 students is in progress. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.32 lakhs.

School of Mines, Kolar Gold Fields

In accordance with a recommendation of the Government of India and with a view to providing technical training in Mining Engineering, a School of Mines was started during the year 1957-58 at Oorgaum. Kolar Gold Fields (now it is located at Coromandal, K.G.F.). This institution provides facilities for a three-year diploma course in Mining Engineering. It had an intake of 40 students when the institution was started. The scheme involved a cost of Rs. 2.66 lakhs for buildings, 5.31 lakhs for equipment and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The Central Government bore three-fourths of the non-recurring and two-thirds of the recurring expenditure till the end of 1957-58 and the entire expenditure thereafter, in all, for a period of five years since the inception of the scheme.

With the abolition of the Mining course in the Sri Jayachamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore, the intake capacity of this institution was raised from 40 to 60 with effect from the year 1963-64; but it was again reduced to 20 from the year 1967-68. In addition to the Principal, there were 11 Lecturers and one Assistant Lecturer on the staff of the institution in December 1967.

The construction of a hostel at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,99,500 is in progress. The hostel is expected to provide accommodation to 120 students. The Government have also sanctioned the construction of staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,03,000. For providing amenities such as a dispensary and a canteen, another sum of Rs. 15,000 has also been sanctioned for this institution.

The following table shows the strength of students in the institution during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68:

Year	*Strength of Students*			*Total*
	I year	*II year*	*III year*	
1965–66	23	14	15	52
1966–67	40	9	15	64
1967–68	22	16	9	47

Training of teachers

There are two grades of training courses for men and women teachers, namely, Teachers' Certificate Lower (T.C.L.) and Teachers' Certificate Higher (T.C.H.). The former is for junior primary school teachers, while the latter is for senior primary or middle school teachers. The duration of the Teachers' Certificate Lower course is of two years, while that of the other course is of one year. There is a public examination at the end of each course followed by a practical examination. The minimum age for admission to the Lower course is 16 years, while for the Higher course it is 17 years as on the 1st June of the year of admission. The course of studies includes psychology, basic education, crafts, school administration, music, kitchen-gardening and physical education. As on the 31st August 1967, there were two training institutions in the district, namely, the Teachers' Training Institute, Kolar, and the Sri Lakshmi Vidyalaya T.C.H. College, Bangarpet. Brief accounts of these institutions are given below.

Teachers' Training Institute, Kolar

The Teachers' Training Institute, Kolar, was established by the Government in the year 1955. It provides training in both Lower and Higher courses. The intake capacity is one hundred students. There were 75 men students and 28 women students in the T.C.H. course and 51 men students and 24 women students in the T.C.L. course as on the 31st August 1967. Fourteen teachers were on the staff of the institute.

Sri Lakshmi Vidyalaya T.C.H. College, Bangarpet, a non-Government institution, was established in the year 1965-66. It provides training only for the Teachers' Certificate Higher course. The intake capacity of the institution is one hundred. There were 66 men students and 7 women students as on the 31st August 1967. Ten trained teachers were on the staff of the institution. **Sri Lakshmi Vidyalaya T.C.H. College, Bangarpet**

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The need for adult education in the State was recognised and steps were taken by the Government as early as 1910 to encourage the starting of adult schools. These schools were intended mainly to educate artisans, agriculturists and others of 15 years of age and above and were conducted at nights by the teachers belonging to the primary schools. A grant of five rupees per month was being paid to each teacher for this purpose. A large number of adult night schools were opened each year. There was, however, a set-back during the year 1939-40 and several of the night schools were closed, the reasons being that the curriculum was rather too literary and the course too long and 'tedious', extending, as it did, over three years. However, in the year 1940, efforts were again made to give an impetus to re-opening of such schools and to organise mass literacy campaigns.

Adult education as an organised movement in the State may be said to have had its origin in the State Literacy Council which started its work on the 1st January 1942. The Council, in the beginning, confined its activities to conducting night classes for adults. But by the year 1945, the scope of adult education was enlarged so as to include not only literacy, but also follow-up work, by using library facilities and partaking in the cultural and social activities. While literacy was undoubtedly important, it was recognised that it was only one of the elements in a wider concept of social education. Social education embodied a comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems of the community. Besides literacy, it included other items of work like recreation for health and happy home life, economic activities and citizenship training. Further, in a democratic set-up, if people were to play their role effectively, it was all the more essential that social education should make people conscious of their rights as well as of their responsibilities and duties to the society. **Wider scope**

The main activities of the Mysore State Adult Education Council consist of (i) spreading of literacy, (ii) starting of social education centres, (iii) setting-up of rural libraries, (iv) publication of literature for neo-literates and (v) establishment of Janatha Colleges. The Council is conducting researches in social

education and is publishing a weekly news-sheet and a monthly 'digest'. It also encourages folklore, popular arts and dances.

District Adult Education Committee

The District Adult Education Committee, Kolar, is organising community centres, at the rate of two per taluk each year, to impart general education to the rural people and to infuse in them a spirit of self-help and social service. These centres also serve as cultural centres where recreational and folk-art programmes are organised. As a part of the general education scheme, film shows are also organised in every taluk. The District Committee is paying special attention to the following items of work :

(1) Adult literacy classes

(2) Cultural and educative film shows

(3) Starting of rural libraries

(4) Establishment of Community Recreational Centres

(5) Arranging Students' Social Service camps, and

(6) Holding of propaganda meetings and exhibitions.

The table given below shows the number of literacy classes conducted and the number of adults made literate in the district from the year 1960-61 to the year 1965-66 :

Year		*No. of literacy classes conducted*	*No. of adults made literate*
1960–61	..	120	1,541
1961–62	..	114	1,465
1962–63	..	124	1,187
1963–64	..	117	1,535
1964–65	..	120	1,571
1965–66	..	113	1,765

At the district level, there is a District Executive Officer and at the taluk-level, there are Taluk Executive Officers to look after the various activities relating to social education in the district. The District Adult Literacy Committee is maintaining a central library at the district headquarters, two circle libraries and 329 rural libraries besides two other libraries, one at Kolar and another at Narasapur, for the benefit of the public. The Council is also conducting a Vidyapeetha at Yenugadale in Chintamani taluk for training of youths in rural leadership with subjects such as citizenship, farming, agriculture and handicrafts. It is modelled on the

famous Danish folk schools and is located in a rural environment. The course is of a six months' duration.

Libraries

The library organisation in the State consists of (1) school libraries, (2) educational libraries, (3) public libraries and (4) urban and rural libraries. An important feature of the library movement in the State is starting of an integrated library service in compact areas, under a Government of India scheme of educational development. Each area under the scheme is supplied with periodicals, journals and books of interest, which are circulated in villages of that area. The school libraries and educational libraries are under the control of the Department of Public Instruction, while the urban and rural libraries are under the control of the local authorities concerned. These libraries receive liberal grants from the Government. The public libraries are managed by committees and they also receive grants from the Government.

There were seven public libraries in Kolar district as on the 31st August 1967, namely, (1) Krishnarajendra District Library and Reading Room, Kolar, (2) Vani Nilayam Free Reading Room and Library, Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields, (3) Reading Room and Library, Peresandra, Chikballapur taluk, (4) Mahila Samaja Reading Room and Library, Kolar, (5) Desheeya Granthalaya Free Reading Room and Library, Narasapura, Kolar taluk, (6) *Bharata Ratna* M. Visvesvaraya Library and Reading Room, Chikballapur, and (7) Bapuji Hindi Pathashala Library, Burudagunte.

Cultural activities

The existence of ancient temples and inscriptional references to *agraharas* in the district bear testimony to the fact that there were several centres of cultural activities in the past. Shivarapatna in Malur taluk has been famous for the old lithic records of the Ganga dynasty and particularly of the king, Sri-Purusha. These records are renowned for their literary flourish. Sripadaraya, a great Madhva Guru, who flourished in the latter half of the 15th century, had a *Matha* at Mulbagal which is even now propagating the great tenets of Sri Madhvacharya. Sripadaraya and his pupil Vyasaraya are the only two among Madhva Gurus who were distinguished by the title *Raya*. Successive saints of the Mulbagal *Matha* have been carrying on the traditional work of the *Matha*. They are known for their philosophical teachings. The institution attracts scholars and devotees from all parts of Mysore. There is also a reputed Veerashaiva *Matha* at Gulur in Bagepalli taluk. It had a line of Gurus noted for their erudition. Its present head, Sri Pattada Channabasava Deshikendra Swamiji, is a reputed scholar. His spiritual experience and vision have inspired many people. He

has written many works, chief among which are "Shakti-Vishishtadwaita", "Kayaka-Tatwa", "Mani Manjari" and "Dasimayya Prashasthi".

Lakkanna Dandesha, a Kannada poet, said to be a minister of Proudha Devaraya, who ruled the Vijayanagar kingdom between 1419 and 1446, wrote several works, the most important of which was "Shivatatwa Chintamani". Dhondo Narasimha of Mulbagal was a noted author in Kannada in the latter part of the last century. He was a teacher in the Teachers' Training Institute at Dharwar for a number of years. Among his well known works are "Hithopadesha", "Uttara Rama Charite Nataka", "Malavikagnimitra", "Mrichchakatika" and "Veni Samhara".

Masti in Malur taluk is the birth-place of a noted Kannada literary figure, Sri Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, who, for several years, presided over the deliberations of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat. He also held important positions in the Mysore Government. Known under the pen-name of "Srinivasa", he has produced many original literary works. He has written sonnets in a new style, and these have become well-known throughout Karnataka. He has also presented plays based on ancient episodes, as for example, 'Shanta', 'Savithri' and 'Usha'. His historical dramas 'Talikote' and 'Kakanakote' are popular. His treatise on Valmiki has been hailed as a high class literary work. Sri Masti Venkatesha Iyengar continues to devote much of his time to literary work. Sri N. Basavaradhya of Namagondlu, Gauribidanur taluk, has edited several old works, prominent among which are "Harischandra Sangathya", "Harischandra Kavya Sangraha". "Udbhata Deva Charite" and "Torave Ramayana Sangraha" and has written "Kannada Gadya Vikasa" in two parts and also "Kannada Gadyavalokana". He has done also lexicographical work in Kannada.

Christian Missions

The Christian Missions have done much educational and social work in the district. Champion Reefs in the Gold Mining area is a head station of the Roman Catholic Mission. There are sub-stations of this Mission at several places in the Gold Fields area. The Mission is maintaining both boys' and girls' schools at various places in the district. Chikballapur is another head station of the Mission. The Wesleyan Mission has opened several schools in the mining area and has done much for promoting the cause of education in the area. The London Mission has established schools in Melur and Manchenahalli. It is also running a school for Harijans at Chikballapur.

Music and Drama

The classical South Indian music as propounded by Sri Purandaradasa and the great Trinity (Sri Thyagaraja, Sri Shyama Shastri and Sri Dikshitar) is popular throughout the district. Noted *vidwans* are invited now and then to give concerts. There are, in the district, several private music and dance schools imparting instruction in the arts of classical music and *Bharathanatya,* though none of them has been recognised by the Education Department.

As regards drama, the district has a few features worth mentioning. During the middle of the 19th century, Bullappa's Dramatic Troupe from Bangalore was very popular in the district. Encouraged greatly by the impetus given by the Mysore royal household, Shiva Purana. Bharatha, Bhagavatha and Ramayana were portrayed through open-air plays called *Bayalata*. Especially in the rural areas, these *Bayalatas* staged by amateurs and professional actors are even now popular. Though these open-air plays are not very different from the popular *Yakshagana,* there are minor variations in the actual presentation. It is a common sight to see people flocking in numbers to witness these shows, which usually commence at 10 in the night and continue till the early hours of the morning. For staging these shows, a pandal with a platform is erected, which is closed on three sides. The place behind the pandal is reserved as the green room and on a side of the platform sit harmonium and *mridangam* players. Usually stories from the great epics are chosen for presentation. Some of the actors are professionals who are highly respected.

Some families in Kolar district are renowned for their skill in what is known as "doll play" or "puppet show". The dolls are made to dance to the accompaniment of music and recital of the script. The dolls are usually painted in different colours and clothed with attractive costumes. The stage where the play is conducted is brilliantly lit. Some times, the script of the play is in Telugu.

Chelur Siddappa, hailing from the district, is a famous actor of the modern Kannada stage and is known for his portrayal of female roles. The late Sri Bellave Narahari Sastri, the renowned Kannada dramatist, was for a long time in the district educational service. He was an active figure in the field of Kannada drama, having written a number of plays. When Sri Narahari Sastri worked in Kolar, he much popularised Kannada dramas. It was in 1922 when the Gubbi Company was camping in Kolar district that the renowned play "Bhaktha Kalidasa" was enacted. This play later became popular throughout Karnataka. High

schools and colleges have their own associations; these and other amateur bodies occasionally organise literary and histrionic activities.

Tamil dramas are very popular in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area, because of the large Tamil population residing there. Popular dramatic troupes from Madras usually visit the place for staging dramas. The King George's Hall at Robertsonpet is the usual place for holding music concerts and dramas.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Indigenous systems of medicine

AN assessment of public health and medical facilities in early times in the Kolar district is not possible because of paucity of reliable source material. However, it is well-known that the Ayurvedic system of medicine was in vogue all over the country from very early times. The system had its roots in the climate, vegetation and culture of the country and it seems to have been a part of Sanskrit learning. The Ayurvedic *Vaidyas* were noted for their knowledge of medicinal properties of plants and herbs. A good *Vaidya* was capable of affording relief to his patients with the help of ordinary herbs and plants available in the rural areas without having to depend upon costly drugs. Knowledge of several Ayurvedic medicines was common in those days and many house-hold remedies were fairly efficacious for common ailments. In many of the villages, there were at least one or two families well-versed in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. People had a deep faith in them and the medicines they gave did not cost much and were easily obtainable.

The Muslims brought the Unani system of medicine into vogue and it was practised by the *Hakims*. They did not, however, penetrate into the rural parts and their practice was generally confined to the urban areas. They enjoyed not only the patronage of the Muslim population but also that of a considerable section of the Hindus. But the Ayurvedic *Vaidyas* carried on their practice both in the urban and rural areas and gained the confidence of a large section of the population from all walks of life. Even to-day, it is found that a considerable number of people in the rural as well as urban areas are being treated by practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine.

Advent of allopathic system

With the increasing contact with the East India Company and the British officers, the western or the allopathic system of medicine came to be introduced in India. It may be said that

till about 1870, the heath services in India were mainly concerned with the improvement of the health of the armed forces in the country. The heavy mortality caused by the out-breaks of epidemics like plague and cholera showed the need for more active State participation in improving the health of the general population. In Mysore State, the allopathic system of medicine was ushered in after the fourth Mysore War in 1799 when the British established themselves in the State. After the assumption of the Government of the State by the British in 1831, the Surgeon of the Mysore Commission was in general control of vaccination work. A little later, district hospitals were established in several divisions and a Civil Surgeon was appointed in each divisional headquarters. This officer was also the Superintendent of local jails and Inspector of all the medical institutions within his division. Besides, the medical institutions in the districts were also being inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department for Mysore and the Ceded districts. In addition to this inspection work, he also performed the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner and Registrar of Vital Statistics. In 1880, the Deputy Surgeon-General was withdrawn and his duties, in so far as Mysore was concerned, were transferred to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.

After Rendition

At the time of the Rendition in 1881, there were just two medical institutions in Kolar district, *viz.*, a Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Kolar and a Civil Dispensary at Chikballapur. Of these, the Kolar hospital had 'lying-in-wards' and it treated both in and out-patients, while the Chikballapur dispensary treated only out-patients. After the Rendition, the State undertook the expansion of medical facilities by establishing more hospitals and dispensaries. Though a complete reorganisation of the medical establishment of the State was contemplated, the scheme had to be postponed for some time. In May 1884, a scheme for setting up of a local medical service composed of duly qualified personnel was introduced. The head of the Medical Department was designated as Senior Surgeon. In 1887, posts of Senior Hospital Assistants were created and in the next year, Sub-Assistant Surgeons were appointed to look after rural dispensaries. In 1884, the Kolar Hospital was upgraded into a District Headquarters Hospital and was placed in the second class with a Civil Surgeon as its head. Gradually, dispensaries were set up in all taluk headquarters. A hospital dispensing allopathic medicine was set up in Robertsonpet as early as 1883. Training in scientific midwifery was also provided in the Robertsonpet Maternity Home attached to the hospital. The District Hospital at Kolar had a women's dispensary even at the beginning. Among the earliest medical institutions in the district was also a dispensary for women at Chintamani.

The Government had spent large sums of money in combating plague from the time the disease broke out in 1898 and this necessitated the formation of a separate Public Health Department to overcome such epidemics in a systematic manner. Thereafter, a Special Health Officer was posted to the Kolar Gold Fields. The Government, while extending medical aid on western lines, also encouraged the indigenous system of medicine. In 1918, there was widespread distress in the district on account of a severe outbreak of influenza which affected a considerable number of the population. The Government spent large sums on relief measures and it was realised that an effective organisation for medical relief, prevention of epidemics and improvement of sanitation and public health, both in towns and villages, was necessary and urgent and a committee was appointed for the purpose.

Sanitary service

In 1887, the Senior Surgeon to Government was made *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner; the duties pertaining to the latter office consisted mainly of scrutiny and compilation of birth and death returns, supervision of vaccination work and the control of epidemics. In 1907, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the organisation of a separate sanitary service in the State, having as its aim, the gradual introduction of a definite and uniform policy of sanitary administration. The State, for this purpose, was divided into three divisions, *i.e.*, western, eastern and southern. Kolar was included in the eastern division. The department consisted of the Senior Surgeon as *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and a full-time deputy to relieve him of all routine work. The District Medical Officer in Kolar was the *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officer. In 1909-10, the posts of Divisional Sanitary Officers were abolished. District Sanitary Officers were placed under the Deputy Commissioners in all but strictly technical matters. Under this scheme, a District Sanitary Officer was posted to Kolar in 1911. In 1917, a full-time Sanitary Commissioner was placed as the head of the department. The post of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was abolished. Again in 1923-24, in order to effect retrenchment, the posts of the full-time Sanitary Commissioner and the District Health Officers were abolished. The Senior Surgeon was entrusted with the duties of Sanitary Commissioner and a new cadre of Chief Sanitary Inspectors was created to take the place of District Sanitary Officers and to work directly under the orders of the presidents of District Boards.

Establishment of District Health Office

The first important step in the development of the health organisation in the district was taken in the year 1946, when a separate District Health Office was established in Kolar under the charge of a Health Officer. The District Health Officer took over charge of his office in August 1946 from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer who was in charge of both the curative and

preventive services till then. Three Junior Health Inspectors of the Bureau of Epidemiology were posted to work in the Health Office in the year 1949. The personnel of the office was augmented from time to time to cope with the increase in work consequent on the implementation of the several developmental schemes under the successive Five-Year Plans. With the great importance that is being given to the family planning programme in recent years, the designation of the District Health Officer has been now changed into the District Health and Family Planning Officer.

Re-organisation of the Department

The Public Health and Medical Departments of the State were amalgamated in 1965 and an officer designated as Director of Health Services in Mysore was appointed as the head of the re-organised department at the State level. The District Health and Family Planning Officer, Kolar, is in charge of the Public Health and Family Planning wing of the department in the district. He is responsible to the Director of Health Services in Mysore, Bangalore. He is both a technical and administrative officer and deals with problems of public health, such as control of epidemics, malaria eradication, maternity and child welfare, vital statistics, *jatra* sanitation, environmental sanitation, health education and laboratory work associated with public health. His functions as a Family Planning Officer include propaganda on family planning, advice and distribution of contraceptives and conducting of camps for vasectomy operations and loop (I.U.C.D.) insertions. Since 1st June 1960, the District Health and Family Planning Officer is also in over-all charge of all the medical institutions at the taluk level in the district.

Vital Statistics

The registration of vital statistics was made compulsory in the district in a Government Order issued in December 1946. Births, deaths and other connected statistics are registered by the village Patels in rural areas and sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths through the Tahsildars concerned. In the urban areas, the municipal authorities collect these statistics and send them to the Registrar-General. The Health Inspectors collect the statistics in the Health Unit areas, and during their visits to the villages, opportunity is taken to verify these figures with those registered by the village Patels and to have them reconciled.

Rise or fall in population can be directly attributed to a great extent to the condition of health of the people of a particular area. The epidemics, famine and distress may affect the size of population; migration of persons from one area to another also forms one of the causes for such increase or decrease. The

following table gives the variations in the total population of the district for the first six decades of this century :—

Census Year			Total Population	Increase or decrease	Net Variation
1			2	3	4
1901	..	..	7,25,072	..	..
1911	..	..	7,81,617	+56,545	..
1921	..	..	7,93,878	+12,261	..
1931	..	..	8,50,723	+56,845	..
1941	..	..	9,72,916	+1,22,193	
1951	..	..	11,29,875	+1,56,959	..
1961	..	..	12,90,144	+1,60,269	+5,64,072

The population of the district has increased by about 77.8 per cent during the 60-year period. In the decade 1951-61, the net increase of 1,60,269, the highest recorded during the previous five decades, is, by and large, attributable to a falling death-rate and a higher birth-rate.

Births and Deaths

The subjoined table indicates the total number of registered births and deaths in the district during the ten years from 1957 to 1966 as reported by the authorities concerned :—

Year		Total number of births	Total number of deaths
1957	..	17,850	8,300
1958	..	17,934	8,410
1959	..	17,854	8,002
1960	..	17,695	8,299
1961	..	17,939	7,937
1962	.	18,364	7,095
1963	..	18,550	7,095
1964	..	18,678	6,682
1965	..	18,594	7,943
1966	..	19,449	6,575

In recent years, the number of births is generally increasing, while the number of deaths is showing a downward trend. This is largely due to the intensive preventive and curative measures undertaken and the efficacy of modern drugs and better living conditions. There has been a systematic drive to control epidemics and a large number of people have been vaccinated and

inoculated. The birth and death rates, however, as reported fall much short of the known rates in India and this evidently shows that there are certain omissions in recording the vital events.

Infant and maternal mortality

Infant mortality was high in the district in the year 1954, there being 1,273 cases out of a total number of 13,585 births. This has now been greatly reduced with the introduction of modern system of mid-wifery and the rapid implementation of maternity and child welfare schemes under the Plan programmes. In 1967, the number of infant mortality cases had come down to 857 out of a total number of 17,850 recorded births in the district.

In respect of maternal deaths, the highest number recorded in recent years in the district was 112 in 1958. This number had come down to 94 in 1962 and to 84 in 1966. This downward trend in maternal mortality is mainly due to the facilities provided for the pre-natal, natal and post-natal treatment in the several hospitals, maternity homes and health centres in the district The establishment of a number of health units in the district with properly trained personnel has helped the people a great deal.

The sub-joined table shows the number of deaths caused by various epidemics and diseases in the district during the period from 1960 to 1966 :—

Causes		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Plague	..	9	55	68	10	..	.	.
Small-pox	..	69	24	51	3	3	3	13
Cholera	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39	36	14	42
Typhoid	..	212	132	143	108	183	91	104
Other Fevers	..	1,320	1,427	1,213	1,009	N.A.	1,989	1,163
Dysentery and diarrhoea.	..	326	298	340	310	418	513	561
Respiratory diseases.	..	484	401	475	381	367	357	357
Tuberculosis	..	392	247	271	195	118	108	91
Leprosy	..	36	29	37	52	31	40	32

N.A. — Not Available.

As is the case in the other parts of the State, 'other' fevers have been responsible for a large number of deaths in the district, followed by respiratory diseases and dysentery and diarrhoea.

Common diseases

The statement on the next page indicates the various common diseases for which the majority of patients were treated in the several health unit dispensaries in the district during the period from 1960 to 1966. The figures reveal that the incidence of

respiratory diseases and fevers in the district is very high. Gastro-intestinal infections, diarrhoea and dysentery are also prevalent to a considerable extent. This is largely due to the insanitary environmental conditions and the unprotected water supply, especially in the rural areas. Under-nutrition and mal-nutrition also affect the poorer sections of the people as the district is often subject to scarcity conditions owing to failure of rains.

Statement showing the common diseases for which a majority of patients were treated in the several health unit dispensaries in Kolar district from 1960 *to* 1966.

Diseases	*Number of patients treated*						
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fevers ..	13,951	12,049	13,561	13,996	12,015	12,510	11,650
Pneumonia ..	1,501	1,563	1,487	1,438	1,492	1,356	1,373
Other respiratory diseases. ..	23,411	23,194	24,514	24,516	23,340	23,106	24,156
Diarrhoea ..	11,917	12,066	10,615	10,582	10,367	11,696	12,491
Dysentery ..	1,063	967	935	854	873	984	807
Other digestive diseases. ..	13,671	13,351	12,569	13,678	11,676	12,675	11,565
Anaemia ..	4,565	4,679	5,654	4,332	4,321	6,321	4,211
Worms ..	962	1,036	832	831	936	842	816
Ulcers ..	14,751	16,765	17,679	15,672	16,695	14,674	15,753
Other skin diseases	6,932	7,133	7,069	6,982	8,567	8,672	7,543
All other diseases ..	48,632	45,441	45,434	48,671	47,120	48,135	48,932

Epidemics

As in other districts of the State, cholera, small-pox and plague are the three diseases which, at times, assume epidemic proportions. The district has been free from plague since 1968. Small-pox is also on the decline in recent years, but cholera may be said to be still persisting in the district. When an epidemic breaks out in the district, the Health Inspectors and other health workers are alerted to work in close co-operation under the general direction of the District Health Officer. The Health Inspectors tour in the area in order to gain first hand knowledge of the extent and severity of the epidemic. All the wells in the area are thoroughly disinfected and the villagers are advised to isolate the sick and to evacuate the houses. People living in the infected area are vaccinated or inoculated and are advised against entertaining any relatives or friends. It is the duty of the Health Inspectors to enquire into and ascertain the causes of origin and spread of the epidemic within their jurisdiction and furnish periodical reports to the nearest Medical Officer and also

to the District Health Officer. Various conditions injurious to public health are systematically removed so as to minimise the incidence. Special attention is paid to water supply sources and to the disposal of refuse. During the time of fairs and festivals, special staff is requisitioned to control any out-break of epidemics. The table given below shows the number of attacks and deaths in the district due to plague, small-pox and cholera during the period from 1960 to 1966 :—

Year	Plague		Small-pox		Cholera	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960 ..	41	9	403	69	Figures not available	
1961 ..	480	55	131	24	Figures not available	
1962 ..	566	68	216	51	Figures not available	
1963 ..	94	10	8	3	85	39
1964 ..	6	..	13	3	88	40
1965 ..	..	..	92	23	50	14
1966 ..	..	..	134	13	123	52

Plague

Plague was prevalent in the district almost every year upto 1963. The incidence was high during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 and again during 1954 and 1955. Cyano-fumigation of rat-burrows and anti-plague inoculations were undertaken to control the disease. Insecticidal spraying of houses by Hexidol was also undertaken as a control measure from the latter half of 1952. Although the disease was on the decline from the year 1956, it broke out again in 1961 and recurred in 1962 taking a toll of 55 and 68 lives, respectively. As a result of the concerted efforts made by the district health authorities to combat this epidemic, the incidence was brought down considerably in 1963 and thereafter, the district was almost free from the ravages of this dreaded disease. The number of plague inoculations done during 1962 and 1963 were 43,576 and 11,394 respectively.

Small-pox

Small-pox is persisting in the district, and there is no year in which the disease was completely absent. It has been a major health problem all along in the district. The incidence was heavy during the year 1949 with a gradual decrease in the following seven years. The incidence was again high during the years 1957, 1958 and 1960 in spite of the efforts made by the authorities concerned to combat this disease. The Government, therefore, set up an Expert Committee in 1959 to suggest ways

and means of eradicating both small-pox and cholera in the State. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, large-scale efforts were made through primary vaccination and subsequent planned periodical vaccination to bring the disease under control. A National Small-pox Eradication Programme was launched during 1963-64 and the vaccination programme was intensified throughout the district. As a result of these concerted efforts, the incidence of small-pox in the district has been greatly reduced in recent years.

Small-pox particularly affects children. Vaccination, being the only preventive, is done with a phased programme by the health staff. The vaccinations are done by trained vaccinators, who are stationed in the headquarters of each taluk. The vaccination work is carried on after a verification of birth registers. Systematic door-to-door inspection of the whole town or village is conducted for detection of unprotected cases. Each vaccinator is generally required to carry out not less than 3,000 vaccinations in a year. When epidemics occur, the vaccinators have to rush to the infected area and vaccinate all unprotected children and adults. All available staff are mobilised to do intensive vaccination work in that area. Re-vaccination, though not compulsory, is essential for protection against small-pox. The subjoined table indicates the primary and re-vaccinations done in the district during the period from 1960 to 1966 :—

Year	*No. of primary vacci-nations*	*No. of re-vacci-nations*	*Total*
1	2	3	4
1960 .	38,456	1,40,512	1,78,968
1961 ..	41,689	1,55,675	1,97,364
1962 ..	40,533	1,36,137	1,76,670
1963 ..	9,326	97,128	1,04,454
1964 ..	13,096	18,081	31,177
1965 ..	59,918	1,70,398	2,30,316
1966 ..	75,021	3,61,063	4,36,084

Cholera

The district is not altogether free from the incidence of cholera, though it was not very high for several years in the recent past. There was, however, a heavy incidence of this disease in 1952 and 1953, the heaviest being in 1953, as famine conditions were then prevalent in the district. Subsequently, the infection was brought under control to a considerable extent by resorting to

mass inoculations with the approved serum manufactured by the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, blocking all contaminated sources of water and treating with chemicals all such water sources to destroy the infectious germs. The number of cholera inoculations done during the period from 1963 to 1966 was as follows: 1963: 43,969, 1964: 38,781, 1965: 14,366 and 1966: 11,485.

Malaria

Kolar district has been generally considered to be free from malaria. An epidemic, however, had broken out in the year 1944, following a heavy rainfall. It started in Bagepalli taluk in May 1944 and spread to Chintamani, Malur, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Bangarpet and Srinivaspur taluks. The disease was brought under control by a wide-spread use of the drugs. An epidemic again broke out in November 1953 in Gudibanda and Bagepalli taluks, reached its peak in April 1954 and then spread to Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur and Srinivaspur taluks. The epidemic was brought under control by the National Malaria Eradication Programme units working in the district. There has been no further epidemic out-breaks of this disease in the district since the year 1954.

In this connection, it may be of interest to note that malaria control work was in progress in Mysore State even much before the inception of the Five-Year Plans. The State had started a programme of research and training for eradication of malaria as far back as 1928. In the beginning, the malaria control operations were, however, confined to the *Malnad* areas which were highly endemic for malaria. Gradually, the services were extended to other areas also, including the district of Kolar. The programme was continued and improved during the successive Plan periods. There was no malaria control unit in this district till the year 1953. With the inauguration of the National Malaria Control Programme in the State in 1953, certain parts of the district were included for D. D. T. spraying in the Bangalore National Malaria Control Unit. In the year 1955, two sub-units of the National Malaria Control Unit were located at Chikballapur and Kolar, under the administrative control of the District Health Officer, and they covered a population of 5,16,608. The Kolar sub-unit covered the five taluks of Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Bangarpet and Srinivaspur, while the Chikballapur sub-unit covered the remaining six taluks of Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli and Chintamani One independent National Malaria Control Unit was sanctioned for the district in the year 1957 with four sub-units at Kolar, Srinivaspur, Chikballapur and Gauribidanur The Malaria Control Programme was switched over to the Eradication Programme from 1st April 1958. The entire district, including the Kolar Gold Fields, was covered with D.D.T. spraying

since 1st March 1959. The spraying programme was intensified and surveillance work was introduced. During 1959-60 and 1960-61, as many as 3,50,942 and 3,80,316 houses respectively were sprayed with D.D.T. (including both the first and second round sprayings). From April 1962, th programme entered the Consolidation Phase and from October 1964, it entered the Maintenance Phase. The malaria surveillance workers paid fortnightly visits to all the houses in their areas, investigated fever cases, took their blood smears and treated them with anti-malaria drugs. As a result of all these sustained anti-malarial measures, the disease has almost been rooted out in the district. The malaria maintenance work has now been merged with the general health services.

Leprosy

A survey was undertaken in the district in the year 1956 by the district health authorities to assess the number of villages infected with leprosy, and to arrange for the treatment of the lepers. The following table indicates the number of infected villages and the number of cases in each taluk of the district as revealed by that survey :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*No. of infected villages*	*No. of cases*
1	2	3	4
1.	Kolar	14	21
2.	Malur	36	72
3.	Srinivaspur	38	53
4.	Mulbagal	54	144
5.	Chintamani	18	26
6.	Sidlaghatta	26	55
7.	Bangarpet	19	30
8.	Gauribidanur	29	87
9.	Chikballapur	35	66
10.	Gudibanda	1	1
11.	Bagepalli	3	7
	Total	253	562

A Leprosy Control Centre was established at Gauribidanur in the year 1959 and this centre conducted a detailed survey of 27 villages in the taluk covering a population of 32,556; 331 cases were detected and of these, 250 cases were taken up for regular domiciliary treatment and followed up. The centre is headed by a Medical Officer, a Medico-Social Worker, a Non-Medical Assistant, 4 Compounders and some ministerial and class IV staff. A vehicle with a driver and a cleaner has also been sanctioned

to the centre. The number of leprosy cases treated at this centre during the period from 1962 to 1966 was as follows :—

Year			*Cases treated*
1962	..	..	626
1963	..	..	630
1964	..	..	638
1965	..	..	670
1966	..	..	807

Primary Health Centres

The progress achieved in the establishment of health centres and units in the rural areas of the district is impressive. The first health unit was started in the district at Budikote in Bangarpet taluk in the year 1956. Since then, almost every year new health units have been started in the various parts of the district. The table given below furnishes the particulars of health centres and units started during each year of the Second and Third Plan periods in the district :—

Year	*No. of Health Units/ Centres started*	*Place of location*
1	2	3
1955-56 ..	1	Budikote, Bangarpet taluk.
1956-57 ..	3	(1) Sidlaghatta (2) Melur (3) Ganjigunte
1957-58 ..	7	(1) Sadali (2) Jangamkote (3) Basettihally (4) Srinivaspur (5) Yeldur (6) Mulbagal (7) Malur
1958-59 ..	1	Bagepalli
1959-60 ..	1	Bathalahalli, Chintamani taluk
1960-61 ..	3	(1) Gudibanda (2) Dibbur, Chikballapur taluk (3) Koorgepally, Srinivaspur taluk.
1961-62 ..	1	Vokkaleri, Kolar taluk
1962-63 ..	2	(1) Sugatur, Kolar taluk (2) Kamasandra, Bangarpet taluk.
1963-64 ..	Nil	
1964-65 ..	4	(1) Kyasamballi, Bangarpet taluk (2) Kaivara, Chintamani taluk (3) Namagondlu, Gauribidanur taluk (4) Thondebhavi, Gauribidanur taluk.

Thus, there are at present 23 primary health centres/units in the district. Of the 23 primary centres, 8 are of the erstwhile Mysore pattern and the rest are of the Government of India-type. The health units of the Mysore pattern cover a population of 10,000 to 15,000 and each unit has a staff of one Assistant Medical Officer of Health, one Senior Health Inspector or two Junior Health Inspectors, three Midwives and one Compounder besides some class IV staff. The primary health centres of the Government of India-type each covers a population of 60,000 and comprises of a staff of one Medical Officer of Health, one Junior Health Inspector, one Health Visitor or Auxiliary Nurse, one Compounder and four Midwives besides some class IV staff. The activities of these health centres and units relate to preventive and curative aspects including clinical examination, prevention and control of communicable diseases, improvement of environmental sanitation, collection of vital statistics, maternity and child health work, health education, health surveys, proper sanitary arrangements in connection with fairs and festivals and supply of drugs and diet supplements to the rural population.

District Laboratory

A laboratory, to provide facilities at the district level to the medical practitioners and medical institutions, was established at Kolar in the year 1958. The staff of the laboratory consisted of a Medical Officer, two Senior Laboratory Technicians, two Junior Laboratory Technicians and four laboratory attendants. In addition to the examination of pathological specimens, bacteriological examinations are also taken up in the laboratory.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Programme has assumed great importance in recent years because of the abnormal increase in population and the need for checking it. A State Family Planning Board has been functioning in the State since the year 1957. There is a District Family Planning Committee at Kolar consisting of both official and non-official members for implementing the family planning programme in the district. The family planning activities comprise mainly family planning services, training of workers and educating the public about the needs and methods of family planning.

Facilities have been provided in all bigger medical institutions in the district for sterilisation operations, free of cost, both for men and women. In order to popularise these surgical methods of family planning, the services of private medical practitioners are also utilised on payment of a subsidy of Rs. 25 per operation. Vasectomy camps are organised in the taluk headquarters, in the medical and primary health centre dispensaries and also in villages. Medical advice on the methods of family planning is provided to married persons, who require such advice, and also to those women, who, in the opinion of the medical officer, cannot

undergo the strain of pregnancy and parturition without danger to health. Besides, the primary health centres in the district conduct couple surveys and selected couples are advised, through individual contacts, to adopt temporary or permanent family planning methods. Enough quantities of oral contraceptives including the intra-uterine contraceptive device or the loop, which has become increasingly popular in recent years, have been supplied to all the family planning centres, hospitals and dispensaries in the district for distribution among the people. Intensive propaganda through lectures, film shows, exhibitions, publicity literature, etc., is done throughout the district to educate the public in respect of family planning. In addition, a family planning fortnight is organised every year throughout the district, when as many people as possible are covered under the programme.

There were two urban and fifteen rural family planning centres in the district in 1967. The urban centres were located at Kolar and Kolar Gold Fields, while the rural centres were located at other places. Besides, there was also a mobile unit working at Kolar. During the period from 1964 to 1967, in all, 5,100 sterilisation operations were performed and 8,708 loop placements were done in the district. Besides, 12,801 contraceptives, such as jellies, diaphragms and nirods were distributed among interested couples.

Health Education

Health education forms one of the important activities of the department. The basic health workers, who primarily attend to this programme, inculcate in the minds of the people the need for personal cleanliness and environmental sanitation. The department also arranges for the celebration of the World Health Day, Anti-Fly Week, Leprosy Day, Family Planning Fortnight and the like in the district. On such occasions also, the Health Services authorities make arrangements to give talks on various health subjects in the villages, towns and health unit areas in the district with a view to acquainting the general public with the precautions they need to take. Educative films and exhibitions stressing the importance of following sanitary principles and taking preventive measures are also arranged.

Allopathic Dispensaries

As already stated earlier, in accordance with a decision taken by the State Government in May 1960, all the medical institutions at the taluk level were transferred to the control of the District Health Officer. Thus, in 1967, there were in all 52 allopathic dispensaries in the district under the charge of the District Health Officer. Of these, four were combined dispensaries with a separate women's section for looking after maternity cases. In many of the dispensaries, a few beds—ranging from two to six—have been provided for emergency cases. Many of these dispensaries are maintained by the local bodies. The staff attached

to a dispensary generally consists of a Medical Officer, a compounder and a midwife. In the case of a combined dispensary, besides the above mentioned staff, there is generally a lady doctor, a lady compounder and two midwives. A statement showing the number and location of dispensaries and primary health centres/units taluk-wise, as also the total number of cases treated by each of the institutions during the years 1961-62 and 1965-66, is given at the end of the chapter.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

There were in all twenty-three Ayurvedic dispensaries and eight Unani dispensaries located in important places in the district. The District Board, which was in existence till May 1960, was paying annual grants to these dispensaries and thereafter, the Taluk Development Boards are maintaining these dispensaries. A list of the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district is given at the end of the chapter.

District Surgeons

There are two District Surgeons in the Kolar district, one at Kolar and the other at the Kolar Gold Fields. The District Surgeon, Kolar, is in charge of the Narasimharaja Hospital, Kolar, while the District Surgeon, Kolar Gold Fields, is in charge of the Civil Hospital at Robertsonpet. He is also in over-all charge of the Maternity Hospital at the Kolar Gold Fields, which is headed by a Medical Officer. Both these District Surgeons are directly responsible to the Director of Health Services in Mysore, Bangalore. Besides these major hospitals, there is another major hospital and medical service run by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings for the benefit of their employees in the mining area. There is also a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Kolar, headed by a Superintendent, who is also directly responsible to the Director of Health Services. A brief account of each of these major medical institutions in the district is given below.

Sri Narasimharaja Hospital, Kolar

Prior to the housing of this District Headquarters Hospital in an imposing new building near the Travellers' Bungalow at Kolar, the hospital had been located in a building on the Bangalore—Madras road. His Highness the late Yuvaraja Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar of Mysore laid the foundation-stone on 11th December 1935 for the new building and His Highness the late Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV performed the opening ceremony of the new building on 13th December 1937. Since then, the hospital is called Sri Narasimharaja Hospital. At that time, the hospital had a bed-strength of 45. It was later raised to 80. In 1963, it was further raised to 145.

The hospital has been extending medical facilities to an increasing number of people over the years. The subjoined

table indicates the details of patients treated in this hospital during the period from 1960 to 1966 :—

Year	Out-patients treated	In-patients treated	Operations conducted		Labour cases conducted	X-Ray cases		
			Major	Minor		Radio-gram	Barium	Screening
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960	80,765	30,365	89	618	365	110	15	1,844
1961	90,687	34,363	110	450	468	278	30	1,402
1962	95,784	32,465	88	385	433	217	61	1,285
1963	1,30,680	35,060	314	710	540	209	270	1,260
1964	1,32,425	40.765	156	696	506	280	260	1,268
1965	1,53,654	42,763	168	636	588	255	205	1,249
1966	1,60,985	43,920	202	887	575	315	360	1,984

The hospital has four wings, *viz.*, maternity wing, surgical wing, medical wing and children's wing. A clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases was attached to this hospital in 1959. The hospital is equipped with an X-ray unit consisting of a 100 MA X-ray plant and a laboratory section It has ambulance van facilities and also facilities for training compounders and auxiliary nurse-midwives. During 1967, 12 compounders and 23 auxiliary nurse-midwives were undergoing training in this hospital. A Family Planning Clinic had also been attached to this hospital prior to 1964. In July 1964, it was upgraded into an Urban Family Planning Centre. This Centre, which is working under the overall guidance and control of the District Surgeon, Kolar, has rendered advice on family planning to 3,113 persons. Besides, it had conducted 251 vasectomy and 44 tubectomy operations upto the end of 1966. A total of 610 intra-uterine contraceptive device placements had also been done. Further, on the advice of this Centre, about 200 persons had taken up conventional contraceptive methods.

Apart from the District Surgeon, who is the head of the hospital, the staff of this hospital consists of a Resident Medical Officer, a Lady Medical Officer, three Grade I Assistant Surgeons, seven Grade III Assistant Surgeons, one II Grade Nursing Superintendent, 15 Nurses, three Compounders, two Midwives, two Laboratory Technicians, one X-ray Technician, six ministerial staff and 45 class IV staff. Besides, there is one Medical Officer, one Extension Educator and three Welfare and Social Workers attached to the Urban Family Planning Centre, Kolar, and one

Sister-Tutor, one Nurse, one House-keeper and a few class IV servants attached to the Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives' Training Centre, Kolar.

The total expenditure incurred on this hospital during 1966-67 was Rs. 3,55,550.

K. N. Sanatorium, Kolar

The Kamala Nehru Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Kolar, was established in the year 1959. It is situated on the K.G.F. road on an elevated landscape with a vast area of 33 acres round about. At the beginning, it had a bed-strength of 160, 80 for male and 80 for female patients. The daily average number of in-patients treated during the year 1960 was 90.7 while the daily average number of out-patients treated was 9.3. By 1967, this number had increased to 180.8 and 38.2 respectively. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated during 1960 was 392 and 3,422 respectively, while in 1967, the number had increased to 938 and 14,051 respectively. The bed-strength of the Sanatorium was raised to 204 by 1965 by the addition of a paying ward of 24 beds in 1964 and a children's ward of 20 beds in 1965. The Sanatorium has been provided with a laboratory, an X-ray plant and an operation theatre and has facilities for treating both indoor and out-door patients. The staff of the institution consisted of one Surgeon, three Assistant Surgeons, one Nursing Superintendent, two Nuns, one Secretary, 18 Nurses, one X-ray Technician, one Laboratory Technician, one Compounder besides five ministerial and 48 class IV staff. The total expenditure incurred on this Sanatorium during 1966-67 was Rs. 2,97,405.

Civil Hospital, K.G.F.

The Civil Hospital at Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields, was established in 1914. The bed-strength of the hospital in 1960 was 71 and it was raised to 100 by 1965. The average number of in-patients treated in the hospital in 1965-66 was 82.37 per day while the average number of out-patients treated during the year was 414.63. The number of major operations performed was 82 while the number of minor operations done was 1,718. Nearly 430 X-ray examinations were made during this period, and 3,141 cases of fluoroscopy were attended to. A total of 1,441 dental cases were also treated and about 150 eye operations were performed during the same period. The staff of the hospital consisted of one Surgeon, *i.e.*, the District Surgeon, Kolar Gold Fields, eleven Assistant Surgeons (Class I and III), one II Grade Nursing Superintendent, 8 Nurses, one X-ray Technician, one Laboratory Technician and 3 Compounders besides ministerial and class IV staff. The hospital also had three Honorary Assistant Medical Officers, one to look after general cases, one for treating eye cases and the third to look after dental cases.

The total expenditure incurred on this hospital in 1966-67 was Rs. 1,86,900.

Maternity Hospital, K. G. F.

The Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields, had only 36 beds in 1960 which was increased to 65 by 1966. The daily average number of in-patients treated in the institution in 1966 was 53.3 and that of out-patients was 125.9. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year was 42 and 404 respectively. The hospital is manned by a Lady Medical Officer (Assistant Surgeon, Grade II), three Assistant Surgeons Grade III, one Nursing Superintendent Grade II, eight Nurses, six Midwives and two Compounders, besides ministerial and class IV staff. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,11,742 was incurred on this hospital in 1966-67. There is also an Epidemic Diseases Hospital in Kolar Gold Fields under the charge of a Medical Officer. The expenditure incurred on this hospital in 1966-67 was Rs. 25,653.

Both the Maternity and Epidemic Diseases Hospitals are attached to the Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields, and, as such, are under the over-all supervision and control of the District Surgeon, Kolar Gold Fields.

K. G. M. U. Hospital

The Kolar Gold Mining Uundertakings Hospital and Medical Service which made a humble beginning some eighty years ago, has now grown into a large, modern, well-equipped establishment with in-patients' wards containing 240 beds, three X-ray apparatuses, three operation theatres, an iron lung, a bacteriological and pathological laboratory and two separate dispensaries for families of workers. The medical establishment is headed by a Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, ten doctors, a matron, 81 sisters and nurses, 34 technical and administrative staff and 156 others. While the main hospital extends free medical and surgical service to more than 25,000 persons annually, the two dispensaries cater to the needs of the dependants of workers numbering about 60,000. The number of major and minor operations performed in the hospital during 1965-66 was 466 and 2,421 respectively. On an average about 1,800 out-patients were being attended to daily—1,000 at the main hospital and 400 at each of the two dispensaries.

The two dispensaries for families of workers are each manned by a Lady Medical Officer, who is assisted by the doctors from the main hospital. These dispensaries provide free out-patient treatment facilities, while in-patient facilities are available in the main hospital itself. There are also four free maternity clinics, staffed with qualified midwives and health visitors for the benefit of the families of the employees. In order to further extend

medical facilities to the dependants of the employees, a new out-patient block at an estimated cost of rupees five lakhs and a new 50-bed ward are being provided at the main hospital. All these medical institutions are run entirely by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings.

Specialist services

There are no arrangements to render specialised treatment in any Government medical institution in the district except for tuberculosis, for which adequate provision is made in the Kamala Nehru T. B. Sanatorium, Kolar. As regards ear, nose and throat ailments, as also eye diseases, specialists from Bangalore pay periodical visits to the Sri Narasimharaja Hospital, Kolar, and the Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields, to render necessary relief to the sufferers. The operation theatres attached to these hospitals are made use of by the specialists for the purpose.

Private medical institutions

There are two well-known private hospitals in the district which are rendering useful service to the suffering public. They are the Church of South India Hospital, Chikballapur, and the Ellen T. Cowen Memorial Hospital, Kolar.

Church of South India Hospital, Chikballapur.—This hospital was established in the year 1913 by the London Missionary Society, under the name of Wardlaw Thompson Hospital. The name of the institution was changed, in the year 1954, to Church of South India Hospital. This hospital is under the control of the Mysore Diocese of the Church of South India. There is provision for 111 beds in this institution. The number of in-patients treated in the year 1965-66 was 2,122 while the daily average of out-patients treated was 100. The number of operations performed in the hospital during the year was 894, the number of X-ray examinations conducted being 834 and fluoroscopy cases 1,627. The hospital is under the charge of a Medical Superintendent with a staff of four doctors, 17 nurses, six mid-wives and five para-medical workers.

Ellen T. Cowen Memorial Hospital, Kolar.—This institution is under the charge of an Administrator. In 1966, there was provision for 210 beds in this hospital. The daily average number of in-patients in the hospital during 1966 was 143.6 while the average number of out-patients treated was 114.5. The number of major and minor operations performed during this period was 1,278 and that of X-ray and fluoroscopic examinations 2,114. Besides, over 52,000 laboratory investigations were also conducted during the year. The hospital is manned by a staff consisting of an Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, one Paediatrician, one Physician, one Surgeon, one Anaesthetist, three other doctors, a Nursing Director, an Assistant Nursing Director, six Sisters, 30 Staff Nurses and one Public Health Nurse, six

Pharmacists, one Dietician, five Laboratory Technicians and 18 ministerial and 83 class IV staff. The hospital receives an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 from the Government.

Medical Practitioners

According to the census report of 1951, the number of doctors, *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* in the district was 186, of whom 172 were males and 14 females. This number had considerably increased by 1961 and the census report of 1961 has revealed that there were, in all, 435 medical practitioners in the district including physicians, surgeons and dentists (allopathic, ayurvedic, unani and homeopathic). Of these, 393 were males and 42 females. More than half of these lived in the urban areas of the district. These figures included also those who were working in Government and semi-Government medical institutions.

Particulars of Medical Institutions under the control of the District Health Officer in Kolar District as in 1961-62 and 1965-66

Name of Taluk	Sl. No.	Name and location of the institution	Total number of cases treated during the year 1961-62	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5
Kolar ..	1	Municipal Dispensary, Kolar	90,309	1,01,860
	2	Local Fund Dispensary, Holur	8,616	6,366
	3	Local Fund Dispensary, Jodi-chamarahalli.	4,203	6,636
	4	Local Fund Dispensary, Kyalanur.	28,336	15,886
	5	Local Fund Dispensary, Narasapur.	11,305	10,248
	6	Primary Health Centre, Sugatur	4,788	15,220
	7	Primary Health Centre, Vokkaleri.	4,540	15,635
	8	Local Fund Dispensary, Vemagal	16,156	19,692
Bangarpet ..	1	Combined Dispensary, Bangarpet.	72,345	53,194
	2	Public Works Department Dispensary, Bethamangala.	20,619	13,922
	3	Local Fund Dispensary, Andersonpet, K.G.F.	32,288	39,453
	4	General Dispensary, Champion Reef.	31,564	20,976
	5	Hut Dispensary, Oorgaum ..	..	15,301
	6	Primary Health Unit, Budikote.	16,251	10,303
	7	Primary Health Centre, Kamasandra.	..	14,078
	8	Primary Health Centre, Kyasamballi.	..	15,059
Srinivaspur ..	1	Local Fund Dispensary, Addagal	9,107	11,469
	2	Local Fund Dispensary, Gownapalli.	7,467	7,741
	3	Local Fund Dispensary, Ronur	7,887	5,286
	4	Local Fund Dispensary, Lakshmipur.	9,545	6,317
	5	Local Fund Dispensary, Royalpad.	13,295	7,669
	6	Primary Health Centre, Koorgepalli.	22,813	6,903
	7	Primary Health Unit, Srinivaspur.	36,755	28,936
	8	Primary Health Unit, Yeldur	20,594	7,360
Mulbagal ..	1	Primary Health Centre, Mulbagal.	28,063	39,827
	2	Local Fund Dispensary, Avani	17,512	9,638

1	2	3	4	5
Mulbagal ..	3	Local Fund Dispensary, Devarayasamudra.	18,244	13,674
	4	Local Fund Dispensary, Hebbani.	18,341	9,555
	5	Local Fund Dispensary, Koladevi.	7,733	5,446
	6	Local Fund Dispensary, Nangli	22,035	12 927
	7	Local Fund Dispensary, Thayalur	17,519	17,159
	8	Local Fund Dispensary, Uttanur	8,145	8.763
	9	Local Fund Dispensary, Byrakur	..	8,820
Malur ..	1	Primary Health Centre, Malur	48.926	50,78
	2	Local Fund Dispensary, Tekal	9,161	13,922
	3	Local Fund Dispensary, Lakkur	10,741	6,830
	4	Local Fund Dispensary, Masti	19,173	9,643
Chikballapur ..	1	Combined Hospital, Chikballapur.	48,155	44.008
	2	Local Fund Dispensary, Mandikal.	8,639	6,858
	3	Local Fund Dispensary, Peresandra.	9,484	4,425
	4	Primary Health Centre, Dibbur	7,911	4.988
	5	Seasonal Dispensary, Nandi Hills.	..	..
	6	Maternity Home, Kandavara	..	..
Chintamani ..	1	Combined Hospital, Chintamani	1,25.465	52,939
	2	Local Fund Dispensary, Iragampalli.	13,171	12.084
	3	Local Fund Dispensary, Burudagunte.	19,442	8,563
	4	Primary Health Centre, Kaivara.	18,008	13,833
	5	Primary Health Centre, Bathalahalli.	..	16.05[illegible]
	6	Mobile Dispensary, Chintamani	..	..
Gauribidanur ..	1	Combined Dispensary, Gauribidanur.	47,557	33,603
	2	Local Fund Dispensary, Allipur	19,116	10,062
	3	Local Fund Dispensary, Darinayakanapalya.	10,040	11,514
	4	Local Fund Dispensary, Hosur	11,369	9.478
	5	Local Fund Dispensary, Idagur	8,144	10.543
	6	Local Fund Dispensary, Manchenahalli.	8,236	20.736
	7	Local Fund Dispensary, Vatadahosahalli.	5,501	6,616
	8	Local Fund Dispensary, Nagaragere.	10,040	7,066
	9	Primary Health Centre, Thondebhavi.	..	10,812
	10	Primary Health Centre, Namagondlu.	..	12,001

1		2	3	4	5
Gudibanda	..	1	Primary Health Centre, Gudibanda.	..	20,416
		2	Local Fund Dispensary, Beechaganhalli.	..	12,366
		3	Local Fund Dispensary, Hampasandra.	..	13,743
Bagepalli	..	1	Local Fund Dispensary, Chakavelu	17,015	7,204
		2	Local Fund Dispensary, Chelur	8,492	7,088
		3	Local Fund Dispensary, Gulur	7,582	10,318
		4	Local Fund Dispensary, Marganakunte.	13,425	6,030
		5	Local Fund Dispensary, Pathapalya.	14,927	11,904
		6	Primary Health Centre, Bagepalli.	29,109	26,649
		7	Local Fund Dispensary, Julupalya.	..	6,328
Sidlaghatta	..	1	Primary Health Centre, Sidlaghatta.	46,480	32,594
		2	Primary Health Unit, Ganjigunte	9,275	5,769
		3	Primary Health Unit, Sadali ..	8,946	6,926
		4	Primary Health Unit, Basettihalli.	7,403	9,159
		5	Primary Health Unit, Jangamkote.	15,096	10,378
		6	Primary Health Unit, Melur ..	13,048	12,267

List of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries maintained by the Taluk Development Boards in Kolar District as in 1966-67

Kolar Taluk :		
1.	Vokkaleri	Unani Dispensary
2.	Mullahalli	Ayurvedic Dispensary
3.	Thambihalli	Unani Dispensary
Malur Taluk :		
1.	Shivarapatna	Ayurvedic Dispensary
2.	Thoranahalli	Unani Dispensary
3.	Thoralakki	Unani Dispensary
4.	Rajenahalli	Unani Dispensary
Mulbagal Taluk :		
1.	Mudiyanur	Ayurvedic Dispensary
2.	Gudipalli	Ayurvedic Dispensary
3.	Kurudumale	Unani Dispensary
Bangarpet Taluk :		
1.	Kamasandra	Ayurvedic Dispensary
Gudibanda Taluk :		
1.	Chendur	Ayurvedic Dispensary
2.	Hampasandra	Ayurvedic Dispensary
Srinivaspur Taluk :		
1.	Dalasanoor	Ayurvedic Dispensary
2.	Somayajalapalli	Ayurvedic Dispensary
3.	Ronur	Unani Dispensary
4.	Thodigailu	Ayurvedic Dispensary
Chintamani Taluk :		
1.	Burudagunte	Ayurvedic Dispensary
2.	Santhekallahalli	Ayurvedic Dispensary
3.	Yagavakote	Ayurvedic Dispensary
4.	Chintamani	Homeopathic Dispensary
Sidlaghatta Taluk :		
1.	Chagle	Unani Dispensary
Bagepalli Taluk :		
1.	Billur	Ayurvedic Dispensary
2.	Nagaragere	Ayurvedic Dispensary
3.	Puligol	Ayurvedic Dispensary
4.	Mittemari	Ayurvedic Dispensary
Gauribidanur Taluk :		
1.	Hudugur	Ayurvedic Dispensary
2.	Nagarkere	Ayurvedic Dispensary
3.	Vatadahosahalli	Ayurvedic Dispensary
4.	Vidurashwatha	Ayurvedic Dispensary
Chikballapur Taluk :		
1.	Sultanpet	Ayurvedic Dispensary
2.	Nandi Hills	Ayurvedic Dispensary

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

INDUSTRIAL labour welfare is the accepted policy of all modern governments. In Mysore, a Regulation had been passed as early as in 1897 providing for the safety and well-being of the employees working in the mines. With the growth of industries and increase in the number of workers employed by them, it became necessary to protect their interests by a series of measures and to ensure promotion of their well-being gradually. Most of the Central Acts, which ensure a fair deal to industrial labour, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Maternity Benefits Act, 1939, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Indian Boilers' Act, 1948, the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, and the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, are in force in the district. Besides, the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, and the Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963, are also in force.

Labour welfare

The Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Conciliation Officer and Registrar of Trade Unions for the entire State. He is also the Statistics Authority under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1955. The Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefits Act are enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, while the authority for the enforcement of all the other Acts is the Commissioner of Labour, assisted by several officers having jurisdiction over the district and notified under the respective enactments The Employees' Provident Fund Act is administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, an officer of the Central Government.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, who has jurisdiction over the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and

Administration

Kolar, is the officer in charge of the Labour Department in Kolar district. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour in all matters pertaining to the administration of the Department in the division. He is also the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, Inspector under the Factories Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act, and Additional Registrar under the Trade Unions Act. He is assisted in his work by a Labour Officer, who has also his headquarters in Bangalore.

The Labour Officer, Bangalore Division, is also in charge of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar districts. He supervises and guides the work of the Labour Inspectors and inspects various factories and establishments in his capacity as Additional Inspector or Inspector, as the case may be, to see that the relevant provisions of the Acts and the rules thereunder are properly implemented.

Shops and Establishments

In this district, the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act have been made applicable to Kolar Gold Fields area, Kolar, Bangarpet, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Bagepalli, Gudibanda, Srinivaspur, Malur, Mulbagal and Sidlaghatta towns. This measure provides for compulsory weekly holidays and regulates hours of work and giving notices of termination and suitable compensation for wrongful dismissal. Constant vigilance is being exercised by the Labour Inspectors with headquarters at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chintamani and Chikballapur to see that the shop-owners implement the welfare measures contemplated under the Act. The Inspectors are expected to go round and find out whether the owners of shops and establishments adhere strictly to the rules and regulations. There are certain other obligations laid down on the employers They have to register their establishments with the Labour Inspector concerned. They have to open their establishments at a particular hour and close them also at a fixed hour. Attendance register and holiday book for employees have been provided wherein all the necessary particulars are noted.

There were 2,223 shops, 423 commercial establishments, 181 restaurants and 13 cinemas in Kolar district, coming under the purview of the Act, as on the 30th June 1967.

Industrial disputes

The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bangalore, who has jurisdiction over Kolar, is empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act to conciliate in labour disputes in industrial concerns employing 200 or more workers, while the Labour Officer, Bangalore, can conciliate in disputes arising in concerns which employ less than 200 persons. If their attempt at conciliation fails and the dispute is continued, the matter is referred to

Government through the Labour Commissioner. The Government then refer the dispute to the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. During the year 1965-66, no industrial dispute was reported in Kolar district. For the implementation of the Factories Act, the Assistant Labour Commissioner and the Labour Officer, Bangalore, act as Additional Inspectors. They have to see whether the factories coming under the purview of the Act follow the statutory obligations or not. In case of infringement, they bring such cases to the notice of the concerned Inspector of Factories for instituting prosecution proceedings. The Payment of Wages Act ensures prompt payment of emoluments to all the workers employed in the various commercial and industrial establishments. The Assistant Labour Commissioner and the Labour Officer are the *ex-officio* Inspectors under this Act.

Minimum wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ensures fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of 20 scheduled employments. The four Labour Inspectors in the district enforce the provisions of the Act and the rules. The following is the list of scheduled employments which come under the purview of this Act:

1. Agriculture
2. Tanneries and leather manufactory
3. Printing presses
4. Tobacco, including beedi-making
5. Foundry with or without machine shops
6. Tile industry
7. Cotton-ginning and pressing
8. Automobile engineering, including servicing and repairing
9. Cardamom gardens
10. Cashewnut industry
11. Local authority
12. Public motor transport
13. Rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill
14. Plantations
15. Oil mill industry
16. Stone-breaking and stone-crushing
17. Construction of roads and buildings
18. Salt pan industry
19. Woollen carpet and shawl weaving, and
20. Mica works.

Factories and other establishments

The Inspector of Factories, Bangalore Division, enforces the provisions of the Factories Act in Kolar district. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. It is his responsibility to see that all the

factories coming under his jurisdiction adhere to the statutory obligations imposed under the Act.

The number of factories registered under the Factories Act in Kolar district was 40 in 1967-68. These factories are mostly small establishments. Apart from these registered factories, there were about 110 smaller establishments engaged in the manufacture of silk, *agarbathies* and *beedies*.

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for redressal of their grievances. The registered trade unions have certain rights and obligations and are independent bodies. Industrial workers have, therefore, taken advantage of the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, in order to further their welfare. There were 18 trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act functioning in Kolar district as on the 30th June 1967, as shown below :—

1. Mysore Mines Workers' Union, K.G.F.
2. Champion Reefs Mines Labour Association, K.G.F.
3. Nundydroog Mines Labour Association, K.G.F.
4. The K.G.M.U. Champion Reefs Mine Workers Union, K.G.F.
5. Kolar Gold Mines Undertaking's Monthly Rated Employees' Central Union, K.G.F.
6. K.G.F. Transport Workers' Association, K.G.F.
7. K.G.M.U. Transport Labour Union, K.G.F.
8. Kolar District General Workers' Union, Kolar town.
9. K.G.F. Sanitary Board Workers' Union, K.G.F.
10. K.G F. Electricity Department Labour Association, K. G. F.
11. Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings Medical Establishment Employees' Association, K.G.F.
12. K.G.F. Hospital Workers' Union, K.G.F.
13. The Kolar Gold Fields Masonry Labour Association, Robertsonpet.
14. K.G.M.U. Central Estate Employees' Union, Champion Reefs, K.G.F.
15. The Bangarpet Taluk Gold, Silver and Metal Handicraft Workers' Union, Andersonpet.
16. Robertsonpet Town Municipality Employees' Union K.G.F.
17. The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings Employees' Union, Robertsonpet.
18. Granite Transport Workers' Union, K.G.F.

Labour amenities

An account of the various labour amenities provided by the three large industrial establishments, *viz.*, the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, the Bharat Earth Movers, Ltd., and the Gauribidanur Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Ltd., has been given in Chapter V on 'Industries'. The Government have also initiated the following schemes for the benefit of the workers :—

Banking facilities.—This scheme was taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan with the object of affording relief to the industrial workers who are in financial distress. Loans are given to the workers on a co-operative basis. For this purpose, societies have been organised and registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Three such societies were functioning in the district as on the 30th June 1967.

Film shows.—The Labour Department has undertaken propaganda work, and film shows are arranged to educate the workers on the improved methods of increasing the productivity in industrial concerns, safety measures and also on the training required in their respective trades for making their work more useful. These shows are arranged in factories and industrial concerns and also at public exhibitions.

Workers' Education Scheme.—This is a scheme sponsored by the Government of India under the Second Five-Year Plan to educate the workers on their rights and obligations under the various labour laws in force. For this purpose, a thirteen-week course of practical instruction in all the relevant subjects is held, the trainees being selected from the labour population on the recommendation of the trade unions. This scheme is being implemented under the guidance of a committee constituted by the Government.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and is made applicable to 106 types of industries. Initially, the Act was made applicable to establishments employing 50 or more persons, but from 31st December 1960 it is made applicable to establishments employing even 20 or more persons.

Every employee of an establishment or factory to which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme applies is eligible for membership of the Fund after completion of one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of 12 months or less, whichever is earlier, and whose pay (*i.e.*, basic wages, dearness allowance, retaining allowance and cash value of food concession, if any) does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month. Normally contribution at the rate of 6¼ per cent or 8 per cent of pay is made by the employees and an amount equal to the member's contribution is contributed by the employer also each

month. The members and employers are allowed to contribute at any higher rate also if desired by them. Provision has also been made under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme for grant of advances to the members for the following purposes :—

1. Payment towards a policy or policies of life insurance of a member.
2. Purchasing a dwelling house or site or constructing a house.
3. In special cases when members are thrown out of employment due to temporary closure of any factory or establishment.
4. Purchasing a share or shares of consumers' co-operative societies.
5. In cases of sickness of members or of family members. under the following circumstances :
   (a) hospitalisation lasting for one month or more or
   (b) major surgical operation in a hospital or
   (c) T.B., leprosy, paralysis, cancer or asthma for the treatment of which leave has been granted by the employer ; and
6. In cases of individual retrenchments, pending final withdrawal.

Reserve and Death Funds

Special Reserve Fund.—A Special Reserve Fund has been created with effect from the 10th March 1965 for paying the Provident Fund accumulations to outgoing members or their nominees/heirs, where the employer has failed to pay the whole or a part of the Provident Fund contributions to the Fund although they were deducted from the wages of the members. Employers' contribution not paid by the employers to the Fund are, however, not paid to the outgoing members or their nominees/heirs from the Fund.

Death Relief Fund.—From 1st January 1964, a Death Relief Fund has been set up for affording financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of deceased members so that a minimum of Rs. 500 is assured to the nominees/heirs of every deceased member The benefit of the Death Relief Fund is given to the nominees/heirs of deceased members whose pay does not exceed Rs. 500 per month at the time of their death.

The expenditure involved in administering the Act and the Scheme is met from the administrative charges which are paid by the employers at the rate of 0.37 per cent of the pay of the members. The amount thus collected along with the Provident Fund contributions in deposited in the State Bank of India towards the Employees' Provident Fund Accounts. Twenty-eight establishments in the district as indicated in the following statement were brought under the purview of this Act and the Scheme upto 31st October 1966 :—

Statement showing particulars of industrial establishments covered under the Provident Fund Scheme in Kolar district in 1966-67.

Sl. No.	Name of the establishment	Date of coverage	Total No of employees enjoying the benefit of the Provident Fund Scheme	Total subscription paid till October 1966 (both by employees and employers)	Rate of contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. P.	
1.	Kisan Silk Industries, Melur, Sidlaghatta taluk	1-11-1952	21	15,301.00	6¼ per cent
2.	The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, K.G.F.	18-5-1958	13,012	2.07 crores	10 per cent
3.	B. K. Kondappa and Brothers. Chikballapur	31-12-1960	21	3,579.01	6¼ per cent
4.	St. Anthoney's Tile Works, Desihally, Bangarpet taluk	1-1-1961	7	2,856.37	do
5.	B. A Mohammad Fakruddin & Sons, Sidlaghatta	1-1-1961	13	201.00	do
6.	Mysore Scientific Fertilisers, Kolar	1-1-1961	22	2,447.50	do
7.	Jaleel Silk Filatures, Sidlaghatta	1-1-1961	2	333.00	do
8.	B. A. Maqbool Ahmed & Sons, Sidlaghatta	1-1-1961	13	6,322.59	do
9.	Khaji Mohiddin Sheriff, Sidlaghatta	1-1-1961	9	Nil	do
10.	Balaji Talkies, Chikballapur	31-7-1961	9	4,023.25	do
11.	Champion Reefs Credit Co-operative Society Ltd. Oorgaum	1-10-1962	49	23,708.98	do
12.	Nundydroog Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., Oorgaum	1-5-1962	60	33,810.15	do
13.	Mysore Mine Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., K.G.F.	1-5-1962	59	30,458.75	do
14.	Vani Talkies, Chikballapur	1-9-1963	8	1,135.00	do

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. P.	
15.	Syed Abbas *alias* Samad Saheb, Sidlaghatta	1-3-1965	3	280.80	6¼ per cent
16.	National Flag Perfumery Works, Chintamani	31-7-1965	40	2,023.00	do
17.	Madeena Perfumery Works, Chikballapur	31-7-1965	17	971.62	do
18.	S. S. Pacha Perfumery Works, Chikballapur	31-7-1965	7	83.00	do
19.	Vijayalaxmi Perfumery Works, Chintamani	31-7-1965	16	967.00	do
20.	B. V. Aswathiah & Bros., Chintamani	31-7-1965	52	2,497.00	do
21.	Jaiprakash Perfumery Works, Chintamani	31-7-1965	12	520.00	do
22.	B. V. Aswathiah & Bros., Kolar	31-7-1965	37	2,417.75	do
23.	Indra Perfumery Works, Kolar	31-7-1965	14	745.50	do
24.	Vasanthavilas Perfumery Works, Kolar	31-7-1965	27	2,157.25	do
25.	Mysore S. B. Sugandhi Works, Kolar	31-7-1965	28	1,419.00	do
26.	Venkateshwara Agarbathi Factory, Chintamani	1-3-1966	9	145.50	do
27.	Sharada Perfumery Works, Chintamani	1-8-1966	23	1,504.00	do
28.	Andhra Perfumery Works, Chintamani	1-8-1966	6	326.50	do

Prohibition was first introduced in the district in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area with effect from 1st August 1948. Kolar being adjacent to Chittoor district of the then composite Madras State, where total prohibition was already in force, the State Government co-operated with the neighbouring State of Madras in introducing a five-mile dry belt on the borders. This had a good effect and prepared the ground for introduction of total prohibition in the district in 1950. With the introduction of prohibition in Kolar district, the annual loss of revenue to the State exchequer was about Rs. 24 lakhs. **Prohibition**

The administrative set-up of the Prohibition wing in the district consisted of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector, twenty-six Head Constables and thirty-five Police Constables for Kolar district excluding the Kolar Gold Fields area and one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables and twenty-nine Police Constables for the Kolar Gold Fields area as on 31st March 1967.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district, the Superintendent of Police, Kolar district excluding the Kolar Gold Fields area, and the Special Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields area, were the *ex-officio* Prohibition Officers. The Circle Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors of Police were the *ex-officio* Assistant Prohibition Officers.

The average number of prohibition offences under illicit distillation, smuggling and drunkenness for the two quinquennia 1957 to 1961 and 1962 to 1966 is given below:—

Nature of offence	1957 to 1961	1962 to 1966
	Average per year	*Average per year*
Kolar District (excluding the K.G.F.)		
Illicit distillation ..	204	108
Smuggling ..	1,442	1,818
Drunkenness ..	1,830	1,126
Kolar Gold Fields area		
Illicit distillation ..	107	95
Smuggling ..	341	284
Drunkenness ..	568	113

The State Government were empowered to issue liquor permits to foreign tourists and foreign residents residing temporarily in the area subject to certain conditions. The Deputy Commissioner was authorised to grant permits on purely health grounds to individuals in the district, on production of a medical certificate by the District Surgeon. The total number of permits issued in the district during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 is indicated below:—

Year			*No. of permits issued.*
1964-65	..	..	67
1965-66	..	..	91
1966-67	..	..	197

Three *Neera* centres in Kolar Gold Fields area and twelve *Neera* centres in the rest of the district were opened in 1960. The existence of different sets of prohibition laws in different areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties. Therefore, with a view to having a uniform law for the entire new Mysore State, a revised Prohibition Act, the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act 17 of 1962), was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. However, great difficulties were experienced in enforcing the provisions of the prohibition law and in the light of public opinion, the State Government decided to effect changes in the policy of prohibition The Mysore State Legislature enacted the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowering the State Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 (Mysore Act 17 of 1962), in any areas of the State. Accordingly, the State Government lifted prohibition in the entire Kolar district and in other districts of the State except in a few pockets with effect from the 15th October, 1967.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

According to the figures of the census of 1961, there were 3,19,012 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 367 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. The talukwise break-up of these figures is as follows:—

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*			*Population of Scheduled Castes*	*Population of Scheduled Tribes*
1.	Bagepalli	..	..	20,909	23
2.	Bangarpet	..	..	83,107	98
3.	Chikballapur	..	..	21,133	7
4.	Chintamani	..	..	27,118	18
5.	Gauribidanur	..	..	33,537	48
6.	Gudibanda	..	..	5,605	..
7.	Kolar	..	..	33,335	4
8.	Malur	..	..	23,311	26
9.	Mulbagal	..	..	28,402	28
10.	Sidlaghatta	..	..	19,464	70
11.	Srinivaspur	..	..	23,091	35
		Total	..	3,19,012	367

The population of the Scheduled Castes was the highest in Bangarpet taluk with 83,107, of which Kolar Gold Fields area itself claimed 54,529. The standard of living of these communities is generally low in the district, as elsewhere in the State. Economically, a major portion of this population is dependent on others. Educationally, the Scheduled Castes are still considerably behind the general standard. In cities and towns, they often live in slums, and in the villages, often in their own colonies. A small percentage of them is engaged in ancillary occupations like tanning and leather industry, although in recent years, some of them have taken to occupations such as weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, masonry, tailoring, etc. However, about 75 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population living in the villages consists of agricultural labourers and other wage-earners. A small number own small acreages of cultivable land.

Schemes for raising of the economic and social position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the general level of the community are being carried out under the successive Plans. The Constitution also provides certain safeguards and reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a view to achieving their speedy advancement in social, economic and educational fields. During the First and the Second Plan periods, the following ameliorative programmes were implemented in the district:—

Scheme	*Expenditure*
	Rs.
Construction of 3,808 houses ..	12,25,532
Sinking of 91 wells ..	1,01,703
Construction of 26 community centre buildings.	69,949
Agricultural and industrial aid benefiting 2,799 families.	2,53,780
Starting of hostels and providing mid-day meals and equipment.	74,937
Total ..	17,25,901

Third Plan Schemes

Under the Central sector of the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 3,81,678 was sanctioned to the district for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,24,762 was spent. The following statement gives particulars

of the allotment, expenditure and the targets achieved in respect of some of the important schemes :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Target achieved
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Housing	8,500	7,000	25 houses were constructed.
2.	Community centre buildings.	37,909	29,342	11 buildings were completed.
3.	Drinking water wells.	43,757	36,621	33 wells were completed.
4.	Supply of milch cows and buffaloes.	19,900	19,080	129 cows and buffaloes were supplied to Scheduled Caste families.
5.	Supply of plough bullocks.	51,000	50,994	329 families were benefited.
6.	Acquisition of lands	1,29,700	97,110	62 acres of land were acquired for formation of building sites to Scheduled Caste families.
7.	Poultry farming and sheep rearing.	22,400	22,400	75 families were benefited.
8.	Aid to Co-operative Societies.	8,750	6,750	19 families were benefited.

Educational Aid

With a view to providing more educational facilities to the Scheduled Castes, the Social Welfare Department is maintaining hostels for boys and girls, women's welfare centres (with nursery schools attached), residential schools and technical hostels. During the Third Five-year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 14,09,476 was allotted to this district for these schemes. The following statement shows the allotment, expenditure and achievement in respect of these educational schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan :—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Target achieved
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Boys' hostels (including general hostels).	6,55,605	4,88,942	2,859 students were benefited in 12 hostels.
2.	Girls' hostels (including general hostels).	1,61,019	1,31,983	687 girl students were benefited in 4 hostels.

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
3.	Women's Welfare Centres (with nursery schools).	3,98,644	3.43,269	6,442 children were benefited in 23 centres.
4.	Technical Hostel. Chintamani.	5,809	2,359	25 students were benefited.
5.	Residential School, Kolar.	40,910	33,422	175 students were benefited.
6.	Depressed Class hostel, Kolar.	1,47,489	1,19,329	606 students were benefited.
	Total ..	14,09,476	11,19,304	

In addition to the above schemes under "educational aid," two Backward Class hostels were established during the Third Five-Year Plan period for which an allotment of Rs. 61,300 was made. Three hundred and twenty students were benefited under this scheme. Pre-matric scholarships were awarded to 598 students during the same period, for which a sum of Rs. 35,390 was spent. Merit scholarships were awarded to 2,968 Scheduled Caste students for which a sum of Rs. 1,68,025 was allotted and spent.

In order to provide additional profitable spare-time occupation to Scheduled Caste women, four tailoring centres were set up during the Third Plan period at Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chikballapur and Chintamani, in which 228 Scheduled Caste women learnt tailoring and also supplemented their income. A sum of Rs. 1,23,613 was allotted for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 1,00,877 was actually spent.

An Occupational Institute for women was established at Gauribidanur in which stenography and tailoring are taught, each with a two-year course. The sanctioned strength was 100 per year, but actually only 70 seats were filled up. The allotment during the Third Plan period was Rs. 80,080, out of which a sum of Rs. 53,456 was spent. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 7,455 was spent on this institution.

Boys' hostels

Ten Scheduled Caste boys' hostels and two general hostels for boys are being maintained in the district. A sum of Rs. 1,56,355 was spent on them during the year 1966-67. The Scheduled Castes' hostels are located at Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Bagepalli, Sidlaghatta, Malur, Mulbagal, Gudibanda, Robertsonpet (K.G.F.), Bangarpet and Srinivaspur, while the general hostels are located at Chikballapur and Guttahalli (Mulbagal taluk). Six hundred and twenty-eight students were residing in these hostels in 1966-67. The strength of the hostels

at Chikballapur, Malur, Mulbagal, Bangarpet and Gauribidanur was increased by ten each during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 8,711.

Girls' hostels

Five Scheduled Caste girls' hostels are being maintained in the district. A sum of Rs. 46,730 was spent on them in 1966-67. These hostels are located at Kolar, Robertsonpet, Chikballapur, Gauribidanur and Chintamani and had a total strength of 182 inmates in 1966-67.

In order to bring about social integration of the various backward communities and place them on a level of economic, educational and social equality with other sections of the community and thereby promote evolution of a casteless and egalitarian society, the Government have recently ordered that all existing aided denominational hostels be converted to non-denominational pattern by reserving 25 per cent of seats in the existing hostels for admissions to backward classes other than those for whom they are at present intended, including economically backward classes.

Technical hostel, Chintamani

A technical hostel for the benefit of students studying in technical institutions, was started at Chintamani during the year 1965-66 and is being continued. It had an intake of 12 students. A provision of Rs. 1,200 was made for its maintenance during the year 1966-67, out of which only Rs. 600 was actually spent.

Residential school, Kolar

There is a Residential School at Kolar for the benefit of Scheduled Caste children. Its strength in 1966-67 was 50. An allotment of Rs. 8,980 was made for its maintenance, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,681 was actually spent. The Government have recently ordered that this institution should also be converted into non-denominational pattern, reserving 25 per cent of seats for admission to other backward classes. The strength of the school was, therefore, increased to 75 and a sum of Rs. 5,974 was provided for the purpose.

Merit Scholarships

In order to encourage students studying in the middle and high schools, scholarships are being offered to poor and deserving candidates. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs.. 5,250 was provided for 90 students belonging to Scheduled Castes. Pre-matric scholarships were also awarded to 622 students, for which a sum of Rs. 26,000 was provided during the year.

Tailoring centres

Four tailoring centres are being maintained at Kolar, Robertsonpet (K.G.F.), Chikballapur and Chintamani. Twelve Scheduled Caste women are undergoing training in each of these

centres under the guidance of a tailoring instructress. Each of these trainees is being paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month. An expenditure of Rs. 18,128 was incurred on these centres in 1966-67. Provision was also made for purchase of sewing machines and their free distribution among the successful candidates at the annual tailoring examination held in April 1966. Twenty-one sewing machines costing Rs. 5,246 were so distributed among successful candidates.

In order to provide better housing facilities, an extent of 16 acres and 29 guntas of land was acquired for the construction of dwelling houses. A sum of Rs. 23,000 was allotted for the purpose during the year 1966-67, out of which a sum of Rs. 19,129 was spent. Community centres have proved to be of considerable advantage for promotion of understanding and fellow-feeling among different sections of the community. In addition to the community centre buildings constructed during the Third Plan period, one more building was constructed at Yelwara in Kolar taluk during 1966-67 for which an allotment of Rs. 1,500 had been made.

Welfare of Other Backward Classes

The two Backward Class hostels in the district are situated at Malur and Chintamani with a sanctioned intake of 50 and 70 respectively. During the year 1966-67, an allotment of Rs. 27,061 was made for their maintenance, out of which a sum of Rs. 25,413 was spent. One Depressed Class hostel at Kolar, formerly under the control of the Education Department, was transferred to the Social Welfare Department during the year 1962-63, and is being continued. The sanctioned strength of this hostel is 213. A sum of Rs. 59,003 was spent on its maintenance during the year 1966-67. A sum of Rs. 16,730 was provided during the year 1966-67 for the award of pre-matric scholarships to deserving students studying in middle and high schools. Two hundred and fifty backward class students were benefited under this scheme.

Welfare of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes

According to the District Social Welfare Office, Kolar, there were 8,120 persons of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the district in 1961. Several schemes were launched for the amelioration of these people also, chief among them being for providing drinking water wells, housing, aid for agriculture and supply of bullocks and milch cows, etc. During the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 1,12,365 was allotted for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 1,08,314 was actually spent. The following statement gives particulars of these schemes :—

Sl. No.	Schemes	Allotment	Expenditure	Targets achieved
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Drinking water wells	9,801	7,960	Six drinking water wells were completed.
2.	Housing	32,814	30,111	97 families were benefited.
3.	Aid to agriculture ..	14,900	14,893	72 families were benefited.
4.	Supply of bullocks, milch cows, etc.	45,500	45,500	172 families were benefited.

In addition to the above mentioned schemes, 125 children belonging to these tribes were admitted to the Ashram School, Chikka-Tirupati, and a sum of Rs. 15,877 was spent for their maintenance during the Third Plan period. Pre-matric scholarships were awarded to 43 students during the same period.

The following statement gives particulars of the allotment and expenditure in respect of important schemes relating to the amelioration of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in the district during 1966-67:—

Sl. No.	Schemes	Central Sector		State Sector	
		Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Aid to agriculture, supply of plough bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements (33 families were benefited under Central Sector and 28 under State Sector).	13,000	13,000	11,200	11,200
2.	Supply of milch cows/she-buffaloes (21 families were benefited under Central Sector and 36 families under State Sector).	5,750	5,750	10,800	10,800
3.	Housing (10 families were benefited at the rate of Rs. 400 each).	..	..	4,000	4,000

Ashram school The Ashram School at Chikka-Tirupati in Malur taluk was established for the benefit of children of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes, with a sanctioned strength of 25; however, 22 pupils

were admitted during the year 1966-67. An allotment of Rs. 5,194 was made for the maintenance of this school during the year, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,477 was spent. The intake was increased to 50 consequent on the Government decision to convert this institution also into non-denominational pattern by reserving 25 per cent of seats to other backward classes. A sum of Rs. 21,500 was also sanctioned during the year for the construction of a hostel and a school building for these tribes.

Pre-matric scholarships

A sum of Rs. 2,100 was provided in 1966-67 for award of pre-matric scholarships to students studying in middle and high schools. Thirty-five Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic children were benefited by this scheme. In addition, two hundred students were supplied with equipments worth Rs. 4,000 during the year.

Welfare centres

Welfare centres have been opened at 23 places in the district under the scheme for promotion of welfare of women and children of the backward classes. Pre-primary education is one of the important activities in these welfare centres. Free mid-day meals and supply of uniforms are provided to children who attend these nursery schools. Craft classes are conducted for the benefit of women where sewing and cutting and embroidery are taught. Indoor game facilities are also provided in some of the centres. Each of these women's welfare centres is under the charge of an organiser and a conductress. The welfare centres were located at the following places: (1) Gauribidanur, (2) Hudugur, (3) Nagaragere. (4) Hosur (all in Gauribidanur taluk), (5) Mulbagal, (6) Kenchanahally (Mulbagal taluk), (7) Malur, (8) Gangasandra (Malur taluk), (9) Bangarpet, (10) Coronation town, (11) Robertsonpet, (12) Marikuppam (all in Kolar Gold Fields), (13) Hospet, Kolar town, (14) Sweeper colony, Kolar town, (15) sugatoor (Kolar taluk), (16) Chintamani, (17) Iragampalli (Chintamani taluk), (18) Chikballapur, (19) Sidlaghatta, (20) Bagepalli, (21) Srinivaspur, (22) Dombarapalli (Srinivaspur taluk) and (23) Gudibanda.

A sum of Rs. 66,677 was provided during 1966-67 for the maintenance of these centres. One thousand and two hundred children were studying in the nursery sections attached to these centres.

Charitable Endowments

In Kolar district, several age-old religious institutions, which are highly venerated for their great sanctity, are classed as Muzrai institutions, and they are managed according to rules and regulations laid down in the Muzrai Manual for the efficient and orderly conduct of these institutions. There is a separate Government Department called the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department which supervises the working of such institutions in

the State and is headed by an officer designated as the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments. In the district, there is a separate section in the District office to deal with the Muzrai matters under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The two Assistant Commissioners and eleven Tahsildars in this district are *ex-officio* Muzrai officers in their respective jurisdictions and inspect the Muzrai institutions periodically.

There were 50 major Muzrai and 178 minor Muzrai temples, 18 *mathas* out of which three were under Government management, five choultries, 2,112 village Muzrai institutions, two minor Jain *bastis*, four village Jain *bastis*, four major and 14 minor Muslim institutions and 119 Muslim village institutions in the Kolar district, during the year 1965-66. These institutions are managed by trustees. In addition to daily *poojas* and occasional special ceremonies, special *poojas* and prayers are conducted in the places of worship on the occasions of Independence, Republic and *Rajyotsava* days and Gandhi Jayanthi. Important annual car festivals and *uruses* of Nawab Haidar Ali Khan and Tipu Sultan attract a good number of people.

The properties of the Avani *Matha* in Mulbagal taluk, comprising whole Inam villages and individual holdings situated in other taluks, are under Government management. All the Inam villages endowed to several Muzrai institutions now vest in the Government under the Inams Abolition (Religious and Charitable) Act.

Choultries

Konepalli *Anna Chatra* in Chintamani taluk and Sri Venugopalaswamy choultry at Kolar are being managed out of the interest realised on cash endowments. The other choultries, namely, Yelemallappa's choultry, Bangarpet, Dude Ross' choultry at Chintamani and Karupakala choultry at Chintamani are maintained out of the realisations of rents on buildings and lands attached to the choultries.

The following temples and mosques in the district are given block annual grants by the Government as shown below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of temple/mosque*	*Amount of grant sanctioned.*
		Rs.
1.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Guttahally, Bangarpet taluk.	5,000
2.	Sri Syeadanibi Darga, Kolar town ..	2,000
3.	Sri Venugopalaswamy, Thoradevandahally, Kolar taluk.	1,000

Sl. No.	Name of temple/mosque	Amount of grant sanctioned.
		Rs.
4.	Mosque at Vemagal, Kolar taluk ..	1,000
5.	Sri Channakeshavaswamy, Doddahallabbi, Kolar taluk.	500
6.	Sri Byatarayaswamy, Doddur-Karapanahally, Bangarpet taluk.	2,000
7.	Sri Someshwaraswamy, Kurudumale, Mulbagal taluk.	2,000
8.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Venkatapura, Kolar taluk.	500
9.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Kondasandra, Kolar taluk.	1,400
10.	Sri Vigneshwaraswamy, Burudagunte, Chintamani taluk.	600
11.	Sri Ranganathaswamy, Rangasthala, Chikballapur taluk.	1,000
12.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy, Mittemari, Bagepalli taluk.	1,000
13.	Sri Gangabhagirathi, Gangasandra, Gauribidanur taluk.	1,000
14.	Fakirsha Walli Darga, Muruganmalla, Chintamani taluk.	1,000

Jewels and their Inspection

Registers of temple jewels are maintained in all the taluk offices and also in the major and minor Muzrai institutions. There are strict instructions that inspecting officers, whenever they visit any Muzrai institution, should verify the details of the jewels with reference to these registers and bring discrepancies, if any, to the notice of the higher authorities.

Jatras and Fairs

Jatras and fairs are held annually in many of the Muzrai institutions in the district with pomp and pageantry. A statement showing their talukwise particulars for the year 1965-66 is given overleaf *(See* also Chapter VI, pages 257—259) :—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Jatras	Duration	Total income	Net amount credited to temple funds
				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Kolar	2	7 days	1,226	1,106
2.	Bangarpet	7	7 to 10 days	5,856	5,411
3.	Malur	3	10 days	16,310	15,110
4.	Mulbagal	7	7 days	19,360	15,140
5.	Srinivaspur	3	9 days	5,015	4,070
6.	Chintamani	7	7 days	2,367	2,327
7.	Sidlaghatta	6	8 to 15 days	8,314	6,384
8.	Chikballapur	2	10 days	6,400	5,500
9.	Gauribidanur	2	10 days	11,100	9,800
10.	Bagepalli	4	7 days	1,833	1,078
11.	Gudibanda	2	10 days	978	850
	Total ..			78,759	66,806

Financial position

During the year 1965-66, the total income of the Muzrai institutions in the district was Rs. 6,33,227 and their expenditure was Rs. 7,01,249. The closing balance at the end of that year amounted to Rs. 6,99,508. A talukwise statement showing the credits, debits and closing balances of these institutions in the district during the year 1965-66 is attached at the end of the chapter.

Construction and repairs

Many of the Muzrai institutions are old and need repairs. This aspect is also being attended to and at the beginning of the year 1965-66, as many as 105 works which were estimated to cost about Rs. 5,31,819, were pending execution; 37 works of the value of Rs. 83,126 were sanctioned during the year and a total expenditure of Rs. 37,748 was incurred on these works.

Wakfs

The Central Wakf Act, 1954, was enforced in the former Mysore State with effect from 15th of January 1955. Under Section 10 of this Act, the Government of Mysore constituted a Board of Wakf consisting of seven members with the Commissioner for Endowments as the Commissioner for Wakfs. The requisite rules under the Act were also framed by the Government. There are a number of Mosques, Dargahs, Imambaras, Orphanages, Poor Houses, Idgas, Khabrastans, Ashoor Khanas and other Muslim institutions in the district. These are supported by specific endowments made for the purpose and are commonly

called Wakf properties. A Wakf can be made exclusively for religious or charitable purposes or for maintenance and support of one's descendants either as sole beneficiaries or in conjunction with other charities.

The Mysore State Board of Wakfs constituted under the Central Wakf Act of 1954 administers the Muslim charitable and religious institutions. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act, the Board was administering in all 1,169 religious and charitable institutions in Kolar district as on 1st January 1968. The statement given below shows the number of such institutions in each taluk of the district as on that date :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk*			*Number of Institutions*
1.	Malur	..	..	108
2.	Bangarpet	..	..	88
3.	Gudibanda	..	..	32
4.	Bagepalli	..	..	81
5.	Sidlaghatta	..	..	58
6.	Chikballapur	..	..	61
7.	Srinivaspur	..	..	121
8.	Mulbagal	..	..	91
9.	Chintamani	..	..	150
10.	Gauribidanur	..	..	172
11.	Kolar	..	..	207
		Total	..	1,169

The gross income from these properties was about Rs. 1,40,600 per year. These institutions are managed by *mutawallis*, and administered by committees according to the usage and customs and terms of the deed and scheme.

Statement showing the credits, debits and closing balance of Muzrai Institutions in the taluks of Kolar District for the year 1965-66.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Opening balance	Credits including cash grant	Total	Debits	Closing balance
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Kolar	68,608.29	86,994.83	1,55,603.12	75,485.64	80,117.48
2.	Bangarpet	54,381.83	1,00,649.55	1,55,031.38	1,16,147.89	38,883.49
3.	Malur	67,541.32	39,960.08	1,07,501.40	48,009.81	59,491.59
4.	Mulbagal	88,167.37	1,73,777.21	2,61,944.58	1,43,451.01	1,18,493.57
5.	Srinivaspur	48,468.16	29,766.35	78,234.51	26,357.63	51,876.88
6.	Chintamani	1,16,589.09	67,534.31	1,84,123.40	97,882.17	86,241.23
7.	Sidlaghatta	67,797.35	25,057.80	92,855.15	49,799.43	43,055.27
8.	Chikballapur	49,336.73	47,353.17	96,689.90	72,922.81	23,767.09
9.	Gauribidanur	1,28,809.90	45,199.86	1,74,009.76	33,813.23	1,40,196.53
10.	Bagepalli	55,574.75	8,654.48	64,229.23	30,155.57	34,073.66
11.	Gudibanda	22,255.01	8,279.39	30,534.40	7,223.47	23,310.93
	Total ..	7,67,529.80	6,33,227.03	14,00,756.83	7,01,248.66	6,99,508.[illegible]

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

THE advent of independence and establishment of a popular form of Government have given a good deal of impetus to public life. In addition, democratic decentralisation and the phenomenal progress achieved in educational, industrial, agricultural and other fields in the district, as elsewhere in the State, have helped to bring about considerable awareness among the citizens of their rights and responsibilities. Elections to public bodies are keenly contested and public affairs are discussed with great interest in meetings of local bodies and parties and also on the platform and in the press. The first general elections on the basis of adult franchise were held in January 1952 and the first ministry under the Indian Constitution took office in the State in April 1952.

General Elections, 1957

The main political parties, which participated in the second general elections held in the district in 1957, were the Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Scheduled Castes Federation. All these political parties have their affiliations with the all-India bodies. There was no party in the district which was of local origin.

Of these organized political parties, the Indian National Congress secured five seats out of the 12 contested by it in all the nine Assembly constituencies of the district. The party also captured both the seats in the Lok Sabha, allotted to the district. Barring the Indian National Congress, only the Communist Party of India and the Scheduled Castes Federation, which contested the general and reserved seats in the Kolar Gold Fields Assembly constituency, came out successful. The Praja-Socialist Party and the Jan Sangh, each of which contested only a single seat in Chintamani and Kolar Assembly constituencies, respectively, failed to be returned.

Apart from these political parties, 18 Independents contested the elections to the Assembly from all the nine constituencies and were returned in five of them. The constituencies in which they were successful were Gauribidanur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Mulbagal and Bangarpet. In all these constituencies, they defeated the Congress candidates by a clear margin.

The following table shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them and percentage and the successful parties in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*Number of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of total*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lok Sabha			
	Kolar	(1) Congress	2,09,542	53.23	Congress
	(Double-member)	(2) Independent	1,84,000	46.77	
		(3) Congress (S.C.)	Elected uncontested		Congress
		Legislative Assembly			
1.	Gauribidanur ..	(1) Congress	11,476	30.36	
		(2) Independent	25,203	66.68	Independent
		(3) Independent	1,114	2.96	
2.	Chikballapur	(1) Congress	29,149	27.19	(1) Congress
	(Double-member).	(2) do (S. C.)	25,652	23.93	(2) do
		(3) Independent	27,947	26.09	
		(4) do (S. C.)	24,436	22.79	
3.	Sidlaghatta ..	(1) Congress	12,230	41.15	
		(2) Independent	17,490	58.85	Independent
4.	Chintamani ..	(1) Congress	12,595	39.62	
		(2) P. S. P.	2,074	6.52	
		(3) Independent	16,411	51.62	Independent
		(4) do	709	2.24	
5.	Mulbagal ..	(1) Congress	19,327	20.93	
	(Double-member)	(2) do ((S. C.)	18,870	20.43	(1) Congress
		(3) Independent	32,662	35.37	(2) Independent
		(4) do	16,902	18.30	
		(5) do (S. C.)	2,622	2.84	
		(6) do	1,939	2.13	
6.	Kolar ..	(1) Congress	10,539	44.68	Congress
		(2) Jan Sangh	1,058	4.48	
		(3) Independent	7,825	33.19	
		(4) do	4,163	17.65	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Kolar Gold Fields (Double-member)	(1) Congress	13,608	18.68	
		(2) do (S.C.)	13,053	17.88	
		(3) Communist	19,973	27.35	(1) Communist
		(4) Scheduled Castes Federation	19,548	26.77	(2) Scheduled Castes Federation
		(5) Independent	2,646	3.64	
		(6) do (S. C.)	2,714	3.71	
		(7) do	1,460	1.97	
8.	Bangarpet ..	(1) Congress	10,563	43.96	
		(2) Independent	13,467	56.04	Independent
9.	Malur ..	(1) Congress	10,490	55.44	Congress
		(2) Independent	8,434	44.56	

General Elections, 1962

Under Section 3 of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Election Commission, India, were required to divide every double-member constituency into two geographically compact single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and provide for the reservation of a seat in the constituency in which there is a greater concentration of population of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. They were further required under Section 7 of the said Act to make such further amendments in the delimitation orders, as were necessary to carry out these and other provisions. The Commission, accordingly, amended the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the revised Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, on the 7th December 1961.

As a result of the revised order, the following changes were made in the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies pertaining to the district :—

(1) Kolar, which was formerly a two-member Parliamentary constituency comprising the whole of Kolar district and Bangalore North, Devanahalli and Hoskote taluks of Bangalore district, was divided into two single-member constituencies, Kolar and Chikballapur, and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the former constituency. The Chikballapur constituency also included Yeshwantapura, Yelahanka, Hoskote and Devanahalli Assembly constituencies of Bangalore district.

(2) Chikballapur, which was formerly a two-member Assembly constituency, was divided into Chikballapur and Bagepalli single-member constituencies, and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

(3) Mulbagal, which was formerly a two-member Assembly constituency, was divided into two single-member constituencies, Mulbagal and Srinivaspur, reservation for the Scheduled Castes being made in the former constituency.

(4) Kolar Gold Fields, which was formerly a two-member Assembly constituency, was divided into two single-member constituencies, Robertsonpet and Kolar Gold Fields, with a seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

The following statement shows the names of Assembly constituencies and their extent, as contained in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, which was in force in the district for the general elections of 1962 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Extent of Constituency*
1.	Gauribidanur ..	Gauribidanur taluk (excluding Nagaragere hobli and Darinayakanapalya circle in Darinayakana palya hobli).
2.	Chikballapur ..	Chikballapur taluk ; Somenahalli hobli in Gudibanda taluk ; and Mittemari hobli in Bagepalli taluk.
3.	Bagepalli (S. C.) ..	Bagepalli taluk (excluding Mittemari hobli); Gudibanda taluk (excluding Somenahalli hobli) ; and Nagaragere hobli and Darinayakanapalya circle in Darinayakanapalya hobli in Gauribidanur taluk.
4.	Sidlaghatta ..	Sidlaghatta taluk ; and Chilakalanerpu hobli in Chintamani taluk.
5.	Chintamani	Chintamani taluk (excluding Chilakalanerpu hobli).
6.	Srinivaspur ..	Srinivaspur taluk ; and Holur hobli in Kolar taluk.
7.	Mulbagal (S. C) ..	Mulbagal taluk.
8.	Kolar ..	Kolar taluk (excluding Holur and Huthur hoblies).
9.	Robertsonpet ..	Kolar Gold Fields area (excluding Kolar Gold Fields city mining area); Robertsonpet hobli in Bangarpet taluk ; and Huthur hobli in Kolar taluk.
10.	Kolar Gold Fields (S. C.) ..	Kolar Gold Fields city mining area.
11.	Bangarpet ..	Bangarpet taluk (excluding Kolar Gold Fields area and Robertsonpet hobli).
12.	Malur ..	Malur taluk.

Gauribidanur, Chikballapur, Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta Assembly constituencies were included in the Chikballapur

Parliamentary constituency, while the rest of the constituencies constituted the Kolar reserved Parliamentary constituency.

Changes in procedure

The following were some of the important changes made in the procedure relating to the conduct of the elections and matters connected therewith :—

(i) Every person, who is not less than twenty-one years of age on the qualifying date and is resident in the constituency at the time of registration, is entitled to be registered as a voter in that constituency.

(ii) The whole process of elections was revised to enable completion of the elections in any constituency within a period of 40 days except in the case of uncontested elections where the process comes to an end within less than a fortnight.

(iii) The method of voting was very much simplified by the introduction of the marking system of voting.

(iv) Rules were framed regarding corrupt practices and electoral offences. Certain restrictions were also imposed on the printing of pamphlets and posters, either for the purpose of promoting or prejudicing the election of a candidate. Public meetings, both on the day preceding the election day and on the election day, were prohibited.

(v) The security deposit which every petitioner has to make in connection with the filing of an election petition to the Election Commission was increased from one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees so as to reduce the number of petitions based on flimsy and inadequate grounds.

The Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India, Republican Party and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam were the political parties which participated in the third general elections held in the district in 1962. The Indian National Congress continued to be a major political party in th district, although it could not improve upon its previous performance in the general elections of 1957. It captured both the seats in the Lok Sabha allotted to the district, and only five of the 12 Assembly seats contested by it. The Communist Party of India contested only two seats in Bangarpet and Kolar Gold Fields constituencies and won in the latter constituency. The Republican Party contested five seats and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam a single seat, but could not claim any success.

One of the noteworthy features of the general elections held in the district in 1962 was the success gained by Independents. Fifteen Independents contested the elections from all the Assembly constituencies of the district and were successful in six constituencies, namely, Gauribidanur, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Kolar, Bangarpet and Malur.

The table given below shows the party affiliations of contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them and the successful parties, in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1962 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5
		Lok Sabha		
1.	Chikballapur ..	(1) Congress	1,27,047	Congress
		(2) Independent	75,532	
		(3) do	29,985	
		(4) do	12,278	
		(5) do	9,895	
2.	Kolar (S. C). ..	(1) Congress	1,04,163	Congress
		(2) Independent	74,104	
		(3) do	35,392	
		(4) do	13,547	
		(5) do	12,024	
		Legislative Assembly		
1.	Gauribidanur ..	(1) Independent	24,391	Independent
		(2) Congress	16,718	
2.	Chikballapur ..	(1) Independent	23,362	Independent
		(2) Congress	13,373	
3.	Bagepalli (S. C.) ..	(1) Congress	12,949	Congress
		(2) Independent	12,556	
4.	Sidlaghatta ..	(1) Congress	21,696	Congress
		(2) Independent	15,989	
5.	Chintamani ..	(1) Independent	21,664	Independent
		(2) Congress	16,931	
6.	Srinivaspur ..	(1) Congress	20,311	Congress
		(2) Independent	15,082	
7.	Mulbagal (S. C.) ..	(1) Congress	12,070	Congress
		(2) Independent	4,021	
		(3) do	1,750	
		(4) do	586	
		(5) Republican	292	
8.	Kolar ..	(1) Independent	20,898	Independent
		(2) Congress	15,272	
9.	Robertsonpet ..	(1) Congress	14,536	Congress
		(2) Communist Party	2,935	
		(3) Republican	2,534	
		(4) Independent	841	

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kolar Gold Fields (S.C.)	(1) Communist Party	6,886	Communist
		(2) Republican	6,758	
		(3) Congress	5,725	
		(4) Independent	5,095	
		(5) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.	1,100	
		(6) Independent	221	
11.	Bangarpet ..	(1) Independent	19,626	Independent
		(2) Congress	9,513	
		(3) Republican	1,336	
12.	Malur ..	(1) Independent	17,135	Independent
		(2) Congress	15,723	
		(3) Republican	639	

General Elections, 1967

The following were the Assembly constituencies in the district and their extent under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1965, in respect of the general elections of 1967 :—

1. Gauribidanur—Gauribidanur taluk (excluding Nagaragere and Darinayakanapalya hoblies).
2. Chikballapur—Chikballapur taluk; and Darinayakanapalya hobli in Gauribidanur taluk.
3. Sidlaghatta—Sidlaghatta taluk; and Mittemari hobli in Bagepalli taluk.
4. Bagepalli (SC)—Bagepalli taluk (excluding Mittemari hobli) ; Gudibanda taluk; and Nagaragere hobli in Gauribidanur taluk.
5. Chintamani—Chintamani taluk (excluding the villages in Murugamalla hobli specified in item (1) of the Appendix).
6. Srinivaspur—Srinivaspur taluk; and the villages in Murugamalla hobli specified in item (1) of the Appendix, in Chintamani taluk.
7. Mulbagal (SC)—Mulbagal taluk.
8. Kolar Gold Fields (SC)—Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board mining area, and Robertsonpet Town Municipality.
9. Bethamangala—Bangarpet taluk (excluding Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board mining area, Robertsonpet Town Municipality and Bangarpet hobli).
10. Kolar—Kolar town, Huthur hobli and the villages in Kolar hobli specified in item (2) of the Appendix, in Kolar taluk; and Bangarpet hobli in Bangarpet taluk.
11. Vemagal—Kolar taluk (excluding Huthur hobli, Kolar town and the villages in Kolar hobli specified in item (2) of the Appendix).
12. Malur—Malur taluk.

Appendix—Item (1)

Villages in Murugamalla hobli in Chintamani taluk included in the Srinivaspur constituency:

1. Nagarajapally
2. Vempally
3. Pathakote
4. Nilapally
5. Gunthurgudde
6. Gurganjigutta
7. Kadireppanaikana-kote.
8. Maniganhally
9. Dokkachintalahally
10. Gurralgudde
11. Nallaguttapally
12. Peddur
13. Kothahudya
14. Hudyadadinne
15. Thummalapally
16. Yerrlakkanahally
17. Kurukonapally
18. Bodigundlapally
19. Kanagmakalapally
20. Diguvapally
21. Gavancharavapally
22. Kothapally
23. Chikka Allikunte
24. Aivarapally
25. Pemmaganahally
26. Bainpally
27. Guntpally
28. Muddalapally
29. Gavipally
30. Murugamale
31. Chalamkote
32. Annepally
33. Nagarlamitte
34. Nimkayalpally
35. Gopally
36. Jogyanhally
37. Kodagivarpally
38. Yarramantepally
39. Nandiganahally
40. Chikkakarakamakala-hally.
41. Sitarlahally
42. Racherlapally
43. Marinayakanahally
44. Dandupalaya
45. Barlapally
46. Gandruganapally
47. Kambampally
48. Gollahally
49. Duganarepally
50. Doddakarakamakala-hally.

Item (2)

Villages in Kolar hobli in Kolar taluk included in the Kolar constituency:

1. Cholaghatta
2. Chinnenahalli
3. Allidinni
4. Kuteri
5. Singondanahalli
6. Beglibanajanahalli
7. Chikkahasala
8. Kolthammanahalli
9. Begli
10. Kallandur
11. Beglihosahalli
12. Ammerahalli
13. Chatrekodihalli
14. Gajaldinne
15. Harohalli
16. Petachayamahalli
17. Kolar Kasaba
18. Koar Amanikere
19. Kolar town
20. Varadenahalli
21. Kuthandahalli
22. Kumbarahalli

23. Mittahallahalli
24. Gadekannur
25. Tamata
26. Honnenahalli
27. Kodi Ramasandra
28. Basavanatta
29. Kogilahalli
30. Kallipura
31. Ekamballi
32. Doddahasala
33. Dimba
34. Kurubarahalli
35. Dimbachamanahalli

Gauribidanur, Chikballapur and Bagepalli Assembly constituencies were included in Madhugiri Parliamentary constituency, Malur in Hoskote Parliamentary constituency and the rest of the Assembly constituencies in the Kolar reserved Parliamentary constituency.

The Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India and the Republican Party were the only three recognised political parties which participated in the fourth general elections held in the district in 1967. The Indian National Congress improved upon its previous position; it contested all the twelve Assembly seats and came out successful in eight constituencies. It also captured the Lok Sabha seat allotted to the district. The Communist Party and the Republican Party contested a single seat each but failed to be returned.

Twenty-two Independents contested the elections in all the Assembly constituencies except the Kolar Gold Fields, and were successful in four constituencies, namely, Gauribidanur, Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Kolar.

The table given below shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them and the successful parties in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1967 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5
		Lok Sabha		
	Kolar ..	(1) Congress	1,31,041	Congress
		(2) Independent	67,152	
		(3) Communist	65,543	
		(4) Independent	12,564	

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5
		Legislative Assembly		
1.	Gauribidanur ..	(1) Independent	23,598	Independent
		(2) Congress	20,959	
2.	Chikballapur ..	(1) Congress	16,302	Congress
		(2) Independent	12,984	
		(3) do	7,001	
		(4) do	1,743	
3.	Sidlaghatta ..	(1) Congress	21,908	Congress
		(2) Independent	18,422	
4.	Bagepalli ..	(1) Congress	16,517	Congress
		(2) Communist	9,408	
		(3) Independent	4,987	
		(4) do	1,083	
5.	Chintamani ..	(1) Independent	29,975	Independent
		(2) Congress	19,705	
6.	Srinivaspur ..	(1) Independent	18,801	Independent
		(2) Congress	16,094	
7.	Mulbagal ..	(1) Congress	13,917	Congress
		(2) Independent	11,581	
		(3) do	657	
8.	Kolar Gold Fields ..	(1) Congress	20,024	Congress
		(2) Republican	15,261	
9.	Bethamangala ..	(1) Congress	18,059	Congress
		(2) Independent	11,843	
10.	Kolar ..	(1) Independent	13,216	Independent
		(2) Congress	9,042	
		(3) Independent	3,868	
		(4) do	2,441	
		(5) do	619	
		(6) do	474	
11.	Vemagal ..	(1) Congress	17,014	Congress
		(2) Independent	12,410	
		(3) do	2,227	
12.	Malur ..	(1) Congress	26,284	Congress
		(2) Independent	8,340	
		(3) do	1,854	
		(4) do	411	

Voting statistics

The following figures show the total number of electors, the total number of valid votes polled and the percentages in respect of the general elections held in the district in 1957, 1962 and 1967 :

1957

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency		Total No. of voters	No. of votes polled	Percentage of votes polled
1	2		3	4	5
	Lok Sabha				
	Kolar	..	7,48,001	3,93,551	52.60
	Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gauribidanur	..	54,166	37,793	69.76
2.	Chikballapur (Double-member).	..	1,05,055	1,07,184	50.98
3.	Sidlaghatta	..	48,721	29,720	61.01
4.	Chintamani	..	47,894	31,789	66.37
5.	Mulbagal (Double-member).	.	1,06,665	92,322	43.28
6.	Kolar	..	51,706	23,585	45.61
7.	Kolar Gold Fields (Double-member)	..	72,200	73,002	50.55
8.	Bangarpet	..	50,178	24,030	47.38
9.	Malur	..	44,396	18,924	42.63
	Total	..	5,80,980	4,38,349	53.06 (average)

1962

	Lok Sabha				
1.	Chikballapur	..	4,50,873	2,69,677	59.81
2.	Kolar	..	4,22,809	2,53,983	60.07
	Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gauribidanur	..	60,148	43,459	72.25
2.	Chikballapur	..	60,601	38,997	64.35
3	Bagepalli (S.C.)	..	60,634	27,941	46.08
4	Sidlaghatta	..	55,772	39,191	70.27
5.	Chintamani	..	57,642	40,267	69.86
6.	Srinivaspur	..	60,090	37,217	61.94
7.	Mulbagal (S.C.)	..	58,672	20,801	35.45
8.	Kolar	..	61,684	38,474	67.37
9.	Robertsonpet	..	36,518	22,205	60.81
10.	Kolar Gold Fields (S.C.)		35,397	26,982	76.23
11.	Bangarpet	..	59,362	32,492	54.74
12.	Malur	..	52,444	35,479	67.65

1967

	Lok Sabha				
	Kolar	..	4,61,447	2,91,698	63.2

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency		Total No. of voters	No. of votes polled	Percentage of votes polled
1	2		3	4	5
	Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gauribidanur	..	61,794	46,455	75.17
2.	Chikballapur	..	63,288	40,326	63.72
3.	Bagepalli (S.C.)	..	70,178	34,619	49.06
4.	Sidlaghatta	..	58,082	42,017	72.34
5.	Chintamani	..	67,023	52,178	77.82
6.	Srinivaspur	..	62,014	36,815	59.50
7.	Mulbagal (S.C.)	..	66,022	27,735	42.00
8.	Kolar Gold Fields	..	49,794	36,139	72.50
9.	Bethamangala	..	51,710	31,722	61.30
10.	Kolar	..	54,682	31,798	58.10
11.	Vemagal	..	52,120	33,479	64.20
12.	Malur	..	55,923	38,613	69.00

Polling stations

There were in all 576 polling stations in the district during the general elections of 1957. This number was increased to 722 and 739 in the general elections of 1962 and 1967 respectively, in order to cater to the convenience of voters whose strength had increased. The following table indicates the number of polling stations located in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district, during the general elections of 1957, 1962 and 1967 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Assembly Constituency		No. of Polling Stations			
			1957 Elections		1962 Elections	1967 Elections
1	Gauribidanur	..	54		67	68
2.	Chikballapur	..	108	Two-member	70	62
3.	Sidlaghatta	..	51		61	60
4.	Chintamani	..	47		62	66
5.	Mulbagal	..	99	Two-member	65	69
6.	Kolar	..	53		63	58
7.	Kolar Gold Fields	..	71	Two-member	41	56
8.	Bangarpet	..	48		62	..
9.	Malur	..	45		55	57
10.	Bagepalli	..	..		72	70
11.	Srinivaspur	..	..		65	66
12.	Robertsonpet	..	..		39	..
13.	Bethamangala	..	..		..	53
14.	Vemagal	..	..		..	54
	Total	..	576		722	739

Newspapers and Periodicals

As the leading daily newspapers published at Bangalore reach Kolar, which is at a distance of only 41 miles from Bangalore, fairly early in the morning, there has not been any incentive for publication of daily newspapers in the district. Therefore, journalism has not made much progress in the district, although some enthusiastic workers in the field made some sporadic attempts to run other journals and periodicals.

Several of the newspapers published in Bangalore and Madras have their correspondents in the district, and situated as it is very near to Bangalore and bordering Andhra Pradesh and Madras areas, newspapers and periodicals published in Bangalore and Madras have a wide circulation in the district. The papers and periodicals which are widely read in the district are Prajavani, Samyukta-Karnataka, Kannada Prabha, Tainadu, Janavani, Sudha, Prajamata, Janapragathi, Gokula, Prapancha and Kasthuri, all in Kannada, the Deccan Herald, Indian Express, Hindu, Mail, Mysindia, Illustrated Weekly of India and Blitz, all in English, Dinamani, Swadeshamitran, Dina-Thanthi, Ananda Vikatan, Kalki, Kumudham, all in Tamil, and Andhra Prabha, Andhra Patrika and Bharathi, all in Telugu. Apart from these papers and periodicals, film magazines published in Bombay and Madras have a good circulation in the district. Whereas Tamil papers have a wide circulation in the Kolar Gold Fields area, Telugu papers are also read in some parts of the district.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

There are several voluntary social service organisations in the district doing good work, catering for the social needs of the citizens in a variety of ways. Many of these organisations have been recognised by the Government and are getting assistance for their maintenance from it.

The social service organisations in the district can be broadly classified under three categories, namely (1) orphanages, (2) welfare institutions and (3) institutions for community development, like mahila samajas, youth organisations and the like. Many public spirited workers devote their time and energy to organise the activities of these institutions, which not only complement and supplement the efforts of the Government in various fields but also cover fields of ameliorative service which Government alone cannot fulfil. Medical aid, hostel facilities, Harijan welfare and women's welfare are some of the subjects to which particular attention is being bestowed by these institutions.

The following is a brief account of some of the social service institutions in the district. The particulars are of interest not only in regard to the institutions concerned but also as regards the pattern they represent. Although it has not been possible to include every institution functioning in the district, an attempt has been made to include as many institutions as possible, details about whose working could be collected.

Anatha Sevashrama, Malur

The Anatha Sevashrama, Malur, was started on 5th April 1956 by Sri V. S. Venkatachalapathi Setty and Srimati V. K. Nagarathnamma of Malur who donated their property valued about a lakh of rupees for the purpose The objective of the institution is mainly to serve the poor orphan children and bring

them up on proper lines. The institution is managed by a committee consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, joint secretary and 7 other members. It was registered under the Mysore Societies Act III of 1904 on the 18th October 1956 and is getting aid from both the Central and State Governments. There were, as on 1st January 1967, 55 boys and girls between the ages of 3 to 18 years belonging to several castes and communities. The inmates are provided with food, clothes and medical aid and are also given education and training in home industries, social work, gardening, tailoring, etc.

In addition to the grants received from the Central and State Governments, funds are collected from the public by way of donations and subscriptions. There were 23 *Maharaja Poshakas* who paid Rs. 1,000, 14 *Raja Poshakas* who paid Rs. 500, 192 *Poshakas* who paid Rs. 250 and 72 Life-Members who paid Rs. 100, as on the 1st January 1967. The financial position of the institution appears to be good as is evidenced by the fact that it had assets worth about Rs. 3,00,000 and had a cash balance of about Rs. 1,00,000 as on the 1st January 1967. Several distinguished persons have visited the institution and recorded their appreciation of its working.

Bharat Sevak Samaj, Dodda-chinnahalli

The Bharat Sevak Samaj, Doddachinnahalli, Oorgaum, was established in the year 1954 by Sri Balaji Singh, a native of Doddachinnahalli village. The institution aims at improving the lot of the villagers by carrying on social work and organising nation-building activities. The Samaj is managed by a committee consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and six other members. The Samaj is attending to the repairs of village roads and culverts and it has to its credit the construction of a middle school building in the village at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,300, fifty per cent of which was borne by the Government. The institution has chalked out an ambitious programme of ameliorative service to the villagers in the field of adult education and free education to poor children.

The Samaj is maintaining an Ambar Charkha Training Centre for the benefit of the villagers. It has taken necessary steps for the construction of a bore-well in the village under the "National Rural Water Supply Scheme", with the assistance of the local body and the Government. A service co-operative society has been organised by the Samaj for the benefit of the agricultural classes, and short-term cash loans are being issued It is maintaining a rural library also. Recitals of traditional village folk-songs and dance-dramas are organised by the Samaj occasionally in order to encourage cultural activities in the rural areas. The

Samaj also represents the wants and grievances of the people of the villages to the authorities concerned and works for their redressal; for instance, due to its efforts, a post office was opened in the village recently and a new road is being laid.

Young Men's Social Service League, K.G.F.

The Young Men's Social Service League, Coromandal, Kolar Gold Fields, was formed in February 1952 with Sri A. Krishnan as president. This is a non-political, non-religious and non-communal organisation. Membership of the institution is open to all students with a social outlook. The membership of the League as in August 1967 was 35. Two of the aims of the League are promotion of literacy and rendering of assistance for education of poor children upto the S.S.L.C. standard. The League has also chalked out a programme of social work, its immediate objective being slum clearance work. It is running a free night school imparting education to students from the primary 1st year to the VII year classes; and also arranges lectures for the benefit of the failed S.S.L.C. students. A free reading room and library is being run for the benefit of the students and the public since 1965. The institution has also programmed to open a nursery school shortly.

Mahila Samaj, Robertsonpet

The Mahila Samaj, Robertsonpet, was started by a band of public-spirited workers in November 1938. The Samaj is a constituent of the Mysore State Women's Conference, which, in its turn, is a constituent of the All-India Women's Conference. The objective of the Samaj is to promote the welfare of women and children of all classes and to encourage cottage industries like rattan work and mat-weaving. There are about 50 members on the rolls of the Samaj which is managed by a committee of eleven elected members. The institution is also running a Hindi class and a nursery school. Training in handicrafts such as rattan work, tailoring, paper flower-making and mat-weaving is also given. The institution has constructed its own building with the help of donations. It has chalked out a programme to start *yamaka* classes, other home industries and charkha classes with the aid of the Government.

Mahila Seva Samaj, Kolar

The Mahila Seva Samaj, Kolar, was started about 50 years back, its first president being Mrs. P. F. Bowring, wife of the then Deputy Commissioner. Since then, the activities of the Samaj have improved a great deal and it has now a building of its own costing about Rs. 25,000. There were 60 members on the rolls of the Samaj as in July 1967 and it is managed by a committee of twelve members. The institution is running a *Sishu Vihar* which is under the charge of a teacher, with 40 children on the rolls. There is a library, which has a collection of about 1,000 books in English, Kannada and Hindi and a reading room, for the use of the members. The Samaj is also running a sewing

class with a teacher in charge, and with nine machines. There are 40 students learning this trade. A Hindi class is also being run and students are coached by a part-time Hindi teacher for the several examinations conducted by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. In addition, a Sanskrit class is being conducted.

Mahila Samaj, Narasapura

The Mahila Samaj, Narasapura in Kolar taluk, was established in June 1965. The main object of this body is to train women in tailoring, embroidery, weaving and bead-work and to arrange literary classes for adults. The Samaj is managed by a president, secretary and seven other members. There were 35 members on the rolls as on the 1st January 1968. In addition to subscriptions and donations from the public, the Samaj is getting grants from the Government. The trainees in tailoring are supplied with a machine each at half the cost, after their training is completed.

A nursery section was opened in March 1967 and 30 children were on its rolls. National days and festivals are celebrated under the auspices of the Samaj with enthusiasm. The Samaj has programmed to open Hindi classes, a library and a co-operative society for the benefit of its members.

Mahila Samaj, Srinivaspur

The Mahila Samaj, Srinivaspur, was inaugurated in February 1962. Its main objective is to help the women of the town by imparting free training in crafts like tailoring, embroidery and knitting, and to conduct nursery schools for the children. The institution was managed during the year 1967-68 by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and eight other members. There were 30 members on the rolls of the institution as in January 1968. In addition to subscriptions and donations from the public, the Samaj is also getting grants from the State Social Welfare Board and the Government. Sixty-four children were studying in the nursery school during the year 1967-68 and there were 26 women undergoing training in tailoring at the institution.

Rotary Club, Kolar Gold Fields

The Rotary Club, Kolar Gold Fields, which was sponsored by the Bangalore Rotary Club, was established in January 1955. The Club is essentially a service organisation covering three avenues of service, namely, service to members, vocational service and community service. This institution was responsible for constructing a primary school building in Lakshmisagar village, situated at a distance of two miles from the Champion Reefs. It also started classes for the village children and a night school for adults. The Club distributes free milk, clothes, toys, etc., to the poor children on Deepavali day of each year. An eye-camp was held at Robertsonpet in April 1958, under the auspices of the

Club, when more than 1,000 patients received treatment for various eye-troubles. The Club has also helped various public institutions in a variety of ways.

The Club donated a complete set of surgical instruments and other accessories for the use of the operation theatre in the local maternity hospital, and also helped the District Scouts Association and the Mahila Samaj in the construction of their buildings. Poor students are also given financial assistance for meeting expenses relating to their examinations. A Book Bank has been opened by the Club in the K.G.F. First Grade College, with a large collection of text books and reference books for the use of the local students. The Club has recently taken up a community service project for setting up a rehabilitation centre for disabled mine workers of Kolar Gold Fields.

Rotary Club, Kolar

The Rotary Club, Kolar, was established in January 1959 with the co-operation of the Rotary Club, Kolar Gold Fields. It is managed by a president, vice-president, secretary, joint-secretary, treasurer, a board of 4 directors and sergeant-at-arms. There were 22 members on the rolls of the Club in December 1966, each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 100. This institution has been helping poor students with books and fees. It is also helping hospitals with surgical instruments and other accessories.

Rotary Club, Gauribidanur

The Rotary Club, Gauribidanur, was started in 1966, sponsored by the Hindupur Rotary Club. The main objects of the Club are service to the members and the community in particular and vocational service. The managing committee includes a president, a vice-president, secretary, joint-secretary and a treasurer. There were 30 members on the rolls as in January 1967, paying an annual subscription of Rs. 100. The Club is at present helping poor students with books and fees.

Depressed Class (Bovi) Hostel, Malur

The Depressed Class (Bovi) Hostel at Malur was started in June 1951. It helps the depressed class (Bovi) pupils to pursue education by providing food and shelter to them. The hostel is managed by a committee consisting of a president, secretary and 13 other directors. It collects donations and subscriptions from the public and obtains grant from the Government. As on 1st January 1967, 40 students were residing in the hostel. It is intended to enhance the intake to 65 and to start training classes in suitable handicrafts. So far, about 550 students had the hostel facilities during their education in the place. A building site measuring 132′×122′ has been granted to the hostel free of cost. In addition, the Government have given to the institution about 11 acres of land in Lakkur hobli, Malur taluk, for cultivation purposes.

Indian Red Cross Society, Gudibanda

The Indian Red Cross Society is an all-India organisation and has branches in all the States. Its main objectives are to help the improvement of health of all the citizens, prevention of diseases and mitigation of human sufferings. A branch of the society was established at Gudibanda on the 12th April 1966. It is managed by a committee consisting of a president, vice-president, honorary secretary, joint secretary, treasurer and ten directors. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* chairman. The institution is attending to the following items of work in the district :—

(1) Distress relief work;
(2) Emergency relief in times of floods, fire accidents and the like;
(3) Maternity and child welfare services; and
(4) Development of Junior Red Cross and Ambulance Association work.

Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, Kolar

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is an all-India organisation. Like all other branches, the Kolar branch of the association trains its members, both boy-scouts and girl-guides, in volunteer service and inculcates a sense of discipline in them. It renders help to the public, whenever required, at public meetings, functions, *jatras* and the like. A number of scouts and guides were trained in "first aid" and "home nursing" in order to make them efficient in rendering service to the public. Representatives from the district participated in the All-India Jamboree held in December 1967 at Kalyani, Calcutta.

Bharat Sevadal, Kolar

The Bharat Sevadal, Kolar, is a branch of the State unit of the Sevadal which has its headquarters at Bangalore. This organisation is an off-shoot of the Hindustani Sevadal founded by Dr. N. S. Hardikar in the year 1923 and which played an important role in the freedom struggle of the country. The Bharat Sevadal came into existence in March 1950 as a non-political and non-party youth organisation. The objectives of the organisation are: (1) to instil the qualities of self-discipline, self-reliance, service, tolerance and aptitude for corporate and co-operative work in the youth of the country, (2) to improve the health and physique of the youths through physical culture and training, (3) to promote national development and social reconstruction by rendering service to all without any distinction, and (4) to safeguard the life and property of the people by organising relief works.

The Sevadal is managed by a Central Committee consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, an organising secretary, a treasurer and a *dalapathi*. In addition to this Central Committee, Taluk and District Committees have also been

formed to look after the work of the organisation at those levels. Manual labour and social service are rendered by the organisation, the main items of work attended to being desilting of tanks, formation of roads, construction of buildings, planting of trees and cleaning of wells. There are a number of registered *Shakas* of the Sevadal functioning in the district.

Project Implementing Committees

The Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board was re-constituted by the Government in December 1967 with Smt. Sudha V. Reddy as chairman and 20 non-official members. The Government, besides extending its whole-hearted support and co-operation in the implementation of welfare programmes sponsored by the Board is also sharing 50 per cent of the cost of maintenance of the State Board office. The main aims and objects of the Board are:—(1) formation of Mahila Mandals, (2) affiliation of these Mandals to prominent women's organisations, (3) constitution of project implementing committees for the extension of welfare services to women and children in rural areas, (4) sanction of building grants and other aids to voluntary welfare institutions, (5) creation of facilities to women for undergoing training in handicrafts, (6) sponsoring of after-care and social and moral hygiene programmes, etc.

In accordance with the scheme sponsored by the Board, two Project Implementing Committees have been constituted in Kolar district, one at Gudibanda and the other at Bagepalli, with a chairman, treasurer, eight members, two *ex-officio* members and two members representing Block Development Advisory Committee, in each. The Gudibanda centre covers 81 villages, while the Bagepalli centre covers 29 villages for the implementation of the Board's welfare programmes.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Agalagurki AGALAGURKI is a village in Chikballapur taluk. The Veerabhadra temple here has a figure of Veerabhadra, about four feet high, with the four attributes, *viz.*, a sword, a shield, a bow and an arrow. Near the Nandi, in front, is a prostrating figure with the label Bolaveerayya at the side. To the right in the *navaranga*, stands a profusely ornamented figure, about four feet high, with folded hands, which is said to represent one Settappa who built the temple. The south sluice of the Gopalakrishna tank is a fine structure, being in the form of a *mantapa* supported by six lofty pillars.

Ajjavara AJJAVARA in Chikballapur taluk is a small village noted for its Ranganatha temple. The temple has a stone *brindavana* at the bottom of which, on the front face, is sculptured an impressive figure of Ranganatha, about three feet high.

Ambajidurga AMBAJIDURGA in Chintamani taluk, situated about three miles south-west of Chintamani town, is a lofty hill with its summit rising to 4,399 feet above the sea-level. This hill, which was fortified by Tipu Sultan, was ultimately taken by the British in 1791. Until 1873, the surrounding hoblies formed a taluk called after this hill, with headquarters at Chintamani. Now, it is one of the hobli headquarters of the present Chintamani taluk.

There is a small Shiva temple on the top of the hill. A structure, resembling a powder-magazine, is known as 'vennekanaja' or the place where oil is stored. A well with an arched doorway, near the west gate, is known as *khajana* or the treasury. The doorway has, to the left, the figure of an elephant and to the right that of a monkey. There are traces of some buildings which once stood on the hill. From the top of the hill can be had a fine view of hundreds of tanks situated in the surrounding tracts.

ANAKANUR village in Chikballapur taluk has a noted Ranganatha temple with a similar figure of the god as at Ajjavara. There are a few families of Shrivaishnavas at this place who are said to be the lineal descendants of Parasharabhatta, a celebrated teacher of Shrivaishnava sect and an author who flourished in the 12th century A.D. and who was a near contemporary of Ramanujacharya. **Anakanur**

AVANI in Mulbagal taluk is a village and a hill about eight miles south-west of Mulbagal town. It is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name. The place appears to be of considerable antiquity. Tradition has it that the region round about this place was formerly called Avantika-Kshetra and was of great sanctity in this part of India. According to a legend, the hill was the residence of poet Valmiki, author of the Ramayana, and is, therefore, known by the name 'Valmiki Parvata' also. Rama is said to have encamped here for some time on his way back from his expedition to Lanka or Ceylon, and Sita, when subsequently abandoned by her husband, is said to have come here and given birth to her twin sons. The place is mentioned in a Bana inscription, the professed date of which is 339 A.D.; in a later inscription, it is called the Gaya of the south. There are several temples here, the details of which are given in the section on Archaeology in the Chapter on History. A *guru* of the Smarta sect resides here. An annual festival held for seven days from the 14th day of *Magha-Bahula* in honour of Ramalingeshwara attracts a large concourse of people. This is also an occasion for the sale of cattle. **Avani**

BAGEPALLI, which is also called Bagenahalli, is a small town on the right bank of the river Chitravati, about 60 miles north-west of Kolar. In 1961, it had a population of 3,519 (1,823 males and 1,696 females) with 670 occupied residential houses and an area of 0.10 sq. mile, *i.e.*, 0.26 sq. km It is the headquarters of the Bagepalli taluk and has a municipality. It is said that formerly there were three towns near this spot, namely, Gadadampatna, at Devaragudipalli, about two miles to the east; Karkur, about two miles to the south-east, and Kuntlur on the banks of the Chitravati to the west. According to some inscriptions, the first of these was in existence in the 14th century A.D. Bagepalli now derives its importance mainly from being the taluk headquarters. **Bagepalli**

BANGARA-TIRUPATI—*See* under Guttahalli.

BANGARPET, which is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, was established in 1864 on the opening of the railway in this part. It lies just seven miles south of Kolar town with which it is connected also by a narrow gauge railway line. It **Bangarpet**

was formerly named as Bowringpet after Mr. Bowring, a former Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and includes the previously existing villages of Maramatlu and Hosingere. The name was changed to Bangarpet in 1948. Because of its proximity to the Kolar Gold Fields and being on the broad gauge railway line connecting Bangalore with Madras, it has become one of the most important places in the district. The town has a municipality and its population in 1961 was 11,360 (5,836 males and 5,524 females) with 1,305 occupied residential houses and an area of 0.50 sq. mile, *i.e.*, 1.29 sq. kms. A well-attended fair is held here on every Friday and hundreds of bullocks are also brought for sale on the occasion.

Bellur

BELLUR is a small village in Kolar taluk. Judging from the inscriptions found in this region, Bellur appears to be a place of considerable antiquity. In some of the epigraphs, it is named Vishnuvardhana-Chaturvedi-Mangalam, after the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana. But the place seems to be more ancient as certain records of the place go back to the period of Sri-Purusha, a Ganga king of the 8th century A.D. The place appears to have been once a home of several Shrivaishnava scholars. A few of their descendants are still living in the village. They say that they are the lineal descendants of Prativadibhayankaram Anna, a disciple of Manavala Mahamuni, the great Shrivaishnava teacher, and others who flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries. There is a temple dedicated to Rama, who is called Valavanda-Perumal in the Tamil inscriptions.

Bethamangala

BETHAMANGALA in Bangarpet taluk is a big village on the right bank of the river Palar. This is a tourist centre where a large lake provides boating facilities. Till 1864, this place had given its name to and was the headquarters of what is now the Bangarpet taluk. It is 18 miles south-east of Kolar town with which it is connected by a good road. A road from Bangarpet to Mulbagal also passes through it. The name of the place is a contraction of Vijayadityamangala, derived from one of the Bana kings, probably its founder. Two old inscribed stones, worshipped in a temple under the name of Gangamma, are of the dates 904 and 944 A.D. belonging to the Nolamba period.

The large lake here is of ancient origin. Who built it is not known ; but it was first repaired in the time of the Nolamba king, Iriva Nolamba, about 950 A.D. (*See* Chapter II under 'Nolambas'). The water of this tank has been reserved to supply water to the Kolar Gold Fields city. There is a large pumping plant to lift and filter the water before it is supplied to the city. The place lost much of its importance owing to the removal of the taluk headquarters to the newly formed town of Bangarpet. The

most important temple in this place is the Vijayendra temple, which has been described in detail in the section on Archaeology in the Chapter on History.

BOWRINGPET—*See* under Bangarpet.

Brahmagiri

BRAHMAGIRI is alternatively called Yargakonda or Yarkonda. It is a hill of the Nandidurga range, rising to 4,657 feet above the sea level. It stands to the south-west of Nandidurga, being connected with it by a saddle.

Budikote

BUDIKOTE in Bangarpet taluk is a village, about eight miles south-west of Bangarpet town. It is situated between the two branches of the Markandeya river, near their point of junction. It is the headquarters of the Budikote hobli. Budikote (Sanskritised as Vibhutipura), meaning the 'fort of ashes', is said to derive its name from some immense holocausts performed there in some remote period. It is an ancient village as evidenced by a Bana inscription of the 8th century A.D. found in it. It was the birth-place of Haidar Ali and a spot among the boulders in the fort is shown as the place where his cradle was rocked. It formed the *jagir* of his father, Fateh Muhammad, on his receiving the appointment of Faujdar under the Subedar of Sira. The fort has a fine spring. The important temples here are those of Venkataramana and Someshvara.

Channakeshava Betta

CHANNAKESHAVA OR CHANNARAYANA BETTA is one of the Nandidurga hills and the reputed source of both the Northern and the Southern Pinakini or Pennar: the peak is at a height of 4,762 feet above sea level. It is about five miles south-west of Chikballapur. On the top of the hill, there is a large cave connected with a temple.

Channarayapura

CHANNARAYAPURA is a village in Malur taluk. In the jungle near this place stands a huge slab, 7 feet by 5 feet, which has a figure of a man attacking a tiger. The sculptures are beautiful and realistically executed. The man must have died in the conflict as he is represented at the top as worshipping a *linga*.

Chikballapur

CHIKBALLAPUR is a large town, 36 miles north-west of Kolar, and is the headquarters of the taluk bearing the same name, and has a municipality. Chikballapur or Little Ballapur is so-called to distinguish it from another place called Doddaballapur or Large Ballapur. It was founded in 1479 by Malla Baire Gauda, the youngest son of Baire Gauda, the leader of a band of refugees who settled at Avati. The history of the place has been dealt with in detail in Chapter II on History. The village, which originally occupied the site, was called Kodimanchanahalli. In 1961, the

town had a population of 23,025 (11,639 males and 11,386 females) with 4,281 occupied residential houses and its area in 1961 was 4.50 sq. miles, *i.e.*, 11.65 sq. kms.

Being well-connected with Kolar and other taluk places, the town has developed rapidly. It is a commercial centre and a centre of silk industry. Recently, an Industrial Estate has been sanctioned for this town in order to provide modern facilities to small-scale industries. Most of the temples in the town are modern, the oldest of these being the Channakeshava temple. The Veerabhadra temple is a fine modern building profusely decorated with stucco-figures. About 2½ miles to the north-east of Chikballapur, is a fine circular pond known as the Chitravati, which, rising on the Harihareshwara hill to the west, is said to flow into this pond. It is, therefore, looked upon as a holy *teertha*. The pond is well built with steps all round. There is also a circular well in the middle of the pond. The steps are said to have been built by Dewan Purnaiya. The pond is popularly known as Halasamma's well, Halasamma being supposed to have been a Paleyagar princess. Nearby is the *gaddige* or tomb of Mallikarjuna Chinnappa.

Chikkaka-datur

CHIKKAKADATUR is a small village in Malur taluk. At some distance to the south-west of this village, is situated the Siddappa temple with a large number of hero-shrines in front and at the sides. In the verandah of the temple is kept on stone props a wooden rafter, about 60 feet long and 9 inches in diameter, once used for the hook-swinging ceremony. There is a *mantapa* surmounted by a fine tower sculptured on all sides.

Chikka-Tirupati

CHIKKA-TIRUPATI in Malur taluk is a village which is locally well-known as a place of pilgrimage. The Shrinivasa temple at this place is a fairly large structure with a *prakara* or enclosure and a spacious courtyard in front. The image of god Varada, who is named Shrinivasa, is well carved. In the *navaranga* are kept figures of Ramanujacharya and Vedantadeshika. A legend says that the image was set up by Yajneshvara and the temple renovated by king Janamejaya. The village is considered a holy place of pilgrimage and a number of marriages are celebrated in the temple every year. Offerings, which could not be taken to Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh, are delivered at this place. An annual festival takes place here on a large scale in the month of *Chaitra* (about April). The village has several *chatras* and *mantapas* for the accommodation of pilgrims.

CHINNA-TIRUPATI—*See* under Guttahalli.

Chintamani

CHINTAMANI town is situated about 27 miles north-west of Kolar. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name and

has a municipality. The Bangalore—Bangarpet narrow gauge railway line passes through Chintamani. It is one of the important commercial centres in the district. The town has now a First Grade Arts and Science College as also a Polytechnic (*See* Chapter XV). In 1961, it had a population of 19,664 (10,381 males and 9,263 females) and it occupied an area of 4.30 sq. miles (11.14 sq. kms.) and had 3,508 occupied residential houses.

The town is said to have been named after its founder, one Chintamani Rao, a Maratha chief. Considerable trade is carried on here in gold, silver and precious stones besides other merchandise. The place is also famous for the manufacture of *agurbathies* and for its large-sized pomegranates. There is a low hill commanding the town on the north-west which was formerly fortified.

Devaragudi-palli

DEVARAGUDIPALLI, situated about two miles from Bagepalli, has a well-known temple dedicated to Venkataramanaswamy (*See* under Archaeology in Chapter II on History). A large cattle fair held here for seven days from *Vaishakha Bahula Amavasya* attracts about 30,000 head of cattle.

Doddaka-datur

DODDAKADATUR is a small village in Malur taluk. It appears to have been a place of considerable importance in ancient times. In an inscription, it is named Vishnuvardhana-Chaturvedi-Mangalam. It has several other old inscriptions of the times of the Ganga kings.

DODKURUGOD—*See* under Gauribidanur.

Garudana-palya

GARUDANAPALYA is a small village in Kolar taluk. To the east of this place is a low hill on which are found many cromlechs, locally called Pandavaraguli, with unusual gigantic slabs for the roof and comparatively smaller ones for the walls, the front wall having a small circular hole in the middle. The *Jodidar* of the village was said to have removed most of the slabs and utilised them for building a well.

Gauribidanur

GAURIBIDANUR is a town on the left bank of the river North Pinakini, 56 miles north-west of Kolar and is the headquarters of the Gauribidanur taluk and has a municipality. It is situated on the Doddaballapur—Hindupur road and on the Bangalore—Guntakal railway line. In 1961, its population was 8,559 (4,486 males and 4,073 females) and it occupied an area of 0.70 sq. mile (1.82 sq. kms.) and had 1,583 occupied residential houses.

Tradition has it that in ancient times, it was the residence of Vidura, an uncle of the Pandavas and thence called Vidurur. A peepul tree of great age, said to have been planted by Vidura, is

still an object of worship under the name Vidurashwatha near Dodkurugod, four miles to the north. The Vidurashwatha locality was the scene of some political events in recent times. (*See* Chapter II on History).

The Venkataramana temple here has a figure of the god, about four feet high, with four hands, the right lower hanging by the side pointing to the earth and the other three holding a discus, a conch and a mace. The Navagraha temple has good figures of the nine planets personified, standing in three rows on one pedestal.

The Gauribidanur town was once a part of the possessions of the chief of Dadinayakanapalya who gave it as a dowry to his daughter and it was called Gauri-Vidurur after her name, Gauri. However, the Muslims called it 'Gori-bidnur', a form to which some *goris* or tombs erected by them near the town seemed to give countenance. Near this town, at Hirebidanur on the other side of the river, there is the *Darga* of Hussain Shah Mirza, a Bijapur noble, which is also popularly known as the Nyamat Bi Darga. The *Darga* has four tombs, those of Hussain Shah, Saidani Bi, his wife, Nyamat Bi, his daughter-in-law, and Sakina Bi, daughter of Nyamat Bi. The tomb of Nyamat Bi, who was a pious lady, is worshipped. The *Darga* is almost square measuring 35 feet by 32 feet and has four minarets and a big dome. There is also a mosque called the Jumma Masjid which is a rectangular building measuring about 44 feet by 22 feet with two minarets and three arched doorways. Both are fine structures built of stone. The *Darga* at Gauribidanur is also of the same period, built in memory of a saint named Jalal Bakhari Vali.

The place is 2,252 feet above the sea level, and differs from all other parts of the district. The climate is hot, the soil loose and fertile with abundant water easily procurable almost at the surface. The town has risen much in importance since the advent of the railway. Recently, a co-operative sugar factory has been established at this place (*See* Chapter V for particulars of this industry). The town has facilities for higher education also since 1964 when the A.E.S. National College was established (*See* Chapter XV).

Gudamaralahalli

GUDAMARALAHALLI in Chintamani taluk is one of the two places where there are temples of Bhairedevaru or Bandidevaru, especially worshipped by the Morasu Vokkaligas. The image of Bhairava at this place is a round stone, partly buried in the ground. A country cart is preserved nearby as the one in which the image of the god is said to have been originally brought to the place. The principal temple is surrounded by a number of small temples. Close to this is a temple dedicated to the spirit of an

unmarried girl called 'Eru-bayyamma'. There are also shrines dedicated to the spirits of males dying unmarried, under the name of 'Iragararu'.

Gudibanda

GUDIBANDA is a town in the Nandidurga range of hills, about 55 miles north-west of Kolar and is the headquarters of the Gudibanda taluk and has a municipality. It is situated at the southern foot of a *bande* or rock, surmounted by a *gudi* or temple and hence the name. In 1961, its population was 4,478 (2,297 males and 2,181 females) and it occupied an area of 0.10 sq. mile (0.26 sq. km.) and had 797 occupied residential houses.

The place, with the jungly tract in its vicinity, was given to Havali Baire Gauda on the capture of Doddaballapur by Kasim Khan. It was then the haunt of free-booters, and little or no improvement was made in cultivation till some time after. He first built a fortification on the rock called old Gudibanda and some time after, fortified the Gudibanda hill (described in detail in the section on Archaeology in the Chapter on History). He died without issue and was succeeded by his wife's brother, Rama Gauda. It was later annexed to Chikballapur about the year 1689.

Gummanayakanpalya

GUMMANAYAKANPALYA, named after a Paleyagar chief, was, till 1882, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name It is about 10 miles east of Bagepalli. It has a small fortified circular rock in the midst of jungle, rising about 150 feet above the surrounding hilly tract, and to the east of the range. This was once the seat of a local line of chiefs, a short account of whom is given in the Chapter on History.

Guttahalli

GUTTAHALLI, a village situated on the left bank of the river Palar near the Kolar Gold Fields—Mulbagal road and the Bethamangala lake in Bangarpet taluk, is well-known for its Venkataramanaswamy temple built on the top of a hillock. The place is also popularly called as 'Bangara-Tirupati' or 'Chinna-Tirupati' by virtue of its being at a short distance from the gold fields. According to a legend, sage Bhrigu had his *ashram* at this place. Hundreds of devotees from far and near visit the temple, especially on Saturdays.

An impressive *gopura* and a spacious choultry were constructed here recently at a considerable cost. Other amenities have also been improved in recent years and the place is becoming popular as a holiday resort as well. A large number of marriages are celebrated at this holy place. A *jatra* with a cattle fair held here in the month of *Magha* is well attended.

Harihare-shvara Betta

HARIHARESHVARA BETTA is a two-peaked hill rising about 4,122 feet above the sea level, north of Nandidurga. It is the source of the Chitravati river.

Hebetta

HEBETTA in Srinivaspur taluk is a village of great antiquity. It is called Perbetta in the old Kannada and Pervattam in the old Tamil inscriptions. Of the two old epigraphs found here, one refers to the reign of the Ganga king, Sri-Purusha, and the other belongs to the Nolamba period. Another discovery of some interest in this village was a *Yantra* stone of the 10th century, set up by an order of the Ganga king, Marasimha, for the benefit of the cattle of the village. The front of the stone has some mystical diagram carved on it with certain letters in the interstices and the syllable *hrim* repeated twelve times all round, and on the back there are 32 small squares with the 32 letters of what is called a Sarvatobhadra verse.

Such stones are also called *gokula* or cattle stones and are found set up at the front of many villages, though diagrams on them may differ from one stone to another. The belief in the potency of such diagrams prevailed in the 10th century and the great king of that period considered it necessary to have such stones set up for the good of the cattle (the belief being that water with which the diagram was washed was efficacious in curing cattle of their diseases).

Hosur

HOSUR, situated about six miles south-west of Gauribidanur town, is a large village. In the fourteenth century, under the name of Hosavidu, the new camp or residence, it was for a time occupied by the Hoysala king, Ballala III, who may have been its founder and named it Hosavidu with reference to Halebidu, his old residence or capital at Dorasamudra, which had been destroyed by the Muhammadans. As Hosapattana, it apparently formed, in 1355, one of the boundary towns of the early Vijayanagara kingdom and was a royal residence. A fair is held here on every Saturday.

Hunkunda

HUNKUNDA is a village situated near the Kolar—Bethamangala road, in Robertsonpet hobli of Bangarpet taluk, about eight miles north-east of Bangarpet town. It is an ancinet place. Numerous inscriptions have been found here from which it appears to have been a border town where much fighting took place. It was successively in the possession of Mahavali Banarasa, the Nolamba kings Ayyapa and Dilipayya, the Ganga king Narasimha and Uttama Chola Ganga. The Chaudeshvari temple at this place has, in front of it, several *uyyalekambas* for swinging the image of the goddess and several stone pegs known as *gori-kambas* or tomb-pillars to which he-buffaloes and other victims of animal sacrifices used to be tied. (Now animal

sacrifices are not in vogue). The place is named Porkunram (Golden Hill) in the Tamil inscriptions. On a small hill at the village is a Shiva temple with a lofty cave and a *done* or spring near it. (*See* also Chapter II under Archaeology).

Kaivara

KAIVARA, a village in Chintamani taluk, is situated near the Bangalore—Cuddapah road at a distance of about eight miles from Chintamani. It is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name. There are several old temples in this place (described in detail in the section on Archaeology in the Chapter on History) which is said to have been formerly called Ekachakrapura, celebrated in the Mahabharata, where Pandavas resided for some time during their exile and where Bhima killed the demon Bakasura. In a hill close by, called Chikka-betta, but named Chidambaragiri in the Sthalapurana, a cave is pointed out into which Bhima is said to have thrown the carcass of Baka and closed the entrance with a large boulder. It is said that on certain occasions, water of a white or red colour trickles from the cave over the boulder and this is believed to represent the pus or blood coming out of Baka's wounds. Omens are drawn from the flow which, if of a red colour, on occasions such as the Shivaratri, is supposed to portend evil for the village, while a mixture of white and red is taken to be a good omen.

Kalavara-durga

KALAVARADURGA or Skandagiri is the most prominent peak to the north of Nandidurga, from which it is five miles distant, forming part of the same range. The summit, which is 4,749 feet above the sea level, was formerly fortified and it directly commanded the town of Chikballapur. The fort was taken by the British in 1791 and was dismantled.

Kandavara

KANDAVARA is a village in Chikballapur taluk. A large tank here has two good sluices, the south one having, at the bottom on both sides, figures of an elephant and a lion. To the north-west of the Jvarahareshvara temple, there is a beautiful *Garuda-gamba* (or pillar sculptured with a figure of Garuda, the winged vehicle of Vishnu), about 40 feet high, on an ornamental pedestal sculptured with perpendicular bands of scroll work on all sides. The pillar, which is rather slender for its height, is ornamented on all the four faces with scrolls containing figures in every convolution. Opposite to it once stood a Varadaraja temple whose ruined materials were, it appears, removed and utilised for the construction of the Chitravati pond.

Kolar

KOLAR is the chief town of the district, situated in 13° 8' north latitude and 78° 7' east longitude 41 miles east-north-east of Bangalore by road, but connected with it by railway both directly and through the junction at Bangarpet, 11 miles to the south. In 1961, it had a population of 32,587 (16,924 males and 15,663

females) with 5,274 occupied residential houses and its extent of area in 1961 was 1.50 sq. miles, *i.e.*, 3.89 sq. kms. The town has a First Grade Arts and Science College (*See* Chapter XV) and is also a commercial centre.

Kolar is a place of great antiquity, but has passed through so many vicissitudes, and was so much devastated by warfare in later times that little now remains in it that is ancient. It was founded by the Gangas early in the Christian era, if not in existence before. It was their capital for some time. Though, later, Talkad became their capital, the title "Lord of the City of Kuvalala" (or Kolala, the old name of Kolar), is assumed by the Ganga kings down to the 11th century, and also by some Eastern Chalukya princes whose mother was of the Ganga family. When the Ganga power was overthrown by the Cholas in about 1004, Kolar passed into the hands of the latter, and from inscriptions it would appear that the existing temple of Kolaramma may have been erected in the time of Rajendra Chola. Early in the next century, the Hoysalas drove out the Cholas from Mysore, and Kolala is specially mentioned among the conquests of Vishnuvardhana. When, in the latter half of the 13th century, a partition of the Hoysala dominions took place between the two sons of Someshvara, Kolar was included in the Tamil province and fell to the share of Ramanatha. But even up to this time, a family of Chola-Gangas continued in power there, who still bore the title "Lord of the City of Kuvalala". (*See* also Chapters I and II).

During the Vijayanagara period, Timme Gauda, who had the title of Chikka Raya, received authority to repair the fort of Kolar. Bijapur next subdued the place, and in 1639, Shahji, father of the celebrated Shivaji, became the governor of this place along with other districts and often resided at Kolar. The Mughals took it 50 years later, and in about 1720 Fateh Muhammad, father of Haidar Ali, became the Faujdar of Kolar, under the Subedar of Sira, who had his residence on the Kolar hills. After varying fortunes, Kolar was ceded to Haidar Ali in 1761. It was subsequently, at times, again lost to Mysore. In 1768, it was taken by the English under Colonel Donald Campbell. In 1770, it was again taken by the Marathas under Madhava Rao In 1791, it was again taken by the English under Lord Cornwallis. but at the peace of 1792, it was restored to Tipu Sultan, and since then has been a part of the Mysore territory.

Of the fort, Mackenzie, writing in 1801, says: "The fort of Kolar is far from being strong or tenable in any degree. It is throughout built of mud, with a kind of *fausse brave* and a very shallow ditch round it. The western gateway is very intricate and as long as one good half of the whole fort, but the eastern

one is hardly protected at all. There is a cavalier near to the west gate which commands the fort and the surrounding tract. The works were in perfect repair at the time I surveyed them ".

The fort walls were levelled about 120 years ago and the ditch filled up. Many new streets were at the same time laid out. The present town of Kolar is spread over an area of about one and a half square miles to the north of the railway line. To the west of the town is the range of hills known as Kolar hills and to the east is the large *amani* tank. The railway station is in the south-eastern corner of the town and very near to it is the travellers' bungalow. Most of the offices are situated at the northern end of the town, which is connected with the southern end by a number of almost continuous roads. The older parts of the town are in the centre and extensions have grown up both to the south and north of it.

The *Makbara* or tomb of Haidar Ali's father is one of the principal old buildings and is maintained with an endowment. The two important temples in the town are those of Kolaramma and Someshwara. which have been described in detail in the section on Archaeology in the Chapter on History. The other temples are those of Anjaneya, Nanjundeshwara, Venkataramana and Kodandarama.

The Kolar-betta or Kolar hill also bears the name of Shatashringa-parvata or the hundred-peaked hill. The range extends along the north-east of the town of Kolar, the highest point being 4,026 feet above the sea-level. The hills present a barren and rocky appearance on all sides. but on the top is an extensive plateau occupied by villages and irrigated fields. A stream on the east side, named 'Antara-Gange'. is esteemed sacred. With a small pond, having a *mantapa* in the centre, supplied with water falling through the mouth of a stone bull, this place is also a popular picnic spot. (*See* also page 84).

The old roads by the Mugli and Naikaneri passes from Madras and the districts east of the *ghats* to Bangalore united at Kolar, and before being superseded by the railway, brought a continual influx of travellers and pilgrims to the town from both sides. As a result, there used to be frequent out-breaks of cholera; as a hot-bed of this fell disease, Kolar was long notorious. Superior sanitary and medical measures almost freed it of that scourge. Scorpions used to abound and among the offerings presented at the Kolaramma temple, it is customary to include the figure of a scorpion in silver.

Mulberry is cultivated here for the rearing of silk worms. Turkeys are reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore and

other places. Kolar town is noted for manufacture of *kamblies* (coarse blankets) of a good quality. There is a wool spinning centre at Kolar run by the Government of Mysore. Housed in a separate building on the Kolar-Bangalore road, the centre manufactures several varieties of woollen fabrics. The red blankets manufactured here are supplied to hospitals; Khadi Bhandars also place orders with the centre. One of the two silk farms (mulberry gardens) maintained by the Government of Mysore and one of the ten grainages for cocoon layings are located at Kolar. There is also a centre for training sericulturists in the biological and other aspects of the industry (*See* Chapter V for particulars of industries). A large fair takes place at Kolar on every Thursday.

Kolar Gold Fields

The KOLAR GOLD FIELDS are in the south of the Bangarpet taluk, to the east of a low ridge of hills, of which Betarayan hill, 3,199 feet above sea level, is the most conspicuous point. They are connected by the Gold Fields railway with the Bangalore-Madras line at Bangarpet, and a road runs through them from Bangarpet to Kamasandra, where there is also a railway station. The geology, history and development of these gold fields have been dealt with in Chapter V on Industries, which gives also particulars of the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., recently established at this place by the Union Government as a large-scale industry for the manufacture of earth-moving equipment and crawler tractors. An Industrial Estate also has been established in this city for providing modern facilities to small-scale industrialists. There is a First Grade Arts, Commerce and Science College at Oorgaum which comes under the Robertsonpet Municipality, as also a School of Mines at Coromandal, Kolar Gold Fields (*See* Chapter XV). There is also an Industrial Training Centre maintained by the State Government.

The K.G.F. city is entirely a creation of the gold mining industry. With its preponderating labour population, it has aptly been called a great labour settlement. There is a Sanitary Board for the area, functioning since 1899 (*See* pp. 416—418). Prior to the constitution of the Robertsonpet Municipal Council in 1964 (See pp. 407—410), the Sanitary Board urban area consisted of Robertsonpet and Andersonpet, with some villages round about them, like Sonnekoppa, Nachakapalli and Oorgaum and the labour colonies like the Pandaram Lines and Krishnagiri Lines, and the Sanitary Board rural area comprised several villages. In 1961, the K.G.F. city was the fourth biggest city in the Mysore State, with a population of 1,46,811 (74,015 males and 72.796 females) and with an area of 30 sq. miles, *i.e.*, 77.70 sq. kms., and 27,227 occupied residential houses. (*See* also Oorgaum under Robertsonpet).

Konakunte

KONAKUNTE in Chintamani taluk is a pilgrim centre in this area. The temple here is that of Venkataramanaswamy. A fair is held in honour of this god for 10 days every year from the seventh day of the dark half of *Vaishakha* and it is largely attended by the people of the surrounding parts. A cattle fair is also held here during the festival days.

Kurudumale

KURUDUMALE or more correctly Kudu-male, in Mulbagal taluk, is a hill four miles north-west of Mulbagal. At the foot of this hill are the ruins of several large temples with sculpture attributed to Jakanachari, but apparently restored by Ilavanji Raya and his companions from the south. The elevation of the hill is 3,312 feet above sea level. The architectural details of the place are given in the section on Archaeology in the Chapter on History.

Madivala

MADIVALA is a small village in Malur taluk. There are several other places of this name in the district, as also in the east of Bangalore district. Each of these places has a large Shiva temple with many inscriptions in Grantha and Tamil characters. This Madivala, however, appears to be one of the oldest. It has many inscriptions dating from the Chola times. The Gangadhareshvara temple here appears to be an old structure dating back to the same period. It is said that Madivala is a Kannada contraction of the Tamil Madaivilagam (or temple precincts) and has nothing to do with the Kannada word *madivala* which means washerman.

Malur

MALUR is a town about 18 miles south-west of Kolar on the Bangalore-Madras railway line and is the headquarters of the Malur taluk and has a municipality. In 1961, it had a population of 7,589 (3,950 males and 3,639 females) and it had an area of 0.10 sq. mile (0.26 sq. km.) and 1,238 occupied residential houses. A fair is held here on every Thursday when a large number of bullocks are also brought for sale.

The place is said to have originally had the name of Mallikapura or jasmine town on account of its being surrounded with gardens which supplied flowers to the Markandeshvara temple on the Vokkaleri hill, the village forming part of the endowments of the temple. In the 16th century, Malur was one of the possessions of Timme Gauda, the Chief of Hoskote. From him it was captured by the Bijapur army and held as a *jagir* by several Mansubdars. Subsequently, it was taken from the Marathas by Hrida Ram Singh, a Rajput Zamindar, who enlarged it, and he is said to have given it the name Malur. His descendants continued in possession until the subjection of the area by Haidar Ali.

The Shankaranarayana temple of this place has a *linga* which is said to be marked with the attributes of both Shiva and Vishnu.

The *utsava-murthi*, which is a metallic image, called Somaskanda-murthi, is a fine seated figure with four hands, two of them holding an antelope and an axe and the other two being in the *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes, with Parvati standing at the side. The ruined Kurubaradevara-gudi or the temple of the shepherds, has, in front of it, two long rows of *virara-gudis* or hero-shrines which are built of four large slabs of stones, three of them forming the walls and the fourth one the roof. The slabs forming the back-walls are sculptured with figures of heroes and their wives.

Manchana-bele

MANCHANABELE, a large village in Chikballapur taluk, has a temple of Anjaneya built about 140 years ago. It has a fine four-pillared *mantapa*, the pillars being very neatly dressed and sculptured on all the four sides. The noteworthy feature of this *mantapa* is that it has ornamental arches in the Saracenic style above the beams on all the four sides.

Manchena-halli

MANCHENAHALLI, a town in Gauribidanur taluk, is situated on the right bank of the river North Pinakini and is about nine miles east of Gauribidanur on the Chikballapur-Gauribidanur road. It is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name and has a municipality. In 1961, it had a population of 4,347 (2,259 males and 2,088 females) with 693 occupied residential houses and an area of 0.80 sq. mile (2.07 sq. kms.). The local temple of Ramadevaru holds an annual car festival for six days from the full moon day in *Chaitra*.

Masti

MASTI, a large village in Malur taluk, is situated about nine miles south of Malur with which it is connected by road. It is the headquarters of the Masti hobli. Masti appears to have been founded in the 16th century by Chokka Babati, a petty chief from the neighbourhood of Kanchipuram, who fled to this place to save his daughter from disgrace by the ruler of his country. He was later summoned to Vijayanagara, where he rendered some important military service; he was confirmed by Achyuta-Raya in the possession of a territory yielding a revenue of 20,000 pagodas. He made Masti his capital. Subsequently, it was annexed by the Marathas and Haidar Ali.

Melur

MELUR, a village in the Jangamkote hobli of the Sidlaghatta taluk, is about six miles south of Sidlaghatta. A cattle fair, which attracts about 15,000 head of cattle, takes place here in connection with the Gangadevi *parishe*, held for seven days in the month of *Chaitra*, which is attended by a large number of people. The place is also a centre of the filature industry.

Mulbagal

The name 'MULBAGAL' seems to be derived from 'Mudala-bagalu', meaning eastern gate in Kannada, the place being situated on the eastern pass from the table-land of Mysore to the temple

of Tirupati. The name appears as Muluvayi in old inscriptions which also conveys the same meaning. It is an important town, 18 miles east-north-east of Kolar on the old Bangalore-Madras road by the Mugli pass. It is the headquarters of the Mulbagal taluk and has a municipality. Close by is Hanchukal-betta, a hillock. In 1961, the town had a population of 11,977 (6,162 males and 5,815 females) with 2,086 occupied residential houses and an area of 1.20 sq. miles (3.77 sq. kms.).

Some ancient temples exist near the town and the tomb of a saint named Haidar Wali attracts a large number of Muslims on the occasion of the celebration of his anniversary. Some of the pilgrims to Tirupati, who pass through Mulbagal from the western parts, go through the preliminary ceremony of purification here by shaving their heads and bathing in a pond named Narasimhatirtha. Sugarcane and fine paddy are cultivated in the neighbourhood.

Mulbagal was made the seat of Government for the Kolar region when it was brought under the sway of the Vijayanagara kings and a viceroy resided there. Subsequently, it came under the control of Timme Gauda of Hoskote. It was captured by a British force in June 1768. Haidar Ali seized it in the same year after a severely contested action with the British troops. But shortly afterwards it was recovered by Colonel Wood.

An account of the temples of this place is given under Archaeology in Chapter II on History. The hill near Mulbagal is fortified and commands a good view of the surrounding landscape. There are two gigantic boulders on the top known as Mahadevana-gundu and Babaiyana-gundu. There are also two reservoirs on the hill called Rama-tirtha and Lakshmana-tirtha. The *brindavana* or the tomb of Sripadaraya, situated at a distance of about a mile from Mulbagal, is also a place of visit. Sripadaraya was a great Madhva *guru* who flourished in the latter part of the 15th century and established a *matha* at Mulbagal, which is even now in existence.

Sripadaraya and his pupil, Vyasaraya, are the only two among the Madhva *gurus* who are distinguished by the title *raya*. Tradition accounts for this by saying that the two *gurus* sat on the Vijayanagara throne for short periods and ruled the kingdom. In a work called *Sripadaraya-shataka*, it is said that Sripadaraya absolved king Vira-Narasinga from the sin of having killed a Brahmin and sat on the throne at his request. From another work entitled *Vysavijaya*, we learn that a Vijayanagara king was warned of an evil *muhurta* or time approaching and was advised to put someone else on the throne for the time being. Vyasaraya, who was chosen by the state elephant, was placed on the throne for that short time. This was during Krishnadevaraya's time.

On the *brindavana* referred to above, is sculptured a seated figure of Sripadaraya which is worshipped daily. A small silver *brindavana* of the saint is carried in procession every year. The place is held very sacred by the Madhvas. To the right of the *brindavana* is a temple of Narasimha; in the *pradakshina patha* or the path of circumambulation of this temple, there is a small cave-like shrine with a seated figure of Vyasaraya.

Nandi

NANDI is a village in Chikballapur taluk at the north-eastern base of Nandidurga. It is the headquarters of the Nandi hobli. It contains a large temple dedicated to Bhoga-Nandishvara, which is surrounded by a number of Chola inscriptions in the *grantha* character. (A detailed account of this temple is given in the section on Archaeology of Chapter II—History). The foundation of the village is attributed to Baire Gauda of Avati, but the temple is much older as is evident from one Pallava and several Chola inscriptions that are found in its courtyard. The village was for some years a British military station, a regiment being stationed between Nandi and Sultanpet from 1799 to 1808. A large annual fair takes place here at the time of the Shivaratri festival. The fair also attracts the best bullocks reared in the neighbourhood and it is estimated that about 20,000 head of cattle are brought there on the occasion for sale.

Nandidurga

NANDIDURGA, a famous fortified hill which is in Chikballapur taluk, is situated about 38 miles north of Bangalore at the termination of a range of hills of which it is the highest point, *i.e.*, 4,850 feet above the sea level. The Nandi Hills have become a highly popular holiday resort. There is an extensive plateau on the top sloping to the west, in the centre of which there is a large hollow with a well-constructed tank called *Amrita Sarovara* or lake of nectar. The four sides of the lake are built round with stone steps which diminish in size as they descend until they meet at a point at the bottom, where there is a small shrine. However, as this lake dries up in summer, the Government have made arrangements for water supply by pumping water from below in three stages. At a distance of about 50 yards from the lake, there is a *chabutara* or platform built with bricks and mortar which was used by Tipu Sultan as a prayer platform. The building in which he used to stay when he visited the place is also preserved as the Tipu's Lodge.

Several rivers such as the Palar, North Pennar, South Pennar, Chitravati, Arkavati and Papaghni rise in and near about the Nandi Hills. The surrounding hills, which can be visited on foot from the Nandi Hills, are Channakeshava-betta (4,762 feet) on the north-west, Brahmagiri (4,657 feet) on the south-west and Skandagiri (4,749 feet) on the north. At the foot of the Nandi Hills, there is the Nandi village (an account of which is already

given). About one and a half miles from this village. there is the Nandi railway station of the Bangalore-Bangarpet line. According to a legend, the sage Kushmanda did *tapas* on these hills and hence they were called Kushmandagiri. The Gangas had the title "Lord of Nandagiri" and the hill seems to have been then held sacred by the Jains. Owing to subsequent changes and the extensive quarrying of stones in recent times for the fortification and buildings, several traces of Jain influence disappeared. A well at the edge of the precipice on the south, now deserted and inaccessible, bore the name Shravanatirtha. On the Gopinatha hill, on the north-east, there is an ancient Jain inscription whose opening words are like those of the Ganga grants. The name "Nandagiri" (hill of pleasure) was changed to "Nandigiri" (hill of Nandi, the bull of Shiva) in the 11th century under the Cholas.

The hill was probably first fortified by the Chikballapur chiefs, but the extensive fortifications, the ruins of which now surround it, were erected by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, after its seizure from the Marathas under Madhava Rao in 1770. A precipitous cliff at the south-west angle is pointed out as 'Tipu's Drop', being the place over which prisoners are said to have been hurled by the orders of the ruler. 'Haidar's Drop' is shown on a smaller hill to the north, near the village of Nandi. Except on the west, where it is united to a certain height with the adjoining range, Nandidurga presents an almost perpendicular rocky face. The principal pilgrim-ascent of the old days was by a regularly formed flight of steps beginning on the north side and continuing on the west, connecting the temple in the village below with the temple on the top. The steps have now been taken entirely up the north side. A bridle path has been carried from the bottom of the saddle on the south up the western face, the ascent by which is four miles long. At one point, another bridle path meets it from what is called Basavana Kanive or Bull pass, on the north-west, where there is a large stone bull. In addition to these routes, a crude flight of steps on the south side, known as the 'coolie' path, forms a short-cut for pedestrians. There is also a very steep and difficult foot-path from the north-east angle. There is now a fine motorable road to the top of the Nandi Hills and there are daily bus services to and fro the Nandi Hills.

The formidable Nandidurga fort was captured by the British under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. Colonel Wilks describes the fort as follows: "Every fortified place the English had hitherto seen in Mysore exhibited evidence of the extraordinary attention paid by Tipu Sultan to the repair and improvement of this important branch of national defence, but the works of Nandidurg, a granite rock of tremendous height, seemed to have engrossed in a peculiar degree his design of rendering it impregnable and its defence was

committed to Latif Ali Beg, an officer who had always merited the highest distinction both from Haidar and Tipu. There was no choice with regard to the face to be attacked, because except on the west, the precipice was inaccessible. That [illegible] had been strengthened by a double line of ramparts; and the foundation was laid for a third, which ultimately aided the assailants in forming their last lodgement ".

Now Nandidurga is more famous and visited more often as a hill station rather than as a historical or religious place. It was used as a resort in the hot season by the European officers from Bangalore as early as the period during which Nandi was a military station, *i.e.*, from 1799 to 1808. It was during this period that the fruit garden near the large tank was planted by Colonel Cuppage. Later on, dwelling houses were built by Colonel Hill ('Glentilt'), Sir Mark Cubbon, and his Secretary, Captain Cunningham ('Oaklands'), and others. The temperature on the top of the hill, especially at nights, is on the average 10° less than that of the plain 1,800 feet below. This hill station enjoys a moderate climate all through the year, the maximum and minimum temperature during summer and winter being 29°C and 23°C and 21°C and 11°C respectively. The summit of the hill (4,851 feet above sea level) commands an extensive view over the Kolar and Bangalore districts; hundreds of shining tanks scattered over the area, of which it is said more than 400 can be counted on a clear day, form a marked feature of the scene.

In the large cave on the south, which is now almost inaccessible, black tourmaline is found in considerable quantities. The forest surrounding the mountain, as well as that on the neighbouring hills, is reserved by the State. It contains an occasional cheeta or panther, a number of wild pigs, pea-fowls and jungle fowls. The temple on the hill, dedicated to Yoganandishvara is also a pretty large structure which is described in detail in the section on Archaeology in Chapter II—History. There are several well-furnished bungalows maintained by the Horticulture Department for the occupation of the visitors. The Department of Tourism has built a family quarters and also a canteen building for the convenience of the tourists.

Nangli

NANGLI in Mulbagal taluk, is a village close to the State's eastern border on the Bangalore-Madras road. It was an important border station of the Hoysalas in the 12th century and is mentioned in the inscriptions as one of the conquests of Vishnuvardhana. There are some large tanks in its neighbourhood.

Nekkundi

NEKKUNDI, in Chintamani taluk, is a small village forming almost the northern portion of the town of Chintamani. It appears to be a place of considerable antiquity. The records

found here take us back to the 8th century A.D. The place seems to have been the scene of several battles between the Gangas and the Banas during the reign of the Ganga king Sri Purusha.

OORGAUM—*See* under Robertsonpet.

Paparajanahalli

PAPARAJANAHALLI, a small village, is situated on the top of a hill in the neighbourhood of Kolar town; the ascent to the village is rather difficult. On the way to it, near the Patalamma temple, is a Kannada epigraph incised on a big rock. The village has picturesque surroundings with hills on all sides. There is a Shiva temple and a *Darga* said to be of Usman Ali. In front of the Shiva temple is a fine stone umbrella with a carved basement, the shaft being one foot in diameter and about six feet high with stone ornament at the top. The umbrella is about five feet in diameter. The whole of it stands on a rock on which is engraved a Tamil inscription which is mostly defaced. In a field close by, is a curious sculpture representing an elephant in the centre attacked by two dogs, one seizing the trunk and the other the tail. It is, however, surmised to be a representation of the overthrow of the Gangas whose crest was the elephant. Close to it is Bhutagauda's cave, situated near a rock called Kotikallu, with a Kannada inscription, and appears to have been once occupied by a Lingayat *guru*. At some distance to the east of the cave is a fortified hill called Darga, which was once the residence of the Mughal Subedar Kasim Khan. Remains of the fort and residence are to be seen even now.

Patrenhalli

PATRENHALLI, in Chikballapur taluk, has a noted temple of Gopalakrishna. The temple is a pretty large structure in the Dravidian style, with a small *mahadvara* and a fine front hall or *mukha-mantapa* consisting of 15 *ankanas* and standing on an ornamental plinth. The latter resembles that of the Ranganatha temple at Rangasthala, the pillars, however, being shorter and there being no verandah. The central ceiling has a lotus. Above the lintels of the central *ankana*, runs, on all the four sides, a panel containing well-carved figures representing scenes from the Ramayana. The temple stands in the middle of a cloistered courtyard. The image of the god Gopalakrishna has four hands and is about three feet high, flanked by consorts. All the three figures stand on one and the same pedestal, measuring about 5 feet by 1½ feet by 1 foot, which is artistically executed.

Rahmanghar

RAHMANGHAR, in Chintamani taluk, is a conspicuous hill-fort rising to 4,227 feet above the sea level. It was seized by the British in 1791. Particulars of the monument have been given in the section on Archaeology in Chapter II—History. There is a large boulder on the western side near Kaivara which, itself black in colour, is crossed by belts of brown colour, and from a

crevice in the side, a red liquid is said to issue at the time of Shivaratri. The story is that Bhima, one of the Pandava brothers, imprisoned a giant under the mountain, who yearly turns upon his side and thereby causes his wounds to bleed afresh.

Ramenahalli

REMENAHALLI is a small village in Malur taluk. Close to this place, there is an inscription on a boulder resting on the rock to the east of the village, containing a fine record of the Ganga king Sri Purusha's reign.

Rangasthala

RANGASTHALA, a village in Chikballapur taluk, has a renowned temple of Ranganatha. The temple, which is built in the Dravidian style, is a large structure of considerable architectural merit. Its *mahadvara*, which faces south, is about 18 feet high. The temple stands in the middle of a cloistered courtyard which has doorways in the other three directions also. There are also four-pillared *mantapas* in front of the doorways except the east. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanasi*, a *navaranga*, a *mukha-mantapa* and a verandah running round the last. The *mukha-mantapa* or front hall is a fine structure standing on an ornamental plinth and supported by 24 sculptured pillars. The verandah, which is on a lower level, has 14 sculptured pillars which are loftier and larger in size than those of the front hall. The *bali peetha* and the pedestal of the *dhvaja-stambha* or flag-staff are artistically designed. In the *garbhagriha* is a fine reclining figure of Ranganatha, about four feet high, with the head to the west, canopied by a five-hooded cobra ; the figures of Shridevi and Bhudevi are seated at the feet. The image is said to have been set up by the 'seven sages'.

Robertsonpet

ROBERTSONPET was until recently under the jurisdiction of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, and in 1964, it was bifurcated and was provided with a separate town municipal council (*See* pp. 407—410).

Oorgaum, also called Urigam, formerly a separate village, is now a township which comes under the Robertsonpet Municipality. The place contains Tamil inscriptions of the Hoysala king Ramanatha, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century, in which the name appears as Urigaiyam. It was here, in 1875, that the first shaft was sunk for gold and since 1885, the neighbourhood has been entirely transformed by the development of gold mines and the foundation of a new town named Robertsonpet. There is a First Grade Arts, Commerce and Science College at this place.

Sadali

SADALI, in Sidlaghatta taluk, is a fine village about 18 miles north of the Sidlaghatta town on the road to Bagepalli. Tradition has it that it was founded by Sahadeva, the youngest of

the Pandava brothers, and hence called Sahadeva-patna (or more properly Sahadeva-palli), since abbreviated into Sadahalli or Sadali. In the historical period, the village changed hands several times. It was annexed to the Sira Suba and bestowed as a *jagir* on two Muslim chiefs who, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Nawab of Cuddapah, privately disposed of it about 1759 to Dodda Baire Gauda of Chikballapur and later it was seized by Haider Ali.

SIDLAGHATTA is a large town, about 30 miles north-west of Kolar, on the Srinivaspur—Chikballapur road, and is the head-quarters of the Sidlaghatta taluk and has a municipality. In 1961, its population was 12,564 (6,371 males and 6,193 females) and it occupied an area of 0.20 sq. mile (0.52 sq. km.) and had 2,287 occupied residential houses. **Sidlaghatta**

For about five miles around Sidlaghatta, there occurs a kind of laterite called *chattu*, which differs from the ordinary laterite in allowing the growth of large trees, as on a hill south of the town. Reduced to clay, it forms a very durable plastering for walls, and applied to roofs, it makes them permanently water-tight.

According to the local chronicle, Sidlaghatta was founded in 1526 by Halasuramma, wife of one Kempe Gauda, who came with his pregnant wife from Ujanipattana and settled at Ablodu to the north of Sidlaghatta. Kempe Gauda having been killed during the raid on Vellore, his wife, securing a hidden treasure, fortified Ablodu and took possession of a few villages in the neighbourhood. She gave birth to a male child named Shivane Gauda in 1514. Sidlaghatta was so named after Sidla Gauda, her father-in-law. It had also another name, Shivanabdhi, after her son Shivane Gauda. The latter was crowned in 1529 at Sidlaghatta and extending his powers on all sides by conquest, he ruled for 47 years. Of the two tanks in the village, one to the south-west, known as Ammana-kere, was built by Halasuramma, while the other to the south-east, known as Gaudanakere, was built by Shivane Gauda. At some distance from the village are the tombs of Shivane Gauda and his wife, with canopies. His son, Immadi Shivane Gauda, who succeeded him in 1576 ruled for 40 years. The place was held by the Marathas from 1616 to 1661 when it was taken by the Mughals. It again passed into the hands of the Marathas in 1679 ; they sold it to Annayya Gauda of Chikballapur in 1691. The latter held it till 1762 when it was captured by Haidar Ali.

Only a few portions of the fort, which was pulled down, are visible here and there. The parapet over the roof of the Anjaneya temple has some carved stones brought from some other

ruined temple and built into it. The sculptures, which illustrate the story of Daksha's sacrifice, are of some interest.

Sidlaghatta is one of the important sericultural centres in the State. One of the two silk farms (mulberry gardens) where cocoons are produced and one of the ten grainages for cocoon layings maintained in this district by the Government are located here.

Seethi

SEETHI is a small village in Kolar taluk. The place appears to have been one of considerable importance during the Chola and Hoysala periods. There are also a fw records of the early Vijayanagara kings. There is a low hill nearby on which there are two large temples, the Shripatishvara and the Kalabhairava, adjoining each other. The oldest inscription on the hill is a Tamil one, of Rajendra Chola, of about 1024 A.D. The Kalabhairava temple is covered with inscriptions both inside and outside. One of the epigraphs, of about the 14th century, is of particular interest as it alludes to the practice of offering a finger to the god Kalabhairava.

Kalabhairava, who is the most important deity of the hill, is, the tutelary deity of large sections of the people such as Morasu Vokkaligas, Reddis, etc. The practice of offering a finger or two to this god was in vogue among them till about 70 years ago when it was stopped by an order of the Government. The origin of this practice seems to go back to the Puranic period. The original custom was to have the last joint of the right-hand forefinger cut off and to offer it to Kalabhairava. But as this amputation of the right forefinger interfered seriously with the duties of the cultivator, it was subsequently agreed to propitiate the god by arranging to have two fingers, the little finger and the ring-finger, of the females cut off as a substitute for the one finger of the males. This practice has also been stopped now, as stated above. During the days when this practice was in vogue, it appears that there was a regular establishment on the hill for doing the amputations, a goldsmith for cutting off the finger and others for dressing the wound and for kneading the finger and holding it tight so that no blood might be shed at the time. The devotees had also to pay certain sums of money which were divided in fixed proportions among the *archakas* and other servants of the temple as well as among the *ayagars* of the village, such as the shanbhogue, patel, goldsmith, barber, etc. Now a harmless substitute-practice of having the fingers wound round with flowers in the temple and unwinding the same with due ceremony on return to their village is followed by some.

The *linga* on the Seethi hill is called Shripatishvara because, it is said, it was set up by Shripati or Vishnu. In some of the

Kannada inscriptions, the place is called Sihatti or Sihati, now contracted into Seethi.

The temples are situated half way up the hill. It appears that the top of the hill, which was once fortified, was formerly occupied by a village. There is a large cave close by, about 35 feet by 12 feet, which the local people call Bhupatamma's temple. A *jatra* is held here every year in honour of the goddess. The cave has a few mutilated figures.

Sivarapattana

SIVARAPATTANA, a village in Malur taluk, has several old lithic records, most of them being of the Ganga king, Sri Purusha. The village appears to have been of great importance at one time. The name is apparently a contraction of Shivamarapattana and it is very likely that the place was once the residence of Shivamara II, son of Sri Purusha. The place is noted for the manufacture of images in stone and metal. There are a few houses belonging to the sculptors. Many unfinished images of gods and goddesses, *naga* stones, etc., which are the works of these men, are strewn over the village. It is learnt that their ancestors came and settled here about 250 years ago. Owning large tracts of land in the village, they have not depended on this craft alone for their livelihood.

Srinivaspur

SRINIVASPUR is a town about 15 miles north-north-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road, and it is the headquarters of the Srinivaspur taluk and has a municipality. In 1961, it had a population of 6,812 (3,456 males and 3,356 females) with 1,310 occupied residential houses and an area of 0.10 sq. mile, *i.e.*, 0.26 sq. km. The place was formerly known as Papanpalli. Dewan Purnaiya, when he visited the place on his return from a pilgrimage to Tirupati, gave it the present name, calling it after his son Shrinivasa Murti. Rough bits for horses and other articles of iron are manufactured here.

At Gulganpode, about two miles to the east, is pointed out a place which is said to be the site of an ancient city called Haralukote. Two Mahavali inscriptions, of the time of Banarasa and Vikramaditya, were found there. The Chaudeshvari temple below the Amani tank at Srinivaspur has figures of the *Saptamatrika* or seven mothers seated in a row. Chaudeshvari, after whom the temple is named, is a four-armed figure, about three feet high, holding a drum, a snake and a cup in three hands, the fourth one piercing a demon with a trident.

Sugatoor

SUGATOOR is a village in Kolar taluk, situated about eight miles to the north-west of Kolar town. It was at one time the headquarters of a line of local chiefs. They had the general name Tamme-Gauda. For some military service rendered by them.

they had been conferred the title of "Chikka Raya" by a Vijayanagara king. Their inscriptions range from 1451 to 1669. (See Chapter II on History).

Tekal

TEKAL, in Malur taluk, is a railway station between Malur and Bangarpet on the Madras—Bangalore railway line. The Varadaraja temple at this place is a large structure in the Dravidian style with a lofty *mahadvara* or outer gate. It faces west and has a large number of Tamil inscriptions on the basement. The Singaperumal temple, though now in ruins, is also a fine structure with sculptured pillars and neatly dressed lintels and capitals. At the Anjaneya temple, the figure of Anjaneya, with folded hands, is about 7 feet high. There are several ruined temples in the village, which appears to be an old one, being named as a 'seventy-six' in an inscription of the 9th century A.D. discovered at Hulidenhalli. Tradition has it that the village once had 101 temples and 101 ponds. Tekal hill, so well known to the railway travellers on account of its conspicuous rocks, has a huge cave measuring about 150 by 70 by 50 feet known as Bhima's *garadi* or gymnasium. The approach to it is very difficult. The floor of the cave has a deep layer of fine soft earth with several holes which are supposed to have been formed when Bhima took up handfuls of earth from the ground to smear his body with. On the boulder forming the left wall of the cave are some chiselled marks which have the appearance of Kannada characters. The hill to the north of Tekal is known as Bhupatiyamma's hill. A narrow cave in the hill is called Rokkada-gavi or the cash cave. It is plastered from inside and is supposed to have contained the treasure of the former local rulers. Formerly, the place was noted for the manufacture of earth-salt.

Teruhalli

TERUHALLI, a village in Kolar taluk, is situated on the top of a hill. On the way to this place is a Persian inscription near the sluice of Dasharathakunte. The ascent of the hill is very steep. The Gangadhareshvara temple in the village is a pretty large building, having the *mahadvara* resembling that of the Kolaramma temple. The unfinished *kalyana-mantapa* is also a fine structure. The images of *Saptamatrika*, Bhairava, Ganapati, etc., in the temple are well carved. They are said to have originally belonged to the Kolaramma temple at Kolar and to have been brought here at some time. The south and west outer walls of the temple are covered with Tamil inscriptions of about the 13th century. To the west of the temple is a good pond. To the north of Teruhalli is a large cave known as *Pandavara hajara*.

Toranahalli

TORANAHALLI, a village in Malur taluk, is known for its temple of the goddess Sappalamma, so called because she is, among other

things, believed to cure the cattle of the disease known as *sappe-jadya*. A *jatra*, lasting for seven days, is held on a large scale in her honour every year in the dark fortnight of the month of *Pushya* (about January). It attracts a large concourse of people. Many devotees make vows to the goddess and attend the *jatra* for fulfilling them. In the cattle fair held on the occasion of the *jatra*, as many as about 45,000 head of cattle are brought for sale.

Vanarasi

VANARASI, in Kolar taluk, is a village about seven miles north of Kolar town. A large annual festival is held here for 10 days in the month of *Chaitra* in honour of Iralappa, when about 10,000 people assemble and a cattle fair takes place to which about 20,000 head of cattle are brought for sale. It is said that Iralappa, who resided in this village, once did great service to the people of the village in routing their enemies, but he was treacherously attacked and mortally wounded by some persons while returning from the fray. According to a request made at his death-bed, his grateful admirers built a temple in his name and afterwards deified him.

Vidurashwatha

VIDURASHWATHA : *See* under Gauribidanur in this chapter as also Chapter II on History under 'Vidurashwatha' tragedy.

Virupakshapura

VIRUPAKSHAPURA is a village in Malur taluk and is noted for its Virupaksha temple which is one of the largest temples in the State, built during the reign of the Vijayanagara king Deva Raya II. The Parvati shrine here has the figure of a lion in front of it just like Nandi in front of Shiva temples. This is rather an unusual feature.

Yelaburgi

YELABURGI, in Bangarpet taluk, has a Venkataramana temple. In the *navaranga* of the temple, there are many sculptured figures including those of the ten incarnations of Vishnu. A noteworthy sculpture here is a seated figure of Vishnu bearing a discus and a conch in the upper hands, the lower being in the *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes. Among the epigraphs found in this village, four are on *viragals* or hero-stones of the 10th century and one a Tamil *mastikal* or a sati-stone of Rajendra Chola's time.

Vokkaleri

VOKKALERI* is a village, which is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, in Kolar taluk. On the Vokkaleri hill, there is a temple dedicated to Markandeshwaraswamy. During the Markandeshwaraswamy *jatra* held here every year for ten days in the month of *Magha*, a large cattle fair, which attracts about 20,000 head of cattle, also takes place. Several copper plates of the eighth century, which threw a flood of light on the exploits of the Chalukyas and contemporary political events in the south, were discovered at this place.

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*A Village Survey Monograph (1961) relating to this place has been published by the Census authorities in 1965.

APPENDIX

SOME PRINCIPAL TABLES

TABLE I

Area and Population—Urban and Rural—of Kolar District as per the 1961 Census

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in square miles	Area in square kilometres	Population in 1961			Density		Population in 1951	Percentage increase over 1951
				Rural	Urban	Total	Per sq. mile	Per sq. kilometre		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bagepalli ..	360.2	932.9	80,585	3,519	84,104	233	90	70,042	20.07
2.	Bangarpet ..	305.6	791.5	95,814	1,58,171	2,53,985	831	321	2,50,438	1.41
3.	Chikballapur .	228.9	592.8	68,929	23,025	91,954	402	155	78,885	16.56
4.	Chintamani ..	351.1	909.4	1,06,775	19,644	1,26,419	360	139	1,05,208	20.16
5.	Gauribidanur ..	340.4	881.7	1,35,959	12,906	1,48,865	437	169	1,27,021	17.19
6.	Gudibanda ..	124.8	323.3	22,636	4,478	27,114	217	84	22,907	18.37
7.	Kolar ..	308.1	798.0	1,22,345	32,587	1,54,932	503	194	1,32,162	17.22
8.	Malur ..	259.9	673.1	94,008	7,589	1,01,597	391	151	89,774	13.16
9.	Mulbagal ..	321.0	831.4	1,00,772	11,977	1,12,749	351	136	93,891	20.08
10.	Sidlaghatta ..	259.9	673.1	77,302	12,564	89,866	346	134	75,005	19.81
11.	Srinivaspur ..	320.2	829.3	91,747	6,812	98,559	308	119	84,542	16.57
	Total ..	3,180.1*	8,236.5*	9,96,872	2,93,272	12,90,144	406	157	11,29,875	14.18

*According to the Survey of India, the area of the district is 3,175.18 sq. miles or 8,223.65 sq. kms. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed in measuring the area.

TABLE II

Variation in population during sixty years from 1901 to 1961 in Kolar District

Year	*Number of inhabited villages*	*Persons*	*Decade variation*	*Percentage decade variation*	*Males*	*Females*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	2,855	7,25,072	..	..	3,68,436	3,56,636
1911	2,868	7,81,617	+56,545	+7.80	3,97,084	3,84,533
1921	2,782	7,93,878	+12,261	+1.57	4,05,749	3,88,129
1931	2,751	8,50,723	+56,845	+7.16	4,35,226	4,15,497
1941	2,724	9,72,916	+1,22,193	+14.36	4,99,105	4,73,811
1951	2,728	11,29,875	+1,56,959	+16.13	5,72,697	5,57,178
1961	2,743	12,90,144	+1,60,269	+14.18	6,55,645	6,34,499

TABLE III

Towns and Town-Groups in Kolar District classified by population in 1961 with variations since 1901

Name of Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Kolar Gold Fields	1901	38,204	..	..	22,492	15,712
	1911	48,635	+10,431	+27.30	27,960	20,675
	1921	87,682	+39,047	+80.29	47,487	40,195
	1931	85,103	— 2,579	—2.94	45,051	40,052
	1941	1,33,859	+48,756	+57.29	70,428	63,431
	1951	1,59,084	+25,225	+18.84	79,384	79,700
	1961	1,46,811	—12,273	—7.71	74,015	72,796
2. Kolar	1901	12,210	..	..	6,061	6,149
	1911	8,193	— 4,017	—32.90	4,097	4,096
	1921	13,368	+ 5,175	+63.16	6,818	6,550
	1931	16,161	+ 2,793	+20.89	8,196	7,965
	1941	19,006	+ 2,845	+17.60	9,658	9,348
	1951	27,176	+ 8,170	+42.99	13,731	13,445
	1961	32,587	+ 5,411	+19.91	16,924	15,663
3. Chikballapur	1901	5,521	..	..	2,773	2,748
	1911	7,661	+ 2,140	+38.76	3,923	3,738
	1921	10,431	+ 2,770	+36.16	5,235	5,196
	1931	11,508	+ 1,077	+10.32	5,833	5,675
	1941	14,989	+ 3,481	+30.25	7,656	7,333
	1951	20,219	+ 5,230	+34.89	10,205	10,014
	1961	23,025	+ 2,806	+13.88	11,639	11,386
4. Chintamani	1901	2,430	..	..	1,189	1,241
	1911	2,570	+ 140	+5.76	1,262	1,308
	1921	6,161	+ 3,591	+139.73	3,114	3,047
	1931	4,985	— 1,176	—19.09	2,546	2,439
	1941	9,292	+ 4,307	+86.40	4,750	4,542
	1951	14,411	+ 5,119	+55.09	7,388	7,023
	1961	19,644	+ 5,233	+36.31	10,381	9,263

TABLE III—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Sidlaghatta	1901	7,636	..	..	3,778	3,858
	1911	6,512	— 1,124	—14.72	3,206	3,306
	1921	3,697	— 2,815	—43.23	1,888	1,809
	1931	6,368	+ 2,671	+72.25	3,220	3,148
	1941	7,265	+ 895	+14.05	3,704	3,559
	1951	9,205	+ 1,942	+26.74	4,663	4,542
	1961	12,564	+ 3,359	+36.49	6,371	6,193
6. Mulbagal	1901	6,562	..	..	3,219	3,343
	1911	2,677	— 3,885	—59.20	1,346	1,331
	1921	5,671	+ 2,994	+111.84	2,860	2,811
	1931	6,131	+ 460	+8.11	3,055	3,076
	1941	6,785	+ 654	+10.67	3,406	3,379
	1951	9,025	+ 2,240	+33.01	4,577	4,448
	1961	11,977	+ 2,952	+32.71	6,162	5,815
7. Bangarpet	1901	2,893	..	..	1,502	1,391
	1911	2,908	+ 15	+ 0.52	1,545	1,363
	1921	5,893	+ 2,985	+102.65	3,147	2,746
	1931	6,668	+ 775	+ 13.15	3,411	3,257
	1941	7,515	+ 847	+ 12.70	3,764	3,751
	1951	10,223	+ 2,708	+ 36.03	5,095	5,128
	1961	11,360	+ 1,137	+ 11.12	5,836	5,524
8. Gauribidanur	1901	2,441	..	..	1,278	1,163
	1911	2,617	+ 176	+ 7.21	1,327	1,290
	1921	1,842	— 775	— 29.61	972	870
	1931	4,606	+ 2,764	+150.05	2,382	2,224
	1941	5,162	+ 556	+ 12.07	2,660	2,502
	1951	6,769	+ 1,607	+ 31.13	3,518	3,251
	1961	8,559	+ 1,790	+ 26.44	4,486	4,073
9. Malur	1901	3,632	..	..	1,787	1,845
	1911	4,212	+ 580	+ 15.97	2,124	2,088
	1921	3,779	— 433	— 10.28	1,905	[illegible]
	1931	4,770	+ 991	+ 26.22	2,551	2,219
	1941	5,185	+ 415	+ 8.70	2,666	2,519
	1951	6,937	+ 1,752	+ 33.79	3,503	3,434
	1961	7,589	+ 652	+ 9.40	3,950	[illegible]

TABLE III—(*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Srinivaspur	1901	3,158	..	..	1,565	1,593
	1911	3,430	+ 272	+ 8.61	1,676	1,754
	1921	3,119	— 311	— 9.07	1,574	1,545
	1931	3,812	+ 963	+ 22.22	1,927	1,885
	1941	4,412	+ 600	+ 15.74	2,223	2,189
	1951	5,978	+ 1,566	+ 35.49	2,973	3,005
	1961	6,812	+ 834	+ 13.95	3,456	3,356
11. Gudibanda	1901	2,384	..	..	1,190	1,194
	1911	2,392	+ 8	+ 0.34	1,230	1,162
	1921	2,450	+ 58	+ 2.42	1,207	1,243
	1931	2,803	+ 353	+ 14.41	1,460	1,343
	1941	2,914	+ 111	+ 3.96	1,499	1,415
	1951	3,645	+ 731	+ 25.09	1,865	1,780
	1961	4,478	+ 833	+ 22.85	2,297	2,181
12. Manchenahalli	1951	3,547	..	..	1,844	1,703
	1961	4,347	+ 800	+ 22.55	2,259	2,088
13. Bagepalli	1901	1,789	..	..	911	878
	1911	1,962	+ 173	+ 9.67	998	964
	1921	1,716	— 246	— 12.54	863	853
	1931	2,228	+ 512	+ 29.84	1,185	1,043
	1941	2,162	— 66	— 2.96	1,125	1,037
	1951	2,914	+ 752	+ 34.78	1,490	1,424
	1961	3,519	+ 605	+ 20.76	1,823	1,696

TABLE IV

Literacy in Kolar District by taluks in 1951 and 1961

Sl. No.	Taluks	Literates—1951				Literates—1961			
		Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage of literates*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage of literates*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bagepalli ..	5,252	1,038	6290	9.0	8,436	2,172	10,608	12.61
2.	Bangarpet ..	43,442	16,621	60,063	23.9	49,795	22,215	72,010	28.35
3.	Chikballapur ..	10,938	3,754	14,692	18.6	15,115	5,676	20,791	22.61
4.	Chintamani ..	11,177	3,198	14,375	13.7	18,958	6,209	25,167	19.91
5.	Gauribidanur ..	14,289	3,427	17,716	14.0	21,643	6,765	28,408	19.08
6.	Gudibanda ..	2,115	552	2,667	11.6	3,090	1,045	4,135	15.25
7.	Kolar ..	18,570	6,098	24,668	18.7	28,657	11,170	39,827	25.71
8.	Malur ..	9,199	2,278	11,477	12.8	13,722	3,913	17,635	17.36
9.	Mulbagal ..	10,083	2,491	12,574	13.4	16,964	4,917	21,881	19.41
10.	Sidlaghatta ..	8,021	1,949	9,970	13.3	13,011	3,935	16,946	18.86
11.	Srinivaspur ..	9,383	2,301	11,684	13.8	13,417	3,883	17,300	17.55
	District Total ..	1,42,469	43,707	1,86,176	16.4	2,02,808	71,900	2,74,708	21.26

TABLE V

Literacy in Towns of Kolar District in 1951 and 1961

Sl. No.	Towns	Literates—1951				Literates—1961			
		Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage of literates*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage of literates*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	K.G.F. City ..	34,505	13,747	48,252	30.3	35,413	17,282	52,695	35.89
2.	Kolar ..	6,841	3,712	10,553	38.8	9,937	6,552	16,489	50.60
3.	Bagepalli ..	573	266	839	28.8	1,007	515	1,522	43.25
4.	Bangarpet .	2,751	1,628	4,379	42.8	3,632	2,292	5,924	52.15
5.	Chikballapur ..	5,244	2,614	7,858	38.9	6,480	3,490	9,970	43.30
6.	Chintamani ..	3,569	1,818	5,387	37.4	6,012	3,150	9,162	46.64
7.	Gauribidanur ..	1,524	636	2,160	31.9	2,361	1,208	3,569	41.70
8.	Manchenahalli ..	641	269	910	25.7	993	448	1,441	33.15
9.	Gudibanda ..	744	301	1,045	28.7	1,112	564	1,676	37.43
10.	Malur ..	1,533	718	2,251	32.5	1,966	954	2,920	38.48
11.	Mulbagal ..	1,902	859	2,761	30.6	2,977	1,525	4,502	37.59
12.	Sidlaghatta ..	1,974	957	2,931	31.8	2,947	1,422	4,369	34.77
13.	Srinivaspur ..	1,395	850	2,245	37.6	1,803	1,055	2,858	41.96
	Total ..	63,196	28,375	91,571	31.26	76,640	40,457	1,17,097	39.93

TABLE VI

Occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Kolar District as in 1961

Sl. No.	*Occupations*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	443	..	443
2.	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	393	42	435
3.	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	448	330	778
4.	Teachers	3,739	857	4,596
5.	Jurists (including Legal Practitioners and Legal Advisers)	132	..	132
6.	Artists, Writers and related workers	235	20	255
7.	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers (both Government and private) ..	3,880	165	4,045
8.	Clerical and related workers (including Stenographers, Typists, Book-keepers and Cashiers) ..	5,312	162	5,474
9.	Unskilled Office-workers (including Attendants, etc.)	2,225	132	2,357
10.	Working Proprietors—wholesale and retail trade	9,740	1,914	11,654
11.	Salesmen, Shop-Assistants and related workers	4,209	1,179	5,388
12.	Farm-workers (Animals, birds and insects-rearing), Fishermen, Gardeners, Tappers, etc. ..	6,700	2,700	9,400
13.	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations (including Railway, Road Transport, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.)	3,531	14	3,545
14.	Spinners, Weavers, Dyers and related workers	3,327	1,972	5,299
15.	Tailors, Cutters and related workers	2,997	402	3,399

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Shoe makers, Shoe-repairers, Leather-cutters and related workers	409	16	425
17.	Blacksmiths, Furnace men and related workers	1,421	52	1,473
18.	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	1,327	50	1,377
19.	Tool-makers, Machinists, Welders and related workers	2,009	8	2,017
20.	Electricians and related workers	844	1	845
21.	Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and related workers	1,488	18	1,506
22.	Brick-layers, Plasterers, Stone-cutters and other construction workers	5,329	915	6,244
23.	Potters, Kilnmen, Clay formers and related workers	1,137	496	1,633
24.	Millers, Bakers, Oilseed-pressers, Pounders and related food and beverage workers ..	1,154	392	1,546
25.	Basket-weavers and Production Process Workers	1,217	1,458	2,675
26.	Policemen, Guards, Watchmen and related workers	2,200	12	2,212
27.	Cooks, Maids, House-keepers and related workers	1,140	866	2,006
28.	Waiters, Bar-tenders and related workers	868	22	890
29.	Cleaners, Sweepers, Watermen, Building-care takers, etc.	1,579	536	2,115
30.	Barbers, Hair-dressers and related workers	1,412	1	1,413
31.	Washermen, Laundrymen and Dhobies	1,408	817	2,225
32.	Labourers, not elsewhere classified	11,983	7,362	19,345

Source:—Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI, Mysore, Part II-B (*ii*), General Economic Tables.

TABLE VII

Livestock population in Kolar District

A—Cattle and Buffaloes as per Livestock Censuses of 1961 and 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle						Buffaloes					
		1961			1966			1961			1966		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bagepalli	27,311	27,702	55,013	26,164	25,788	51,952	1,893	5,123	7,016	1,326	4,791	6,117
2.	Bangarpet	26,939	46,999	73,938	26,604	44,973	71,577	1,251	6,356	7,607	1,148	6,313	7,461
3.	Chikballapur	19,283	19,439	38,722	16,397	18,067	34,464	1,973	9,338	11,311	1,242	8,933	10.175
4.	Chintamani	28,788	27,688	56,476	24,800	22,064	46,864	2,549	12,060	14,609	3,983	11,581	15,564
5.	Gauribidanur	33,294	32,635	65,929	31,907	31,287	63,194	3,459	12,449	15,908	2,823	11,945	14,768
6.	Gudibanda	8,254	8,709	16,963	7,550	7,488	15,038	487	1,254	1,741	276	1,106	1,382
7.	Kolar	23,733	28,468	52,201	23,858	28,037	51,895	3,019	15,961	18,980	3,585	16,976	20,461
8.	Malur	15,117	34,932	50,049	13,150	28,204	41,354	1,617	9,800	11.417	1,439	9,346	10,785
9.	Mulbagal	23,960	31,179	55,139	24,386	30,918	55,304	1,830	7,920	9,750	2.484	7,889	10.373
10.	Sidlaghatta	21,090	19,195	40,285	17,761	15,345	33,106	2,499	11,021	13,520	1,817	10,354	12.171
11.	Srinivaspur	24.912	27,730	52,642	22,735	25,794	48,529	2,463	9,378	11,841	1,936	9,113	11.049
	Total	2,52,681	3,04,676	5,57,357	2,35,312	2,77,965	5,13,277	23,040	1,00,660	1,23,700	22,056	98,247	1,20,306

TABLE VII—(*contd.*)

B—Number of other Livestock as ascertained by Livestock Censuses of 1961 and 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk	Sheep		Goats		Horses and Ponies		Mules		Donkeys		Pigs	
		1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bagepalli	67,703	50,481	31,737	29,861	37	430	..	..	686	299	2,491	3,009
2.	Bangarpet ..	82,087	80,351	24,439	20,779	1,100	200	8	2	654	688	1,516	1,097
3.	Chikballapur	32,318	29,721	20,132	13,863	57	193	..	..	824	354	2,086	2,626
4.	Chintamani ..	66,829	60,531	26,485	23,202	115	277	..	13	741	314	5,219	5,812
5.	Gauribidanur	66,162	54,616	36,049	22,215	39	186	..	3	1,234	1,128	2,647	2,383
6.	Gudibanda	15,175	12,895	7,077	4,986	5	27	..	..	252	227	1,373	1,017
7.	Kolar	55,955	58,608	25,447	21,864	64	226	..	..	599	520	2,025	2,236
8.	Malur	44,914	36,609	22,398	12,868	97	854	13	10	612	422	1,131	1,024
9.	Mulbagal	64,619	62,738	23,381	17,414	42	212	..	..	281	9	3,550	3,6[illegible]5
10.	Sidlaghatta	50,703	45,998	22,741	18,001	35	257	..	..	673	1,117	1,697	1,411
11.	Srinivaspur	39,895	33,476	34,479	28,823	29	266	..	..	441	196	2,811	5,779
	Total ..	5,86,360	5,26,024	2,74,365	2,13,878	1,620	3,128	21	28	6,997	5,774	26,546	30,049

TABLE VII--(*contd.*)

C—Number of Poultry as per Livestock Census of 1961

Sl. No.	Taluk	Fowls				Ducks				Others	Total poultry
		Hens	Cocks	Chicken	Total	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bagepalli	26,176	9,646	47,293	83,115	14	40	59	113	38	83,266
2.	Bangarpet .. .	36,679	11,522	69,254	1,17,455	172	556	123	851	92	1,18,398
3.	Chikballapur	18,942	6,795	29,595	55,332	18	37	51	106	6	55,444
4.	Chintamani	23,318	11,139	56,694	96,151	41	39	38	118	17	96,286
5.	Gauribidanur	25,188	10,207	36,901	72,296	76	58	105	239	110	72,645
6.	Gudibanda	4,708	1,499	8,525	14,732	1	1	..	2	5	14,739
7.	Kolar	31,273	9,408	55,573	96,254	199	424	271	894	733	97,881
8.	Malur	28,360	8,212	44,729	81,301	27	54	40	121	2,627	84,049
9.	Mulbagal	26,733	9,866	49,712	86,311	14	24	5	43	47	86,401
10.	Sidlaghatta	23,564	9,588	45,539	78,691	211	590	210	1,011	54	79,756
11.	Srinivaspur	24,616	7,318	50,806	82,740	49	108	17	174	430	83,344
	Total ..	2,74,557	95,200	4,94,611	8,64,378	822	1,931	919	3,672	4,159	8,72,209

TABLE VII—(*concld.*)

C—Number of Poultry as per Livestock Census of 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk		Fowls				Ducks				Others	Total poultry
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens	Total	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bagepalli	.. ..	22,681	10,969	23,659	57,309	92	115	135	342	163	57,814
2.	Bangarpet	.. ..	39,214	10,587	58,546	1,08,347	115	71	18	204	110	1,08,661
3.	Chikballapur	.. ..	16,211	4,518	20,176	40,905	66	15	45	126	35	41,066
4.	Chintamani	.. ..	23,858	11,859	49,372	85,089	8,335	137	64	8,536	..	93,625
5.	Gauribidanur	.. ..	19,742	6,810	20,856	47,408	3	7	..	10	2	47,420
6.	Gudibanda	.. ..	4,600	1,344	6,674	12,618	4	7	6	17	..	12,635
7.	Kolar	.. ..	40,939	16,049	44,021	1,01,009	222	165	224	611	68	1,10,688
8.	Malur	.. ..	22,552	6,253	30,151	58,956	4	10	10	24	1	58,981
9.	Mulbagal	.. ..	28,088	25,360	23,353	76,801	..	..	..	..	..	76,801
10.	Sidlaghatta	.. ..	14,033	12,929	19,509	46,471	554	565	..	1,119	..	47,590
11.	Srinivaspur	.. ..	42,159	14,486	12,210	68,855	..	..	..	..	..	68,855
	Total	..	2,74,077	1,21,164	3,08,527	7,03,768	9,395	1,092	502	10,989	379	7,15,136

Metric Weights and Measures

Length—

10	millimetres = 1 centimetre
100	centimetres = 1 metre
1,000	metres = 1 kilometre
1,852	metres = 1 nautical mile (international)

Area—

100	square millimetres = 1 square centimetre
10,000	square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare
100	square metres = 1 are
100	ares = 1 hectare
100	hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

Volume—

1,000,000	cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity—

1,000	millilitres = 1 litre
1,000	litres = 1 kilolitre

Weights—

1,000	milligrams = 1 gram
1,000	grams = 1 kilogram
100	kilograms = 1 quintal
1,000	kilograms = 1 tonne
200	milligrams = 1 carat

Conversion Factors

Length—

1 inch=2 54 centimetres

1 foot=30.48 centimetres

1 yard=91.44 centimetres

1 mile=1.61 kilometres

1 nautical mile (UK)=1853.18 metres

1 nautical mile (international)=1852 metres

Volume—

1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Area—

1 square foot=0.093 square metre

1 square yard=0.836 square metre

1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres

1 acre=0.405 hectare

Capacity—

1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres

1 seer (80 tolas)=0.937 litre

1 Madras measure=1.77 litres

Temperature—

T° Fahrenheit=9/5 (T° centigrade) + 32

Metric Weights and their nearest equivalents in F.P.S. System and in the District of Kolar.

Sl. No.	*Weights in Metric System (1 kg. = 1,000 gms.)*		*Equivalents in F.P.S. System*		*Equivalents in the District of Kolar*		
	Kgs.	Gs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Mds.	Srs.	Tolas
1	50	..	110	3-5/8	4	18	15
2	20	..	44	1-1/2	1	31	11
3	10	..	22	3/4	0	35	17½
4	5	..	11	3/8	0	17	20-3/4
5	2	..	4	6-½	0	7	3½
6	1	..	2	3	0	3	13-3/4
7		500	1	1-3/5	0	1	19
8		200	0	7	0	0	17
9		100	0	3-1/2	0	0	8-1/2
10		50	0	1-3/4	0	0	4-1/3
11		20	0	7/10	0	0	1-3/4
12		10	0	7/20	0	0	17/20
13		5	0	7/40	0	0	2/5
14		2	0	7/100	0	0	1/6
15		1	0	7/200	0	0	1/12

Measures which were in use in Kolar District and their equivalents

		Seer	*Puv*	*Chatak*	*Seer*	*Millilitre*
2 litres	..	1	2	½	1	1254
1 litre	..	0	3	1/4	1/2	625
500 ml	..	0	1½	1/8	1/4	312
200 ml	..	0	½	½	1/8	156
100 ml	..	0	0	1¼	1/16	78
50 ml	..	0	0	5/8	1/32	40
20 ml	..	0	0	1/4	1/64	20

Denominations of litre measures in use

20 litres	1 litre	50 ml
10 litres	500 ml	20 ml
5 litres	200 ml	
2 litres	100 ml	

Cylindrical-type Aluminium, Brass and Stainless Steel pouring and dipping measures for liquids only.

G. I. Conical measures for kerosene and motor oils only.

1 Gallon = 4.55 litres

1 litre = 1,000 millilitres

Weights in existence in Kolar District prior to the introduction of Metric Weights and their equivalents

Tolas	Grams	Tolas	Grams
1-1/2	18	13-1/2	158
3	35	15	175
4-1/2	53	16-1/2	193
6	70	18	210
7-1/2	88	19-1/2	228
9	105	21	245
10-1/2	123	22-1/2	263
12	140	24	280

Seers	Tolas	Kilo-grams	Grams	Seers	Tolas	Kilo-grams	Grams
1	24	..	280	21	504	5.88	5,880
2	48	..	560	22	528	6.16	6,160
3	72	..	840	23	552	6.44	6,440
4	96	1.12	1,120	24	576	6.72	6,720
5	120	1.40	1,400	25	600	7.00	7,000
6	144	1.68	1,680	26	624	7.28	7,280
7	168	1.96	1,960	27	648	7.56	7,560
8	192	2.24	2,240	28	672	7.84	7,840
9	216	2.52	2,520	29	696	8.12	8,120
10	240	2.80	2,800	30	720	8.40	8,400
11	264	3.08	3,080	31	744	8.68	8,680
12	288	3.36	3,360	32	768	8.96	8,960
13	312	3.64	3,640	33	792	9.24	9,240
14	336	3.92	3,920	34	816	9.52	9,520
15	360	4.20	4,200	35	840	9.80	9,800
16	384	4.48	4,480	36	864	10.08	10,080
17	408	4.76	4,760	37	888	10.36	10,360
18	432	5.04	5,040	38	912	10.64	10,640
19	456	5.32	5,320	39	936	10.92	10,920
20	480	5.60	5,600	40	960	11.20	11,200

Maunds	Seers	Tolas	Kilograms	Grams
1	40	960	11.2	11,200
2	80	1,920	22.4	22,400
3	120	2,880	33.6	33,600
4	160	3,840	44.8	44,800
5	200	4,800	56.0	56,000
6	240	5,760	67.2	67,200
7	280	6,720	78.4	78,400
8	320	7,680	89.6	89,600
9	360	8,640	100.8	1,00,800
10	400	9,600	112.0	1,12,000

Source : Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore.

Monetary Conversion Table

Annas	*Pies*	*Paise*	*Annas*	*Pies*	*Paise*
0	3	2	8	3	52
0	6	3	8	6	53
0	9	5	8	9	55
1	0	6	9	0	56
1	3	8	9	3	58
1	6	9	9	6	59
1	9	11	9	9	61
2	0	12	10	0	62
2	3	14	10	3	64
2	6	16	10	6	66
2	9	17	10	9	67
3	0	19	11	0	69
3	3	20	11	3	70
3	6	22	11	6	72
3	9	23	11	9	73
4	0	25	12	0	75
4	3	27	12	3	77
4	6	28	12	6	78
4	9	30	12	9	80
5	0	31	13	0	81
5	3	33	13	3	83
5	6	34	13	6	84
5	9	36	13	9	86
6	0	37	14	0	87
6	3	39	14	3	89
6	6	41	14	6	91
6	9	42	14	9	92
7	0	44	15	0	94
7	3	45	15	3	95
7	6	47	15	6	97
7	9	48	15	9	98
8	0	50	16	0	100

Re. 1=Annas 16=Paise 100. Pies 12=Anna 1=Paise 6.

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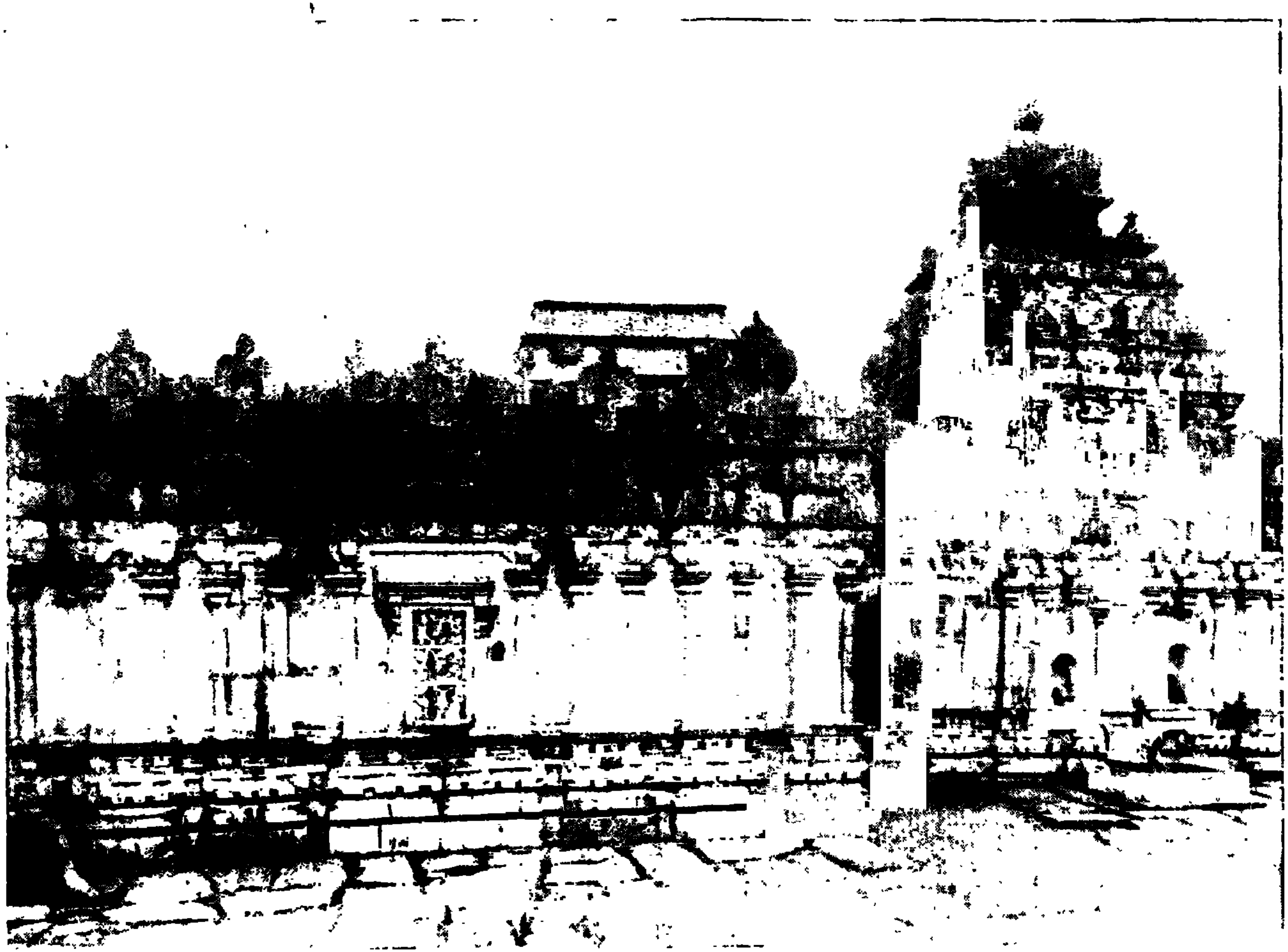
Statistical Abstracts of Mysore, 1923-24 to 1947-48, 1951.

Statistical Abstracts of Mysore of various periods since 1948.

Survey Report on Small-scale Industries in Kolar District, Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore, 1966.

Third Five-Year Plan of Kolar District, 1965.

Village Survey Monograph on Vokkaleri (Kolar District) prepared as a part of the Census operations of 1961.



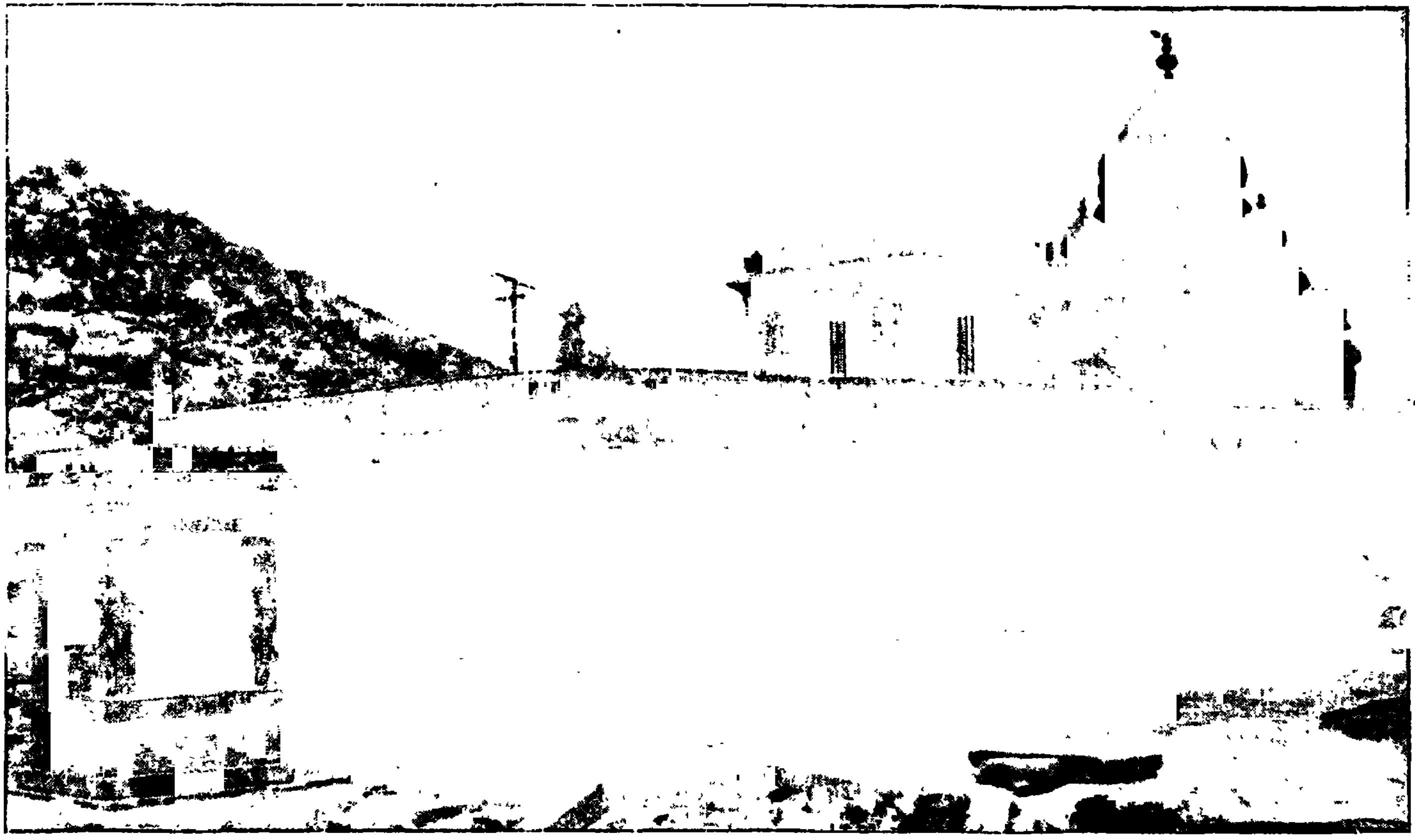
A general view of the highly ornate and large Bhoga-Nandishvara temple at Nandi village, Chikballapur taluk. Built originally earlier than the ninth century A.D., it was extended in the 11th and 12th centuries (See pp. 76-77).



A sectional view of the Rameshvara group of temples at Avani, Mulbagal taluk. Constructed or renovated during the Ganga, Chola and Vijayanagara periods, they comprise a dozen different buildings within a single courtyard (See pp. 77 and 533).



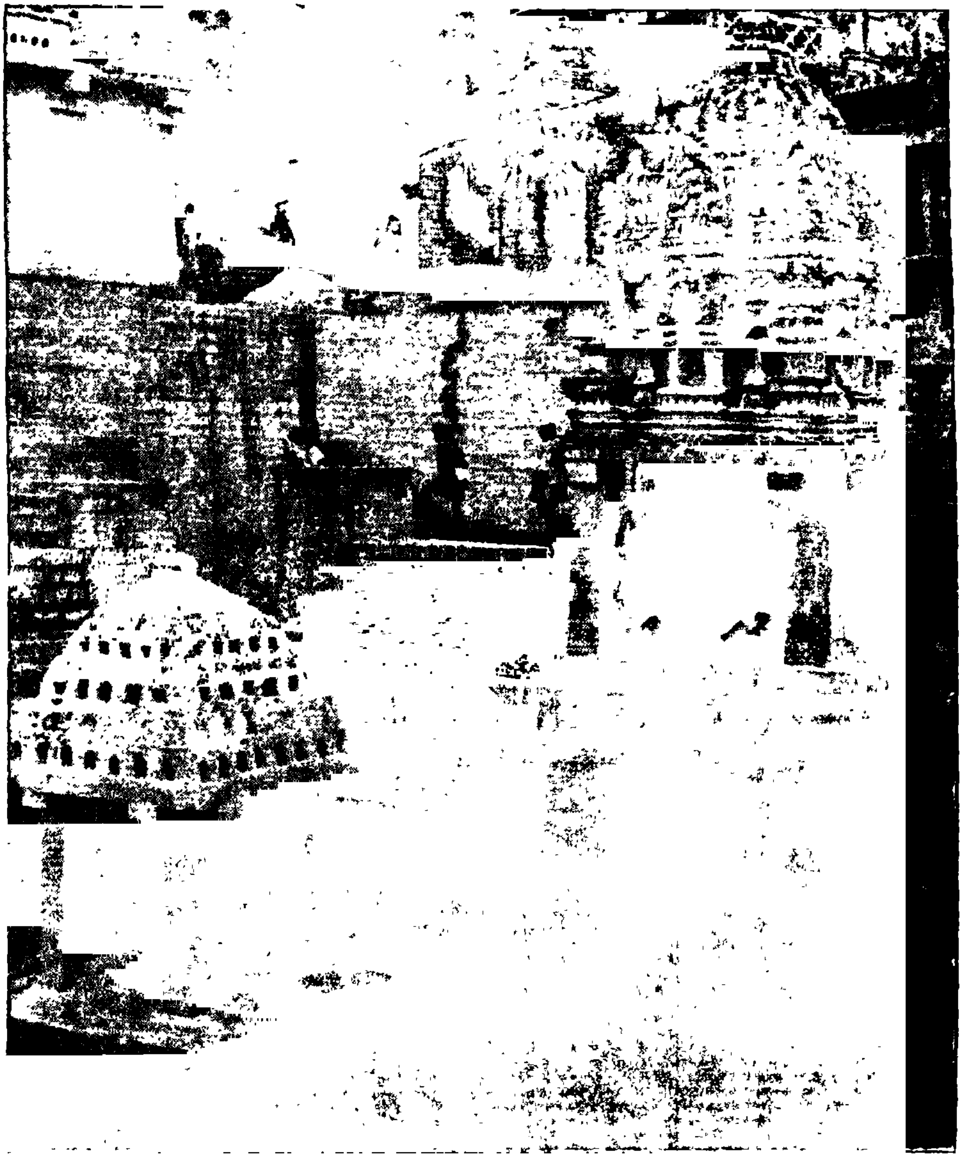
An interior view of the Someshvara temple, Kolar town. This impressive *mukha-mantapa* has 64 well-carved pillars (*See* pp. 83-84).



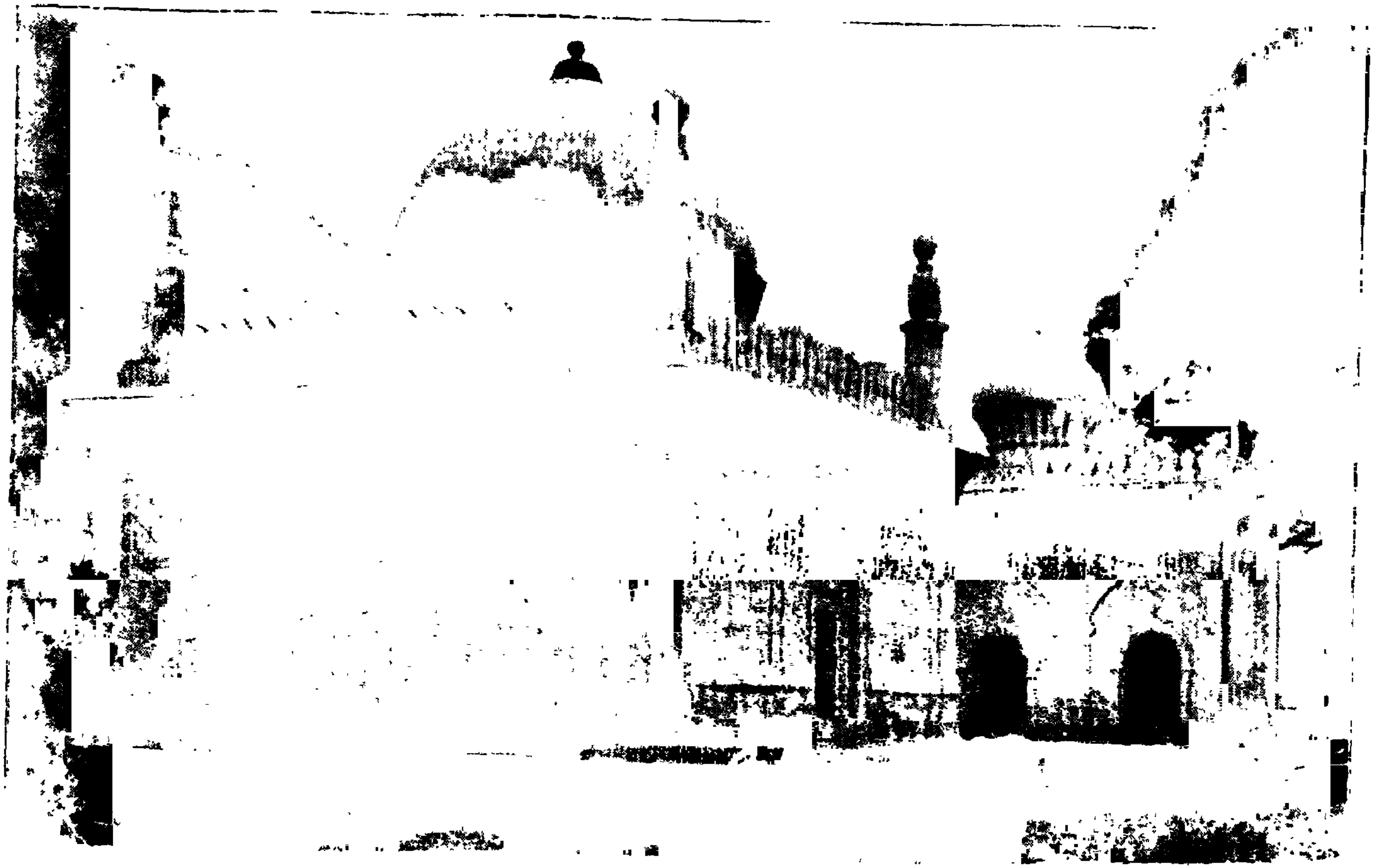
The elegant Someshvara temple at Kurudumale, Mulbagal taluk (See p. 82).



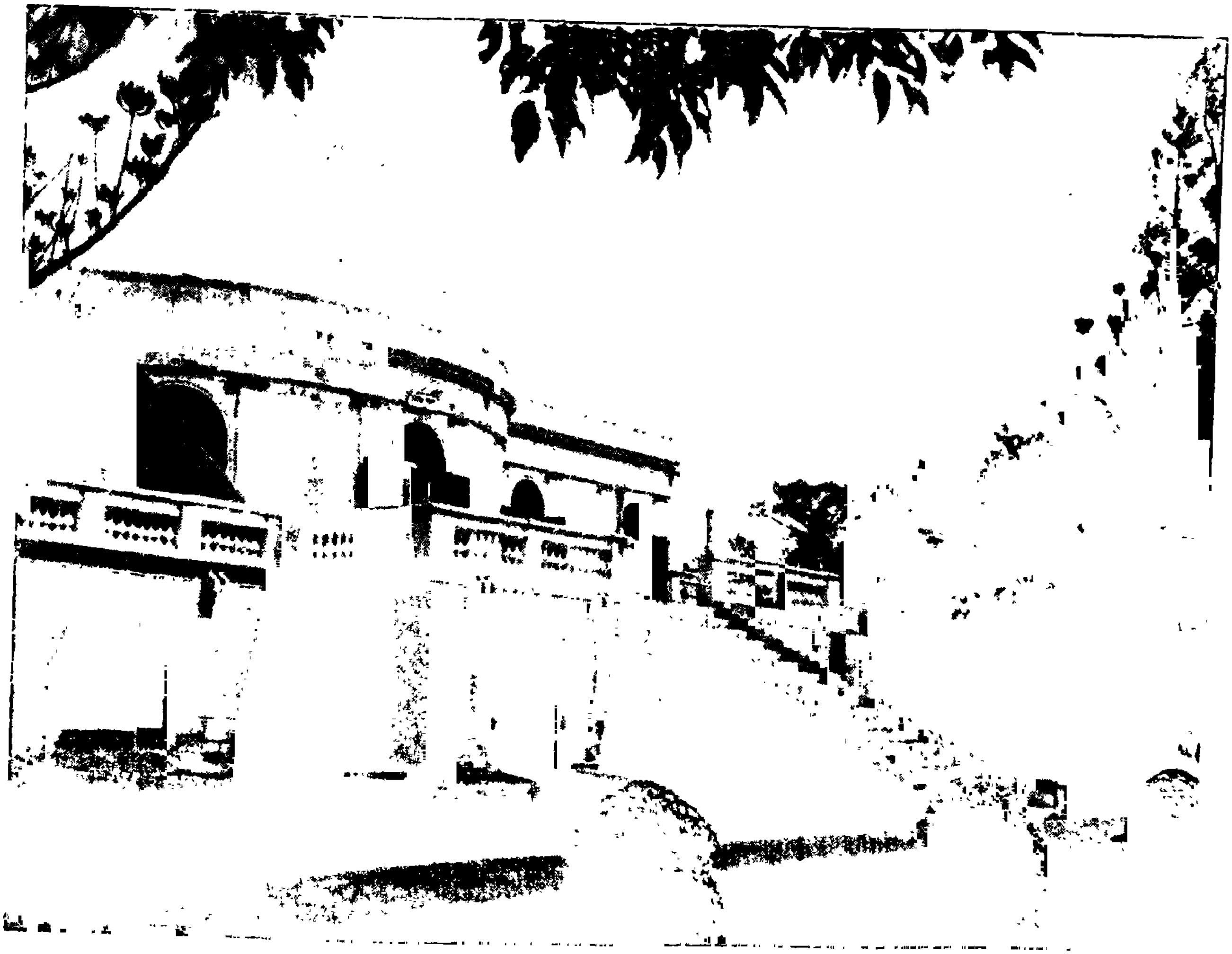
Bronze image of dancing Shiva (Nataraja) in Someshvara temple, Mulbagal. It is well-proportioned and 3′-7″ in height and is considered to be at least of the 13th century A. D. (See p. 78)



A view of Antara-Gange on the Kolar hill, near Kolar town. The *mantapa* is in the centre of the pond (*See* pp. 84 and 543).



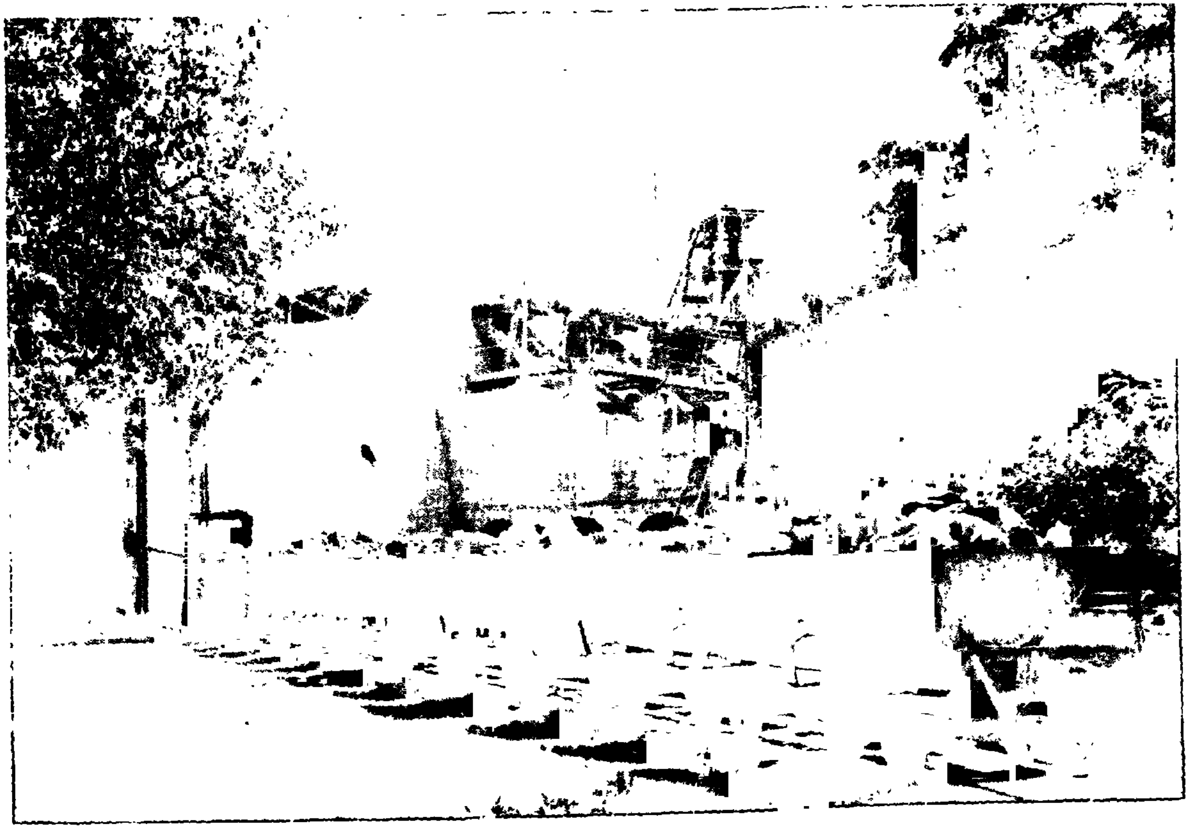
The Darga of Hussain Shah Mirza, a Bijapur noble, at Hirebidanur, near Gauribidanur. Also called the Nyamat Bi Darga, it is a fine structure built of stone (*See* p. 538).



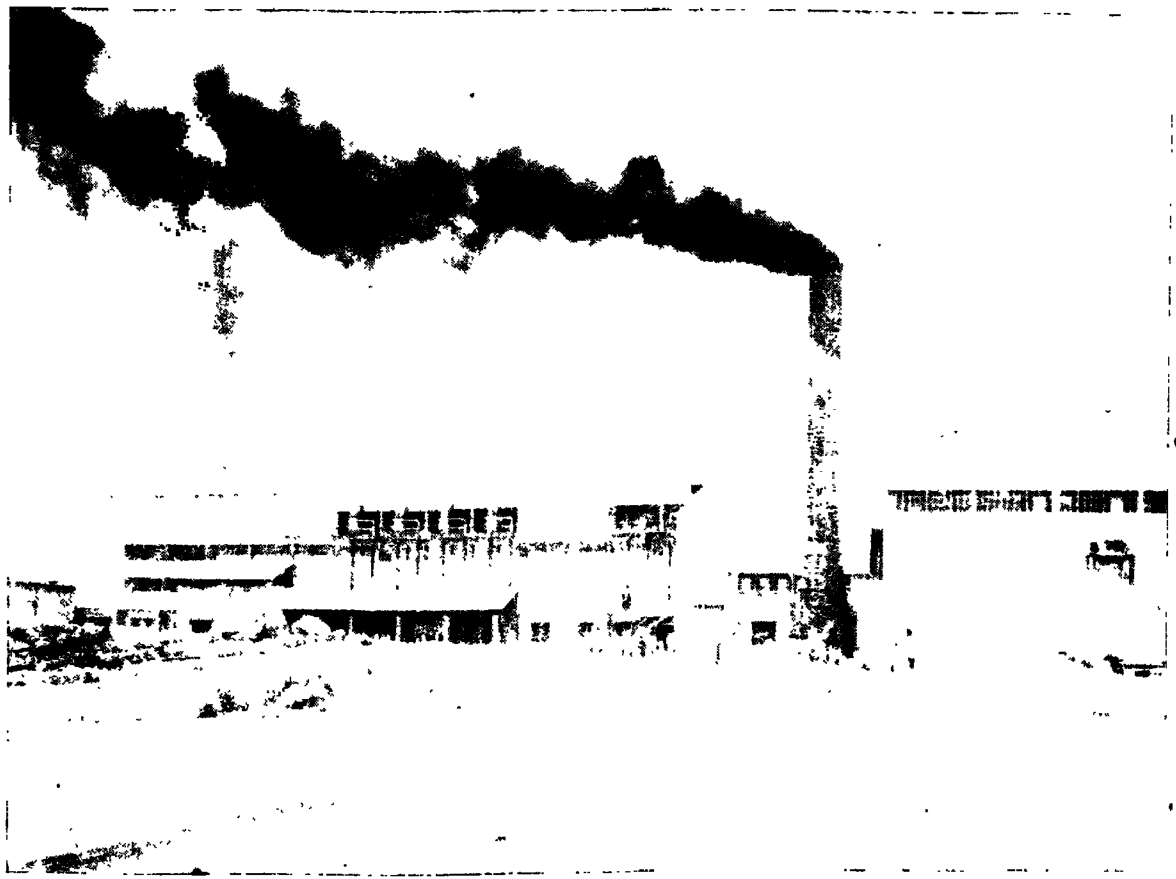
The Cubbon House on the Nandi Hills which attrac. a large number of tourists (S.. pp. 9-10, 86 and [illegible])



The Settling Tanks of the Metallurgical Plant in the Kolar Gold Fields (see pp. 183-201).



The Revolving Trommels and the Ore Bin near the Gifford's Shaft in the Kolar Gold Fields (*vide* pp. 183-201).



The Co-operative Sugar Mills at Gauribidanur (See pp. 204-205).



A general view of the Bharat Earth-Movers' Factory (Top) and the Tractor Assembly Section (Bottom) at the Kolar Gold Fields (*See* pp. 201-204).

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

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440	As penultimate paragraph	TELUGU JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS	In the district, there were four Junior Primary Schools with Telugu medium, situated in the K.G.F. range, in 1967-68. They had seven teachers and a pupil-strength of 281 (166 boys and 115 girls).
441	As penultimate paragraph	TELUGU SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS	In 1967-68, there was also a Telugu Senior Primary School, in the K.G.F. range, with three teachers and 105 students (59 boys and 46 girls).
546	As penultimate paragraph	MUDDENAHALLI	Muddenahalli is a small, former *Jodi* village in Chikballapur taluk. It is hallowed by the memory of the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the illustrious engineer-statesman who has been hailed as a maker of modern Mysore and who was awarded 'Bharat-Ratna' in recognition of his great services to the country. He was born at this place. Cremation of his remains also took place here, and there is a proposal to establish an institution of higher education here in his memory.

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